"THE AUTOCAR" ROAD BOOK

VOL. III.

EAST ANGLIA AND EAST MIDLANDS

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"THE AUTOCAR" ROAD BOOK

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"THE AUTOCAR" ROAD BOOK

BY

CHARLES G. HARPER

VOL. III

EAST ANGLIA AND EAST MIDLANDS

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PREFACE

THE present volume of THE AUTOCAR ROAD BOOK takes up the tale of the roads where it was left at the conclusion of Volume II. The portion of England described in these pages is the eastern part of the Midlands and the district generally known as East Anglia, *i.e.*, Norfolk and Suffolk, together with Essex, in which it is sometimes included. The exigencies of planning the volumes of THE AUTOCAR ROAD BOOK have led to the inclusion of parts of Lincolnshire. A reference to the map accompanying the volume will show the limits; ranging from Northampton, Leicester and Derby, to Newark and Lincoln.

CHARLES G. HARPER

EALING,
May, 1912

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THE AUTOCAR ROAD BOOK

Route 1. HOLLOWAY ROAD ("NAG'S HEAD") TO TOTTENHAM

Miles from Tottenham		Miles from Holloway Road	
3¼	HOLLOWAY ROAD. ("*Nag's Head.*")		Keep straight on, past "Nag's Head" public house, along Seven Sisters' Road (electric tramways).
2¾	Finsbury Park Railway Station.	½	Much traffic at Finsbury Park railway station; road under broad and dark railway-crossing generally congested.
2	Finsbury Park. "Manor House."	1¼	Much traffic. Electric trams to Tottenham.
1	St. Ann's Railway Station.	2¼	
	TOTTENHAM. (*High Cross.*)	3¼	(Described, p. 223).

Route 2. LONDON TO ENFIELD (BY WOOD GREEN)

Miles from Enfield		Miles from London	
10½	LONDON. (*General Post Office.*)		Proceeding northwards from General Post Office in St. Martin's-le-grand, and straight ahead, along Aldersgate Street, turn right at junction with Goswell Road, into Old Street (electric tramways). At junction of Old Street and City Road, by St. Luke's Hospital, turn left, along City Road (electric tramways).

Miles from Enfield		Miles from London	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads, keep right, into East Street, and thence for short distance along New North Road, as far as Mintern Street, where turn right (tramway continued).
	Cross the Regent's Canal. Fork of roads, keep right.		Taking first turning on left, out of Mintern Street—which is Bridport Place—proceed along that thoroughfare, crossing Regent's Canal, taking right-hand street (Southgate Road), at fork over canal-bridge. Thence straight ahead to Mildmay Park railway station.
8	Mildmay Park Railway Station.	2½	Continuing straight ahead, to Newington Green, keep left at that point (electric tramways) into Green Lanes (which are not any longer green lanes) to Manor House public house, Finsbury Park.
6¼	Finsbury Park. "*Manor House.*"	4¼	Still continuing straight ahead (electric tramways resumed) road becomes of more suburban residential character. Wood paving.
5¾	Harringay Park Railway Station.	4¾	
4½	Green Lanes Railway Station	6	
4¼	Wood Green.	6¼	
3½	Bowes Park.	7	
	Cross the New River. Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads nearing Palmer's Green.
2¾	Palmer's Green.	7¾	
1¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	8¾	Keep right at fork of roads.
1½	Winchmore Hill. "Green Dragon" inn.	9	
	Bush Hill,		At fork of roads, keep right,

Miles from Enfield		Miles from London	
	Cross the New River.		road smartly ascending Bush Hill, and thence steeply descending, with right-hand bend.
	ENFIELD.	10½	Electric tramways end.

Route 3. BARNET TO PONDER'S END

Miles from Ponder's End		Miles from Barnet	
7¾	BARNET. (*Middlesex.*) *Church.*		Leaving Barnet in direction of London, descend steeply; thence level, and then rising.
6½	Fork of roads, keep left.	1¼	At fork of roads, keep left, road descending. Thence next turn to right.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
5¾	East Barnet. Fork of roads, keep left. **Cat Hill,**	2	Here at fork of roads, keep left, ascending Cat Hill, a steep and winding climb. At cross-roads, on top, turn right, then left.
	keep right. Cross-roads, keep left.		
1¾	ENFIELD.	6	
¼	Churchbury Railway Station.	7½	
	PONDER'S END.	7¾	

Route 4. ST. ALBANS TO HERTFORD, WARE AND COLCHESTER

Miles from Colchester		Miles from St. Albans	
58½	ST. ALBANS. *Hertfordshire.* (*Peahen Hotel.*) Turn right.		Leaving St. Albans by Chequer Street and by the broad thoroughfare of St. Peter's Street, turn to right, on approaching St. Peter's Church, road descending, and crossing railway. At foot of hill, turn left. Excellent road into Hatfield.
	Turn left. Turn right.		Turn to right, into Hatfield, after crossing railway.
53¼	Hatfield.	5¼	(Described, p. 107.)
	Stevenage, 11½ m. *Barnet*, 8½ m.		(See pp. 105-107.)
	Turn left.		Turn left at "Red Lion" hotel,
52¾	Turn right.	5¾	and then, leaving the Great North Road, turn right, down short steep hill. In a further half-mile, turn right. Hatfield Park borders the road, on the right.
	Cross the		
	Lea.		
50	Fork of roads, keep left.	8	
	Fork of 3 roads. Take middle.		Crossing railway, take middle road at fork of three roads.
49½	Cole Green.	9	Pleasant rustic hamlet. On left is Panshanger, seat of Lord Lucas. The mansion contains some fine pictures, collections formed by the Earls Cowper, and the park is notable for its ancient oaks, especially the "Panshanger Oak," a beautifully proportioned tree about 20 ft. 6 in. in girth.
47¾	Hertingfordbury.	10¾	Pretty village amid sylvan surroundings. The restored church

Miles from Colchester		Miles from St. Albans	
			has a tower crested with the characteristic Hertfordshire short "extinguisher" spire, known to ecclesiologists as the "Hertfordshire Spike". On the north side is the mausoleum of the Cowper family, where the several Earls Cowper are buried. In the church is the altar-tomb, with effigies, of Sir Wm. Harrington and wife, with metrical epitaph. Also monument, with effigy, Lady Calvert, 1622. Brass: Thos. Ellis, 1608, his wife, 1612, and infant.
	Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the Mimram.		Keep left at fork of roads at the church.
			Road rises sharply.
46¼	Hertford.	12¼	Pop. 10,384. The "county town" of Hertfordshire. The town arms display a White Hart, testifying to the local belief in the place-name really meaning the "hart's ford": a point which still exercises the minds of antiquaries. The Venerable Bede, however, writing in the eighth century, styled it "Herudsford," *i.e.*, the "red ford". Hertford is still an old-fashioned town, with some quaint nooks and corners. The remains of the ancient castle are scanty, and the churches offer little of interest. Hotels: Salisbury Arms; Dimsdale. Motor repairs: Neale & North, Church Street (garage); Geering & Tregastriss, Castle Street (garage).

Hoddesdon, 4¼ m. ☞ *Stevenage*, ☜ 11 m. See p. 260.

Leaving Hertford along Fore Street, the way lies straight ahead, out of the town; an excellent road, commanding good views to the left, across the valley of the Lea.

Miles from Colchester		Miles from St. Albans	
44¼	Fork of roads, keep left. LEVEL CROSSING.	14¼	Keep left at fork of roads and over level crossing and river Lea, into Ware.
	Cross the Lea.		
44	Ware. Turn right.	14½	(Described, p. 238.) Turn to right at "Barge" inn, immediately after crossing river, and so into Star Street, a narrow thoroughfare, generally strewn with coal-dust and clinkers. In half-mile road rises long trying incline, and then descends easily.
41¼	Ware Side.	17¼	Rustic hamlet, with modern church. The gentle hills of Hertfordshire, beautifully wooded, in a well-tended parklike manner, form ideal landscapes here and at Widford.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads.
40½	Widford Railway Station.	18	
39¾	Widford.	18¾	Widford has many associations with Charles Lamb.
37¾	Hadham Cross. ☜ *Much Hadham.*	20¾	Church is a fine Early English and Perpendicular building, with lofty spire. Monuments include tomb of Simon Flambard, rector, 1332; and Judith Aylmer, 1576. Brasses: Alban, rector, 1372; H. Sharp, rector, 1471; Thos. Newce, son, and daughter, 1569-1582; and Wm. Newce, 1610.
	Fork of roads, keep right. Keep left.		Keep right just after Hadham Cross (note cross on wall on left), and then left, soon crossing a

Miles from Colchester		Miles from St. Albans	
	WATERSPLASH. Keep left.		watersplash. Then again to left, and at a very narrow and dangerous turning between two cottages, keep away to right.
36¾	D Keep right.	21¾	To right, and cross a bridge. Thence straight on, to Bishop's Stortford.
33¼	Bishop's Stortford. WINDHILL. *Sawbridgeworth*, 4 m. ☞ *Stansted*, 🚂 2¾ m. Cross the Stort.	25¼	Pop. 8723. Very picturesquely-situated town, partly on a hillside overlooking the river Stort, and partly in the levels beside it. Windhill is a picturesque old part of Stortford, clustered around the church, which is a large Perpendicular building, with lofty crocketed spire. (The town is further described p. 320). Steep descent of Windhill. Keep straight on, along Bridge Street to Hockerill.
32¾	Hockerill. Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Sawbridgeworth*, 3¾ m. ☞ *Stansted*, 🚂 3 m. *Enter Essex.*	25¾	Keep straight on at Hockerill cross-roads. See pp. 319-321. Road rises long incline.
29	Takely Street.	29½	Hamlet.
28	Takely.	30½	The church, on left, is chiefly Perpendicular. Some Roman brick and tile was used in the reconstruction of it in fifteenth century. The font has a wooden fifteenth century case.
26½	Little Canfield.	32	Church has been largely rebuilt. Brasses : Wm. Fysche, 1578, two wives and nine children ; Ralph Pudsey, 1593.

Easton Park (Countess of Warwick) is on the left, on the way to Dunmow. The park is an extensive and beautifully-wooded demesne, with large herds of deer. A semi-public road runs through it, past the mansion, which is known as "Easton Lodge". It is a large and stately house, partly dating back to the last years of Queen Elizabeth's reign, but with a dismally plastered front. The church of Little Easton, in the Park, contains, in the "Bourchier Chapel," a finely canopied altar-tomb, with brasses to Isabel Plantagenet, aunt of Edward IV., and her husband, Henry Bourchier, created Earl of Essex, and Knight of the Garter. This is one of the five "Garter" brasses, and a very fine example, retaining much of its original coloured enamel. Brass to Robert Pym, an ecclesiastic *c.* 1420. Monuments of the Maynards, including the beautiful one to Sir Henry, 1610, and wife; William, Lord Maynard, 1698, and wife, etc.

Miles from Colchester		Miles from St. Albans	
24	Dunmow.	34½	Pop. 2800. Properly "Great Dunmow". This is a quiet old town without any great attractions, but pleasantly situated in a purely pastoral district. The church is a large clerestoried building, chiefly of Late Decorated period, with a tall turreted tower. The south porch is a fine Early English work, with parvise-chamber over it. Hotels: Saracen's Head; White Lion. Motor repairs: A. Archer.
	Saffron Walden, 14¼ m.		See pp. 395-397.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Dunmow, past the town hall, along High Street, keep left at fork of roads at end of the town (right to Ongar, fourteen miles, see pp. 359-361; and to Chelmsford, twelve and three-quarter miles, see pp. 394-395).
	Ongar, 14 m.		See pp. 359-361.
	Chelmsford, 12¾ m.		See pp. 394-395.

Miles from Colchester		Miles from St. Albans	
	DOWN		Road sharply descends, crosses the river Chelmer, and then rises a long incline.
	Cross the		
	Chelmer.		
	UP†		
22¼	*Little Dunmow*, ½ m. ☞	36¼	Here was anciently an Augustinian Priory, founded 1104 by Juga Baynard. Little Dunmow is the village to which the ancient custom of the "Dunmow Flitch of Bacon" belonged. The custom, which is not peculiar to this place, but was shared by at least one other (notably Wichnor, in Staffordshire), originated in 1244, when Robert Fitzwalter, lord of the manor of Dunmow, instituted a prize of a flitch of bacon, to be claimed by any married couples who should be ready to make oath that they had not repented of their marriage, sleeping or waking, for a year and a day. The oath was to be taken before the Prior and the brethren, and the townsfolk in the churchyard; the claimants kneeling on two stones. Few ancient successful claimants are recorded, the first being in 1445. The custom was revived in 1855 and 1857, when Harrison Ainsworth, then a highly popular novelist, presided in the Town Hall of Great Dunmow. There have since then been a number of awards; but there is not now any fund from which the flitch is provided, and the celebration is consequently intermittent and capricious. The innovation of a claim being made by a married couple, instead of by the husband only, was unknown before the Reformation, while the Priory was still in existence. The remains of the Priory are incorporated with the parish church; which contains monuments with much-mutilated effigies, to Sir Walter Fitzwalter, 1198, and wife; and to Maude Fitzwalter, who was the subject of a romantic legend which declared her to have been poisoned after having refused the attentions of King John. In chancel-wall is the tomb of the foundress. Here also is the thirteenth-century wooden chair of the Prior, which has frequently been used for chairing successful claimants for the flitch.
	Felstead, 1¾ m. ☞		Felstead School is an important foundation, which originated in the munificence of Lord Rich of Leighs. It was remodelled by the

Miles from Colchester		Miles from St. Albans	
			Court of Chancery, 1851, and is now a large public school, with considerable reputation.
			In the church, which is partly Norman, Transitional Norman and Early English, is the sumptuous monument, with effigy, of Lord Rich, died 1568. He is represented in his robes, as Lord Chancellor.
	Cross the Chelmer.		Resuming the main road, we descend to another branch of the Chelmer, at Stebbingford.
21	Stebbingford.	37½	Hamlet of Stebbing; a village one mile left.
			Steep rise; then level to Rayne.
17¼	Rayne.	41¼	The rebuilt church of this picturesque village retains its fine red-brick tower, built by Sir William Capel, 1510. The Hall, adjoining, now a farmhouse, was formerly a seat of the Capels, who arose from amassing wealth in London, in the mercantile way, *c.* 1486, to become eventually Earls of Essex.
	Cross the Podsbrook.		Lengthy descent to the Podsbrook.
			Long rise to Braintree.
15½	Braintree.	43	(Described, p. 399.)
	Turn right.		Turn to right, by the Bank, and
	Turn left.		then immediately to left.
	Chelmsford, 11½ m. 🖙		See pp. 398-402.
	Sudbury, 🖙 14½ m.		
	Witham, 7½ m. 🖙		See pp. 407-408.

Miles from Colchester		Miles from St. Albans	
			Long descent, followed by a rise and another descent.
12¼	Blackwater. Cross the Blackwater.	46¼	Wayside hamlet. Crossing the river Blackwater, road rises long easy incline and then descends to Coggeshall.
9½	Coggeshall.	49	Pop. 2900. Properly "Great Coggeshall". Small, old-world town, of considerable picturesqueness. It stands on the site of a Roman village, and is situated in the seed-growing district of Essex. The church is a large and fine clerestoried Perpendicular building, with fine south porch and parvise-chamber over. Brasses : including one to Thomas Peaycock, 1586. His house, in West Street, is an excellent example of woodwork and plaster of that period.
	Little Coggeshall, 2½		Little Coggeshall, on right, is the site of a Cistercian Abbey, founded 1142. The scanty ruins are on a farm, with a charmingly-picturesque old red-brick farmhouse. The bridge across the Blackwater by which this pretty scene is reached is of brick, partly of thirteenth century date ; and the Abbey ruins themselves consist of ancient brickwork, considered to be the earliest brick in England since the time of the Roman occupation.

The small church was until recently a desecrated building, used as a barn ; but was brought again into use, and restored by G. F. Bodley, R.A., 1897.

	Cross the Blackwater.		Steep rise.
5¼	Mark's Tey. Junction of road from London.	53¼	(Described, p. 370.) Junction of road from London. Thence to Colchester, as p. 370.
	COLCHEST'R. (*Town Hall.*)	58½	(Described, pp. 370-372.)

Route 5. ST. ALBANS TO HITCHIN AND BIGGLESWADE

Miles from Biggleswade		Miles from St. Albans	
26¾	ST. ALBANS. *Hertfordshire.* (*Peahen.*)		Leaving St. Albans by Chequer Street and St. Peter Street, keep right at fork of roads. (Left-hand road goes to Harpendén, four and a quarter miles, see p. 50).
26¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Harpenden,* 4¼ m.	½	
			Easy descents to Sandridge.
24¼	Sandridge.	2½	Church is Norman and Perpendicular. Norman font.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads keep left.
			Road rises to Wheathampstead Hill, and thence descends steeply, surface apt to be rough.
	Wheathampstead Hill,		
22	Wheathampstead.	4¾	Small ancient town. Church is fine large cruciform building, Early English and Decorated. Monuments : Sir John Brocket and wife, sixteenth century ; John Garrard and wife, 1677. Brasses : Hugh Bostock and wife, *c.* 1450, parents of Abbot John of Wheathamstead, Abbot of St Albans. Also brass of John Heyworth and wife, 1502. South transept is the Brocket Chapel. Entrance to north transept by fine Renascence screen.
	Cross the Lea.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Passing railway station, keep right at fork, road rising smartly, then undulating.

Miles from Biggleswade		Miles from St. Albans	
20¼	*Ayot St. Lawrence*, ☞ a 1¼ m.	6½	Ayot Park, with mansion, formerly seat of Sir William Parr, brother of Catherine Parr, Queen of Henry VIII. A hat said to have belonged to Henry VIII. is preserved here; also shoes of Anne Boleyn. Ruins of Decorated church. Existing church built by Sir Lionel Lyde, then owner of Ayot, 1779, is a curiously ugly neo-classic building.
20	*Ayot St. Peter*, ¾ m. ☞	6¾	Modern church.
19¼	WATERSPLASH. Cross the	7½	Steep rough descent to watersplash, where cross river Mimram.
	Mimram.		
			Rough, steep, and winding climb.
18	Codicote. Fork of roads, keep left. *Welwyn*, 1½ m. ☞	8¾	At fork of roads at Codicote, keep left (right-hand road goes to Welwyn, one and a half miles).
			Winding and undulating road, but good surface to Hitchin. (The
10¼	Hitchin.	16½	town is described, p. 132.) Drive with caution down into Hitchin; bearing right at foot of hill going into the town, then left, through very narrow street. Cross Market Place, bear right, and then take first turning to left past the church, slightly ascending and descending. Then bear right for Biggleswade and the Great North Road.
6	Fork of roads. "Bird-in-Hand" inn.	20¾	At the "Bird-in-Hand" inn, at fork of roads, four and a quarter miles beyond Hitchin, turn right

Miles from Biggleswade		Miles from St. Albans	
	Turn right. *Shefford*, 2 m.		straight on Shefford, two miles, see p. 133).
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Road now proceeds over level crossing at Henlow Railway Station.
4½	Henlow. "Crown" inn. *Baldock*, 5½ m. *Ampthill*, 9½ m.	22¼	See pp. 136-138.
3½	Fork of roads, keep right.	23¼	At fork of roads, keep right.
	Cross the Ivel.		Cross river Ivel.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads, keep left. Road rises past pond, and twists.
2½	Langford.	24¼	Road narrows and twists through village, descending gradually to Biggleswade.
	BIGGLESWADE. (*Town Hall.*)	26¾	(Described, p. 112.)

ROUTE 6. THE MANCHESTER AND GLASGOW ROAD. (TO DERBY)

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
124¾	LONDON. (*General Post Office.*)		London to Hockliffe. (See Vol. II., pp. 511-521.)
87¼	Hockliffe. *Bedfordshire.* Turn right. *Fenny Stratford*, 7½ m.	37½	In Hockliffe, beyond "White Horse" inn, turn right. Long gradual incline. (Left-hand road goes to Fenny Stratford, seven and a half miles left, see Vol. II., pp. 521-522.)

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
	Milton Bryant, ½ m. ☎		Road is almost level. On right runs the long park wall of Woburn Abbey, seat of Duke of Bedford, with lodge gates set back from road.
82¾	Woburn.	42	Small, melancholy townlet, with a few shops unchanged in general appearance since coaching age ; the

whole suggesting a civic backwater. The cobble-stoned pavements sprout with grass. Woburn Abbey Park, site of a Cistercian abbey from 1145 until 1537, became in 1547 the property of that most fortunate of the Russells, John Russell of Kingston Russell in Dorsetshire, whom a natural courtly address, the accident of being able to speak the Spanish language, and fortunate circumstance all conspired to advance from obscurity to great riches and honours. Henry the Eighth gorged him to repletion with the spoils of the Church, and he died as Earl of Bedford ; not without many curses and prophecies of disaster to the Russells by those dispossessed church folk. The disasters of that time, however, generally befell the churchmen themselves, a case in point being that of the last Abbot of Woburn, who was hanged on an oak in front of his own Abbey. The fifth Earl of Bedford was created Duke by William III., 1694. Ninth Duke, father of present, the eleventh, committed suicide by shooting himself, 1891. Great mansion of Woburn Abbey, begun by Flitcroft, 1744, for fourth Duke, is a heavy neo-classic building of vast size and heavy, dull aspect, standing in an enormous park, 12 miles in circumference. Of the ancient Abbey no trace remains. The park is, for a great portion of its extent, traversed by public footpaths. It is exquisitely wooded, stocked with deer, and interspersed with lakes. Other parts are rigidly private ; and mansion itself, although a veritable treasure-house of art, is jealously closed, except one day in year : the August Bank Holiday.

Modern church, in the derelict townlet of Woburn, built 1868, and altered 1890, is constructed of Cowham stone, of a peculiarly ghastly white. It cost £30,000. The design is an eccentric variety of Early English. Tower, instead of being pinnacled, is crested at angles by four devil-like figures. Here it was intended by eighth Duke, to the greater glorification of the Russells, that future members of the family should be buried ; but (possibly because this mortuary reminder outside their own park gates would have been too insistent) the church has not been used for this purpose, and Chenies, in Bucking-

hamshire, still remains the last home of their magnificence. Tower of old church remains, crested by an open lantern, and is attached to cemetery chapel.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
	Ampthill, 7¼ m. ☞ *Little Brickhill*, 2½ m.		
			Long swooping rises and falls, with final rise into Woburn Sands, along a lovely woodland road, rich in scent of pine trees.
81	Woburn Sands.	43¾	Pop. 1583. Wholly modern townlet, formerly a mere hamlet known by distressing name of "Hogstye End".
80½	Woburn Sands Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	44¼	
	Enter Buckinghamshire.		Road undulates easily.
79½	Wavendon.	45¼	Church is Decorated and Perpendicular. Brasses: Richard Saunders, 1639, and four wives.
77¼	Broughton. Cross the Ouzel, or Lovat.	47½	Cross river Ouse into Newport Pagnell.
74¼	Newport Pagnell.	50½	Pop. 4239. The Paganels who gave a name to this small town disappeared so long ago that no memorials of them remain, and the very site of their castle is obscure. The large Early English and Perpendicular church is of no great interest. Queen Anne's Hospital, an old almshouse, rebuilt, is not the foundation of the Queen Regnant of that name, but of Anne of Denmark, consort of James I. It was really refounded (and not at great cost) on site of older Hospital of St. John.

In Independent Chapel is a board, once part of John Bunyan's pulpit. It bears a brass plate, inscribed with lines by Cowper:—

"Revere the man whose Pilgrim marks the road,
And guides the progress of the soul to God".

Cowper often took a part in prayer meetings here.
Hotel: Swan. Motor repairs: Salmon & Son, London Road.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
	Turn right. *Stony Stratford,* 6 m. See p. 45. Cross the Ouse.		Turning right into High Street, out of the town, and crossing river Ouse, keep left, at fork in quarter mile. (Right-hand roads go to Olney, four and three quarter miles, see pp. 32-33, and Bedford, twelve and a quarter miles.)
74	Fork of roads, keep left. *Olney,* 4¾ m. *Bedford,* 12¼ m.	50¾	
73½	*Lathbury.*	51¼	Lathbury lies immediately left. Church is a charming and interesting Norman and Early English building, with abundant traces of frescoes.
71½	Gayhurst.	53¼	Wooded road at Gayhurst, which lies almost wholly hidden on left, although close at hand. Practically there is no village; Gayhurst consisting chiefly of historic manor house and park of that name, which was originally "Goddeshurst," *i.e.*, "God's Wood". Existing mansion dates back to 1500. It was built by Nevill family, and passed by marriage to family of Mulso. Thomas Mulso, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, remodelled it. Gayhurst then passed by marriage to Sir Everard Digby, 1596, who was executed 1606, for participation in Gunpowder Plot. Digby family ended in two unmarried sisters, who in 1704 sold Gayhurst to Sir Nathan Wrighte, whose family held it until 1830. Church rebuilt 1724, after designs by Sir Christopher Wren, contains gorgeously robed monumental effigy of Sir Nathan Wrighte, Keeper of the Seals to Queen Anne.
	Enter Northamptonshire.		Road rises and falls, and undulates, sharply in places, to Northampton.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
69¾	Stoke Goldington.	55	Here the building-stone characteristic of this district of Northamptonshire is first met. It is of a golden-brown colour ; locally known as " sugar-stone ".
68¼	Eakley Lane.	56½	
65¾	Horton. *Piddington.*	59	Small village with large and beautiful church, whose Early English tower and spire are exceptionally beautiful. It has recently been restored in the peculiarly vivid yellow-brown stone of the Duston quarries.
64¾	Hackleton.	60	Large scattered characterless village.
61¼	Junction of roads. *Stony Stratford,* 12 m.	63½	
60¾	Eleanor Cross. *Hardingstone.*	64	Here, on raised bank to right of road, is one of the twelve Queen Eleanor crosses that marked the places where body of Edward the First's consort was rested on long journey from Harby, in Nottinghamshire, to Westminster, at close of 1290. Three only of these elaborate structures remain : the other two being at Geddington (see p. 86), and Waltham Cross (see p. 235). This example somewhat resembles that at Waltham, but is finer. The finial has from time immemorial been broken off ; but the statues of the Queen still remain under their canopies, and much of the exquisite sculptured detail is yet sharp. The accounts for the work done upon this and others of the series at the original building of them are still, in great measure, preserved in Record Office.
	DOWN		Road descends sharply to Northampton.
60	Northampton. (Bridge Street) Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	64¾	
	Cross the		Crossing river Nene, road descends into centre of Northampton town, up narrow and somewhat slummy Bridge Street.
	Nene.		

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
	UP†		
59½	NORTHAMPTON. *All Saints' Church.*	65¼	Pop. 90,076. Busy and thriving bootmaking town. It is a handsome town, and at its centre, in the broad open space fronting All Saints' church, becomes very striking and impressive. It was originally named merely "Hampton," but the distinguishing geographical prefix became early necessary here and at that other Hampton in the south, which is now Southampton, and, equally with Northampton, has given a name to a shire. Northampton has ever been a place of importance, and in its great Norman fortress many Kings have lived in state or have summoned Parliaments, in those times when the legislature was still itinerant and could be whistled to heel by travelling majesty, like any dog. But of this great castle nothing remains except a name ; that of Northampton (Castle) railway station.

Northampton's churches are interesting. All Saints is most in evidence, with its enormous colonnaded west front surmounted by tall ancient tower, repaired and cased in a singular style to which it is difficult to apply a name. The interior rather resembles some public hall than a church, but is very fine in its sort. All these strange manifestations are due to the fire of 1675, which almost completely destroyed old building, and burnt 600 houses. That eminently pious sovereign Charles II. gave a very large quantity of timber towards rebuilding of church and town ; duly acknowledged in long inscription on entablature of Ionic colonnade, and by a whimsical statue of His Majesty habited in the garb of old Rome.

St. Sepulchre's church, properly the Church of the Holy Sepulchre, is one of the four round churches in England. Its nave, *i.e.* the circular part, is in the darkling Transitional Norman style, magnificently austere, and noble in the colouring of its golden-brown stone.

St. Giles' church is largely Perpendicular, with Norman, Early English, and Decorated portions.

St. Peter's is late Norman, with exquisitely enriched capitals of piers in nave-arcades, most unusually rich in fancy and in craftsmanship.

Guildhall, erected 1864, from designs by E. W. Godwin, is extraordinarily florid, in an overcharged Gothic style : its frontage canopied and niched, and filled with statues of Northampton worthies. Interior is gothically gloomy, excepting a very fine light hall, barbarically coloured.

Hotels: Plough; Grand; George; Angel. Motor repairs: Pytchley Autocar Company, Sheep Street (garage); Mulliners, Limited, Bridge Street (garage); S. Taffinder, Sheep Street (garage); St. Edmund Garage, Abingdon Square.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
	Stony Stratford, 13¾ m.		(See Vol. II., p. 572.)
	Towcester, 9 m.		(See Vol. II., p. 204.)
	Weedon, 8¼ m.		(See Vol. II., p. 353.)
	Rugby, 20 m.		(See Vol. II., p. 700.)
	Leicester, by Husband's Bosworth, 31½ m.		(See pp. 90-93.)
	Kettering, 14¼ m.		(See p. 84.)
	Wellingborough, 10 m.		(See pp. 75-77.)
	Bedford, 21¾ m.		(See pp. 72-75.)
			Leaving Northampton, follow electric tramways from All Saints' Church by Drapery and Sheep
57¾	Kingsthorpe. Fork of roads, keep right. *Leicester, by Husband's Bosworth*, 29¾ m.	67	Street, and past barracks to Kingsthorpe. Here at fork of roads by tramway terminus keep right (left-hand road goes to Leicester, by Husband's Bosworth, 29¾ miles. See pp. 90-93.)
	UP		Road rises in long easy incline.
55¾	*Boughton.*	69	Decaying village, with all the melancholy out-at-elbows picturesqueness of the Has-Been. Here are remains of Boughton House. The church is a roofless ruin. The obelisk seen on right was erected to memory of a former Duke of Devonshire, but it bears no inscription, and is so little com-
	DOWN & UP		

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
			memorative of him that the people of the neighbourhood have generally come to the belief that it is a monument to a much more noteworthy Duke, the great Duke of Wellington.
54½	*Pitsford.*	70¼	Steep descent and like rise.
			Smart descent and rise, with fall to Brixworth.
53	Brixworth.	71¾	In Domesday, "Briclesworde". Anciently one of manors belonging to Abbey of Medehamsted, later known as Peterborough. The old stone-built village is now growing, in consequence of recent discovery that the ironstone beds of the neighbourhood are profitable to work. The newer part of the village, towards Northampton, is in red brick, and not at all beautiful, but the further end is still the ancient stone-built village of yore. The highly interesting, and very strange and curious, church, locally described as the "oldest in England," is indeed of a very remote antiquity, and appears to have been built by Saxons, A.D. 690, from materials of a Roman basilica. It has ever been considered by some antiquaries that we have here, in fact, the Roman basilica itself, merely adapted and altered by Saxons. It is very largely constructed of Roman brick and tile, freely used in "herring-bone" patterning. Exterior presents a curious view of Saxon tower at west end, with a semicircular western excrescence built in late Saxon times, probably with object of placing church in defensible condition against forays of Danish rovers then ravaging England. Upper stages of western tower are of Decorated period, and are surmounted by spire in that style. Interior is, frankly, like the interiors of most Saxon churches, more curious and archæologically interesting than beautiful. It consists nowadays of nave, chancel, semicircular apse, and south chapel; but there were formerly shallow north and south aisles, as the walled-in nave arcades show. At what period these disappeared is unknown. The existing apse is not original, and is a reconstruction of that work, destroyed *c.* 1460. The ambulatory around it was not, however, rebuilt. Nor are the "Saxon" windows in the nave genuine original Saxon work. Large Gothic windows of various styles had at different periods been inserted in place of the small Saxon lights; and these have been abolished in favour

of sham "Saxon" work, in imitation of the supposed originals. Recent excavations have brought to light bases of Roman columns in churchyard, and numerous Roman coins have been found. A stone sculptured with the Roman eagle was discovered in one of the nave-piers, and a reliquary containing the *Pomum Adami*, vulgarly the "Adam's apple," from the holy throat of Bishop Boniface.

Centre of Brixworth village is a tree-shaded hollow. Road very narrow here. Brixworth is also famous as the centre of the Pytchley Hunt, of which the kennels are here situate.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
	Turn right.		Road turns sharp to right at end of Brixworth.
50½	*Lamport.* ☞	74	Opposite "Swan" inn, village of Lamport lies along right-hand turning. The inn sign derives from swan crest of ancient Isham family, lords of Lamport for centuries. The late Sir Charles Isham, Bart., died 1903, aged 83, was an amiable eccentric, who for some forty years devoted himself to the making of a miniature rock-garden on south side of the Hall, and to the keeping of pet hawks. In Lamport church is monumental brass to his wife and himself, with singular, and long, set of verses. Here are monuments of many other Ishams.
	DOWN		Descent to level crossing at Lamport railway station.
50	Lamport Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	74¾	
	Hopping Hill, UP		Road rises smartly to Maidwell, passing on the way a seat placed on grassy roadside, inscribed "Rest ye, wearie traveller. Jubilee, 1897. Reginald Loder."
49½	Maidwell.	75¼	Approach to Maidwell is by fine elm-shaded road. Maidwell Hall, seat of Reginald Loder, Esq., was destroyed by fire, 1895. The well-kept church adjoining ruins of Hall is of no great interest.
48	Kelmarsh.	76¾	Church of Kelmarsh, on left, has been elaborately and incongruously restored and decorated, largely

with marble of various kinds brought by a former squire of Kelmarsh in his yacht, from ancient villas in Rome. At the time when church was thus restored, or soon after, the squire departed this life, and lies in a gigantic and gruesomely vulgar polished granite tomb in churchyard, from which all the grey ancient tombstones of the rude forefathers of the hamlet have been abolished; so that Naylor, the squire in question, lies in imperial lonesomeness.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
	Naseby, 3½ m.		(See p. 91.)
			Long sharp undulations.
45½	Oxendon Magna.	79¼	Unremarkable village. Descent to river Welland.
	Cross the		
	Welland. *Enter Leicestershire.*		
42¾	Market Harborough.	82	Pop. 8000. Busy and increasing town, with large corset factory, employing 580 hands; manufactories of rubber soles and heels, pea-flour, etc. But until recently, Market Harborough was not at all commercialized, and was merely small agricultural market town, remarkable only for its annual October Fair, and for being a fox-hunting centre. The street is extraordinarily broad, with fine church, dedicated to St. Dionysius the Areopagite, rising nobly in midst, with grand Early English tower and crocketed spire. Interior is, however, disappointing. Until 1614 this was, strange to say, merely a "chapel-of-ease," the mother church being that of St. Mary-in-Arden, one mile distant. The remains of it are in a grim overcrowded cemetery overhanging Market Harborough railway station. In market place still stands quaint timber Grammar School, founded by Robert Smyth, 1614. It stands on wooden posts, with open space beneath, designed for use as butter market. It is plentifully scattered over with pious mottoes.

Hotels: Angel (garage); Three Swans; Peacock. Motor repairs: W. Stewart, High Street (garage).

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
	Oundle, 21¾ m.		(See pp. 69-71.)
	Rugby, 18 m.		(See Vol. II., p. 348.)
	Cross the Union Canal.		
			Road rises and falls.
41	*Foxton*, 1½ m.	83¾	Away on left are the locally-famous Foxton Locks of Leicestershire and Northamptonshire Union Canal: modern locks, completed 1898, at cost of £37,000, and working on new principle. These costly engineering works are now disused.
40¼	*Church Langton*, 2 m.	84½	East, or Church Langton. Thorpe Langton, and Tur Langton, are on high ground to right. They all (but chiefly Church Langton) participate in curious history of William Hanbury, rector from 1753, and lord of the manor. He was a benevolent visionary eccentric with magnificent ideas, starting with plantations of fruit trees, whose produce was to create a fund of £1500, of which interest was to provide for decoration of church; this scheme developed into a grandiose plan for series of Church Musical Festivals. Income from all these sources was to accumulate until it reached total sum of £10,000 or £12,000 annually, which was to be expended in founding a minster, choral establishment, public library, picture galleries, etc., etc. The minster was to be on the vastest scale: the central tower 493 feet high. By 1863 income of trust he had formed for these wild purposes was but £900; and power was then obtained in law courts to vary trust deed; with result that the projected City Beautiful that might in some remote era have arisen, is rendered impossible. The money went in repairing and restoring the three Langton churches, and in providing school buildings.

Church of Church Langton is a massive Early English structure on large scale, containing monuments of this singular man and his kin.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
			Road rises to Kibworth.
37	Kibworth.	87¾	Properly "Kibworth Beauchamp". The adjoining twin-village to it is "Kibworth Harcourt".
			Road descends lengthily, but moderate gradient; then rises and falls somewhat steeply.
34	Great Glen. Cross the Billesdon Brook.	90¾	Village great in name only. There seems little of it, besides church, which has Norman south door.
			Long rise and fall.
31¾	Oadby.	93	Road through Oadby is very narrow and congested; more like a lane than a high road. Church, abutting upon narrowest part of village street, is Decorated. East window of north aisle is enriched with the "ball-flower" device.
			Short steep drop.
			Beyond Oadby begin the Leicester electric tramways. Approach to Leicester is along fine residential quarter; the best entrance to the town.
28	LEICESTER. (*Clock Tower.*)	96¾	Pop. 227,242. Leicester is the *Ratae*, or *Ratae Coritanorum*, of the Romans, and still shows some relics of the Roman colonial period, chiefly in the "Jewry Wall," a mass of brickwork which is thought to be a portion of ancient west gate. Also in the vicinity two Roman pavements, in good preservation. In Leicester the Roman roads, the "Fosse Way," and the so-called "*Via Devana*," meet. The great modern town, strongly Radical, is continually increasing and progressive in the best sense: most of the great items of public necessity; gas, electric light, tramways, water, being municipally owned; their profits going in relief of rates. Town Hall, built 1876,

is a beautiful building, in the "Queen Anne" style ; well worthy study.

Leicester became a boot and shoe manufacturing town, 1859, and now employs 42,000 people in that trade. Fancy hosiery, blouse-making, tapestry, elastic and other webbing, are some of the chief activities.

Churches include : St. Nicholas, partly Saxon and Norman, built largely from materials of Roman wall, which it adjoins ; St. Mary de Castro, with lofty crocketed spire, is Norman, Early English, and Decorated, and has two naves ; St. Margaret's, in Church Gate, is large Perpendicular building, with grand and imposing tower. It contains monumental effigy in alabaster of John Penny, Bishop of Carlisle, sometime Abbot of Leicester, died 1520 ; St. Martin's, with lofty broach spire, is Early English, mercilessly restored and enlarged ; All Saints is chiefly interesting for curious clock over south porch, set up 1610, removed 1875, and in 1900 restored and replaced. It has a couple of miniature Jacks-smite-the-Clock, in costume of early seventeenth century, who strike the quarters. Collegiate Church of St. Mary, in the Newarke, was founded 1331 by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, in connexion with his splendid Hospital of the Blessed and Undivided Trinity. It has wholly disappeared, but the Hospital remains. It was restored 1776, and again restored and largely rebuilt 1902. Here, in the hall, stands so-called "Duke of Lancaster's Porridge-pot," a bell-metal cauldron with capacity of 61 gallons. Also "Queen Elizabeth's Pocket Piece," a salt box, or nutmeg grater, dated 1579, and inscribed "This belongeth to the Olde Ospitall," together with moral maxims, for benefit of the fifty infirm old men and their five women nurses, for whom the Hospital was founded. Chapel contains fine robed effigy of Mary de Bohun, mother of Henry V. ; together with number of steel morions, breast-plates, and halberds formerly belonging to the Town Watch. The Newarke encloses site of ancient castle, of which only the Great Hall remains, in which met Parliaments of 1414, 1426, and 1450. It is faced with commonplace red brick, and is used as Assize Court.

Old Town Hall, adjoining St. Martin's Church, served that purpose, 1563-1876. It was originally home of a religious fraternity—the Corpus Christi Guild, and contains highly interesting rooms. Mayor's Parlour, dating from *c.* 1630, is panelled in bog oak. The public room has roof exactly resembling a reversed boat. Old town library, founded 1632, adjoins. Of Leicester Abbey few traces remain, and no man knows what became of body of Cardinal Wolsey, who died 1530, and was buried there.

Hotels : Bell (garage) ; Grand ; Royal (garage). Motor repairs :

H. A. Hamshaw, 37 Humberstone Gate; Midland Counties Motor Garage.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
	Uppingham, 19¼ m. ☞		
	Melton Mowbray, 15 m. ☞		(See pp. 221-222.)
	Rugby, 21 m.		(See Vol. II., p. 346.)
	Hinckley, 13¼ m.		(See Vol. II., p. 372.)
	Coventry, 24 m.		(See Vol. II., p. 677.)
	Ashby de la Zouch, 17¾ m.		(See Vol. II., p. 712.)
			Leaving Leicester along Belgrave Gate (electric tramways) and
26¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Melton Mowbray*, 13¾ m. ☞	98	Belgrave Road, keep left at fork of roads. (Right-hand road goes to Melton Mowbray, 13¾ miles, see pp. 221-222.)
26¼	Belgrave. Cross the Soar.	98½	Suburb of Leicester, now an indistinguishable portion of the city.
			Road rises long stiff incline, followed by a decline and a further rise.
25	*Birstall*, ☞ *Melton Mowbray*, 12 m. ☞	99¾	
23½	*Wanlip*, ¾ m. ☞	101¼	Church contains fine brass: Sir Thomas Walsh, 1393, and Katrine his wife. Short, sharp descent.
21½	*Rothley*.	103¼	"Roth-ley," *i.e.* the "red field". The once pretty village is growing an ugly industrial place of stockingers and quarrymen, growing towards the beautiful park of Rothley Temple. In ancient mansion,

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
			surrounded by trees, was born Thomas Babington Macaulay, October 25, 1800, created Baron Macaulay, 1857. Rothley Temple was anciently Preceptory of Knights Templars. On the far side of the railway a Garden City is developing and becoming a residential suburb of Leicester.
21	Mountsorrel.	103¾	Quarry village, deriving its name partly from the great craggy rock of syenite, or exceptionally hard granite, on left, and river Soar, away down on right. The rock is largely quarried for millstones and road metal. It is an out-at-elbows, down-at-heel place, running for nearly one mile along road. The curious temple-like, neo-classic "market-cross" in 1793 replaced the ancient Gothic cross, coveted by Sir John Danvers of Swithland, who offered to give present building in exchange.
19½	Quorndon.	105¼	Locally "Quorn". "Quorndon" means "Mill Hill". Here until 1905 were kennels of the Quorn Hunt, established here 1750, now removed to Barrow-on-Soar, two miles distant. The beautiful and well-kept church of Quorndon includes private chapel of Farnham family, seated here for many centuries. Here are their monuments, of which chief is that of John Farnham, Gentleman Pensioner (*i.e.*, one of the Bodyguard, now represented by the Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms), to Queen Elizabeth. He lies in effigy beside Dorothy his wife, and is clothed in armour. By his side is represented the axe carried by members of the corps. A long rhymed epitaph tells of his career.

Hotel : Manor House (garage).

	Woodhouse Eaves, ☞ 2½ m.	Village on edge, or "eaves" of Charnwood Forest. Modern church, built on rock over large open-mouthed cavern.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
17	LOUGHBOROUGH. "*Bull's Head.*"	107¾	Pop. 23,000. Dull, commonplace town, devoted to bell-founding, engineering works, tramcar building, and stocking-knitting. The large cruciform clerestoried church is Perpendicular, but dull and monotonous. The "restoration" by Scott, 1863, swept it quite barren of interest. Hotels: Bull's Head (garage); King's Head (garage); Great Central (garage). Motor repairs: Minor & Sons, Woodgate and Leicester Road; W. Wilson, Leicester Road.
	Nottingham, 14 m.		(See pp. 45-47.)
	Melton Mowbray, (by *Six Hills*) 15 m.		
	Ashby de la Zouch, 12 m.		(See Vol. II., p. 721.)
	Hinckley, 19¾ m.		Leaving Loughborough, along Swan Street, keep right at fork. (Left to Ashby de la Zouch.) Then straight on. Road level.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
15	Dishley,	109¾	Ruins of church on right.
14¼	Hathern.	110½	Village of framework-knitters.
			Road rises through Hathern, and then falls sharply.
	Forks of roads, keep right and left.		At fork of roads keep right, and then left, road rising and falling, with bend into Kegworth.
11	Kegworth.	113¾	In Domesday, "Cogesworde".
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads, facing church, keep sharp to left. Kegworth is a sprawling, ugly village, with great dilapidated church, hideously enclosed within tall iron railings. It is Decorated, with lofty spire.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
			Vestry was formerly cell of an anchorite.
9¾	*Lockington.*	115	
8	*Castle Donington.*	116¾	Once the seat of Lord Donington, formerly of Earl of Moira.
	1¼ m. *Nottingham*, 10¾ m.		(See Vol. II., p. 367.)
7½	Cavendish Bridge. Cross the Trent. *Enter Derbyshire.* Cross the Trent and Mersey.	117¼	River Trent, very broad at this point, crossed by bridge of three arches, completed 1771.
7	Shardlow.	117¾	Somewhat squalid bargee village. Church rebuilt 1838.
	Elvaston.		Away right are park and mansion of Elvaston Castle, seat of Stanhopes, Earls of Harrington. Park is densely wooded. Here is extensive lake, formed by fifth Earl, *c.* 1855. Ornate iron gates from Palace of Madrid. Mansion is approached by courtyard, with church on one side, containing monuments of Stanhopes. (It is always locked.) The neighbourhood of Alvaston is distinctly unpleasing. District is flat, and the grimy industrial town of Derby is fast encroaching upon it.
3	Alvaston.	121¾	Electric tramways begin at Alvaston.
2	Osmaston. Cross the Derby Canal.	122¾	Unlovely modern suburb of Derby, and dirty, smoky entrance to town, past Midland Railway workshops. Bad macadam surface : much traffic.

Miles from Derby		Miles from London
	DERBY. (*Market Place.*)	124¾

Pop. 123,433. The Roman *Derventio*: the British *Dwr gwent*, or "clear water". The river Derwent, which thus stands sponsor for the place, is more than a little clouded and polluted now-a-days. Ancient Derby is so enfolded amid modern industrial and commercial developments that it does not at first appear to exist at all; but there is a good deal of it left in centre of town. Here the streets are, for most part, very narrow and winding, and are still those of the small agricultural market and county town from which Derby has in railway times developed.

Chief historical incident at Derby was coming of Prince Charlie and his Highlanders, in rebellion of 1745. Derby and Swarkestone Bridge, at crossing of Trent, were the southernmost parts they reached, and they then retreated ingloriously. Silk-spinning had already, in 1717, been started here, and was Derby's first onward step towards expansion. "Crown Derby" porcelain works, established 1750 *c.*, were finally closed 1848.

All Saints church, the most important in town, was wholly rebuilt except tower, 1725, in neo-classic style. Interior resembles a great pillared hall, and is very fine of its kind, and spacious. Fine stately monuments, including elaborate structure of coloured marbles and much paint and gilding, to famous termagant and builder of many mansions, "Bess of Hardwick," four times wedded and widowed. She married, fourthly, Earl of Shrewsbury, custodian of Mary, Queen of Scots. He described his wife and the Queen as "two devils". Effigy of Bess, robed and coroneted, discloses a proud, arrogant, and masterful face. Monument, with grotesque effigies, William, second Earl of Devonshire, 1628, and wife and children. Also monuments, Earl and Countess of Bessborough, eighteenth century; incised effigy of Canon John Law, sixteenth century, etc. The grand Perpendicular tower of All Saints is 174 feet in height. It bears inscription: "Young men and maidens," which has originated the legend that it was built by the young people of the town.

St. Alkmund's is chiefly notable for its fine spire, 205 feet, in Decorated style. Church rebuilt 1845. Near it is St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, by Pugin; one of his failures, very coarse and bad in detail. St. Peter's is Perpendicular, with a few Norman and Decorated details.

Hotels: Royal (garage); St. James' (garage); Midland. Motor repairs: Holmes & Company, London Road (garage); S. Guest, 134 London Road (garage); Clarke & Son, Derwent

Road (garage); Draycott & Company (garage); A. Andrews, London Road (garage); A. R. Attkey & Co., Ltd., Beckett Street (garage).

(For conclusion of road, Derby to Glasgow, 279¼ miles, see Vol. IV.)

Miles from Derby		Miles from London	
	Nottingham, 15¾ m.		(See Vol. IV.)
	Ashby de la Zouch, 14 m.		(See Vol. II., pp. 682-685.)
	Burton-on-Trent, 11 m.		
	Uttoxeter, 18¼ m.		(See Vol. II., pp. 708-709, 716.)

Route 7. LONDON TO NOTTINGHAM. BY OLNEY, KETTERING AND UPPINGHAM

(Best and Easiest Route.)

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
124	LONDON. (*General Post Office.*)		London to Barnet (as Vol. II., pp. 511-513).
112¾	Barnet.	11¼	
86½	Hockliffe.	37½	Barnet to Hockliffe (as Vol. II., pp. 513-521).
73½	Newport Pagnell.	50½	Hockliffe to Newport Pagnell (as pp. 14-16).
73¼	Cross the Ouse. Fork of roads, keep right. *Northampton*, 14½ m.	50¾	Leaving Newport Pagnell, cross river Ouse, and keep right at fork. (Left-hand road goes to Northampton, fourteen and a half miles. See pp. 16-19.)
72½	Cross the Ouse. Fork of roads, keep left.	51½	Crossing Ouse again, keep left at fork.

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
71¾	Sherington.	52¼	Church is oddly dedicated to St. Laud (*i.e.*, St. Lo, Bishop of Coutances, in sixth century). It is a fine Decorated and Perpendicular building.
69½	Emberton.	54½	Keep left into Emberton. Church is chiefly Decorated. Brass: John Mordan, rector, 1410.
	Cross the Ouse.		Leaving Emberton, keep right at clock-tower.
68½	OLNEY. (*Market Place.*)	55½	Locally "O-ney". Pop. 2684. Small dilapidated townlet, largely of small thatched houses. A few more stately houses are in market-place. Here is "Cowper's House". The poet Cowper lived here, 1767-1786, and Olney and the surrounding district of pleasant, if perhaps to some minds dull, meadow-lands by river Ouse, are therefore consecrate to Cowper's somewhat melancholy memory. Here he wrote, in conjunction with his friend Newton, rector of Olney, the "Olney hymns," and lived a life of service for the poor. The Cowper house is now a Cowper museum. In the arbour in garden behind it, *John Gilpin* was written. The four-arched bridge which spans Ouse, with several additional flood-water arches, on approach to Olney from Newport Pagnell, is the one referred to by Cowper in the lines :—

> "*Hark! 'tis the twanging horn o'er yonder bridge,*
> *That, with its wearisome but needful length,*
> *Bestrides the wintry flood.*"

Large parish church is wholly Decorated.
Hotel: Bull.

			Leaving Olney, road rises and falls, and then undulates to Warrington.
66½	Warrington.	57½	
65¾	Cross-roads, keep straight on.	58¼	At cross-roads, keep straight on.

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
	Bedford, 11¼ m. ☞ *Northampton*, 10½ m. *Enter Northamptonshire.*		(See pp. 72-75.)
63	Bozeat.	61	
			Undulations, followed by smart rise into Wollaston.
61¾	Strixton.	62¼	Here at Strixton is a charming little Early English church.
60¾	Wollaston.	63¼	Keeping left at "Nag's Head" inn, road descends very steeply. Rough surface. Sharp rise follows, and then descent to Wellingborough railway station.
58	Wellingborough Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	66	Smart rise into Wellingborough.
57	WELLINGBOROUGH. *Hind Hotel. Northampton*, 10 m. *Thrapston*, 10¾ m. ☞	67	(Described, p. 77.) (See pp. 75-79.)
			Leaving Wellingborough, up High Street, and into Broad Green, keep right down hill, over tramway level crossing.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
			Moderate rise and fall, followed by steep rise to Great Harrowden.
55	Great Harrowden.	69	In church is brass : William Harwedon, 1433, and wife.
			Long moderate descent, then steep winding rise. Continued smart undulations to Isham.
53	Isham.	71	Ise-ham : the dwelling on the Ise, the brook that flows by here.
51¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	72¾	At fork of roads keep right, down hill to river Ise.

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
	Cross the		
	Ise.		
			Undulating to Kettering, with final rise into town.
49½	KETTERING. (*Horse Market.*)	74½	(Described, p. 84.)
	Northampton, 14½ m. *Stamford*, 22 m.		(See pp. 84-90.)
	Higham Ferrers, 10 m. *Market Harborough*, 11½ m.		(See pp. 58-62.)
48	Fork of roads, keep right	76	Leaving Kettering along Silver Street and Newland Street, keep right at fork in one and a half miles.
	Barford Bridge. Cross the		Easy rise, followed by steep drop. Cross river Ise at Barford Bridge.
	Ise.		
			Steep rise, then undulating, with descent and rise to Oakley inn.
45½	Oakley Inn. *Great Oakley,*	78½	In church are monuments of Brooke family.
44½	Fork of roads, keep left.	79½	At fork of roads keep left.
			Road rises, and then undulates.
42½	Cross-roads, keep straight on.	81½	At cross-roads, keep straight on.

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
	Market Harborough, 9½ m. *Oundle*, 12½ m.		(See pp. 69-71.)
41	**Rockingham Hill.** *Gradient* 1 in 9.	83	Very steep and dangerous descent, long and winding.
	D DOWN		
40½	Rockingham.	83½	Picturesque village in old woodland district of Rockingham Forest. Here was great Castle of Rockingham, built by order of William the Conqueror in midst of Edward the Confessor's royal hunting demesne. It stood on a height. Numerous visits here of sovereigns, from Rufus to Edward III. Ruins consist of great Gatehouse, *c.* 1275, and some other thirteenth century details; but great keep has disappeared from its lofty mound. Occupying great part of site is the mansion called "Rockingham Castle," seat of Earl Sondes, built *c.* 1585. It is a lovely scene of ancient grey walls, beautiful gardens, and old yew hedges. Here also are fine lime and other avenues. Rockingham descended to Miller family. Barons and Earls Sondes from Watsons, Barons Rockingham. Fine hall in mansion, with inscription dated 1579: "The howse shal be preserved and never wil decaye wheare the Almightie God is honoured and served daye by daye". The park, stocked with deer, is of romantically diversified scenery, grandly wooded.

Village crouches beneath Castle. Church, rebuilt, is dedicated to St. Leonard, the patron saint of forests. It contains monuments: altar-tomb Edward Watson and wife, sixteenth century; Anna, wife of second Baron Rockingham, died 1695; Lewis, first Earl of Rockingham, died 1723; and wife. He is represented in the airy and insufficient costume of an ancient Roman. Margaret Watson, fourth daughter of Edward, Lord Rockingham, died 1713; Arabella Osenden, second daughter of second Baron Rockingham, died 1734, etc.

Rockingham is a Dickens landmark, and is the "Chesney Wold" of *Bleak House*. Dickens describes it as being in Lincolnshire, but that is a transparent evasion. He was a guest here in 1849 and later years.

Cross the	
Welland.	

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
	Enter Rutland-shire.		
39½	Rockingham Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	84½	
39¼	Caldecott.	84¾	Good and interesting Early English font in church.
	Keep left.		Keep left, past church. Very long series of hills, some exceedingly steep, with final rise into Uppingham.
37	*Stoke Dry*, ☜ ¾ m.	87	Anciently home of Digby family, whose manor house has wholly disappeared. Their monuments, however, remain in church, which is chiefly Early English and Decorated. Monuments include altar-tomb with incised effigy Jacquetta Digby, 1496; battered effigy of a Digby, *c.* 1460; and Elizabethan Renascence tomb of Kenelm Digby, 1590, and his wife Anne. This Kenelm Digby was grandfather of that Sir Everard Digby who was executed January 30, 1606, for his share in Gunpowder Plot.
	Lyddington, 1 m. ☞		Here is a curious and highly-picturesque almshouse, adjoining church, one side of it abutting upon churchyard; and another showing quaint garden gazebo looking upon village street. This was originally a palace of Bishops of Lincoln; existing building being largely the work of Bishop Russell *c.* 1485. It is now known as "the Bede House," and is an almshouse for twelve brethren, two nurses, and one warden, founded by Thomas Cecil, Lord Burghley, under name of "Jesus Hospital," 1600. Interior is rich in finely-carved Perpendicular woodwork.

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
35	UPPINGHAM. (*Market Place.*)	89	Pop. 2988. Small town, chiefly distinguished in these times by its Grammar School, brought into prominent position out of obscurity by Rev. Edward Thring, headmaster. It was founded 1584 by Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, and confers many scholarships and exhibitions to Oxford and Cambridge. The landed property of school is considerable and of greatly enhancing value; hence the fine modern ranges of buildings, designed by G. E. Street, R.A., were rendered possible.

Parish church almost wholly rebuilt, 1877. The old original schoolhouse stands at east end of churchyard. It bears inscription in Hebrew, Greek, and Latin: "Remember thy Creator in the days of thy youth".

Hotels: White Hart; Falcon. Motor repairs: Glenn, North Street; Hudson, Leicester Road.

	Stamford, 12 m. *Leicester*, 19¼ m.		Leaving Uppingham, keep right after passing "Falcon" inn.
			Road repeatedly descends and rises steeply to Preston.
33¼	Preston.	90¾	Church, on a height, with tower and spire, is Norman, Early English, and Decorated.
	D *Gradient* 1 in 10.		Long rough descent and rise, rough surface, to Manton.
31¾	Manton.	92¼	
28¾	OAKHAM. (*Market Place.*)	95¼	Pop. 3668. The county town of Rutland. It is a quiet place, wherein little ever happens, except at Assize and sessions time.

Oakham Castle appears to have been founded *temp.* Henry II. by Walcheline de Ferrars, lord of the manor, who was descended from the *ferrarius*, or smith-sergeant of William the Conqueror's cavalry, and whose family arms displayed a shield allusively *semée* of horseshoes. From this family the lordship soon passed, and finally came to Earls of Winchilsea, present owners. Little

is left of this castle, besides the ancient mound and the Great Hall, architecturally of Norman to Early English period, and of semi-ecclesiastical appearance ; being divided longitudinally by two arcades. These are whimsically decorated at springing of arches by sculptured figures of human beings and animals playing upon musical instruments. On the walls is a curious assemblage of considerably more than 100 horseshoes, placed here at various times in pursuance of ancient manorial custom which is thought to have originated with the Ferrars family. Its origin is, however, mysterious ; but seems to allude to some grant of toll to the ancient lords of Oakham, by which they were empowered to levy a fee on every horseman passing through the town. A horseshoe was, in addition, or possibly in lieu, claimed from every baron for the first time visiting here ; and the custom still obtains. The earliest horseshoe is that yielded by Queen Elizabeth. It is gilt and crowned ; as also are those of George IV. when Prince Regent ; of Queen Victoria ; Edward VII. ; of Duke of Rutland. Some of the horseshoes are extravagantly large. The latest, added December 1910, are those of the Earl of Effingham ; Baron Ashby St. Ledgers ; and the Bishop of Peterborough.

The noble church, of Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular architecture, was restored by Sir Gilbert Scott, 1858. Ancient house near "Crown" inn, formerly residence of Roger Flore, died *c.* 1483, but parts of it are Early English. Buttercross in market-place, stands on four timber pillars. Here are the old stocks. Grammar School close by, was founded by Robert Johnson, Archdeacon of Leicester, founder of Uppingham School. The original building is in churchyard. Greek, Hebrew, and Latin texts are displayed on it.

Hotels : Crown (garage) ; Railway ; George, Market Place. Motor repairs : Hinman, Hill Street ; Baines, Mill Street.

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
	Stamford, 11½ m.		
	Burley-on-the-Hill, 2 m.		Here is park and mansion of Finch family, Earls of Winchilsea. Mansion stands high, in commanding position. It was built by Daniel Finch, Earl of Nottingham, from ruins of earlier grand mansion built by Duke of Buckingham, which had been destroyed in Civil War. The property, although still

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
			in Finch family, is not in hands of the ennobled branch of it. Church, close to mansion, is Transitional Norman, Early English, and Decorated.
	Oakham Railway Station.		Leaving Oakham, along High Street, road descends to railway station. Here pass over level-crossing and keep right at fork of roads.
28½	LEVEL CROSSING.	95½	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
27¾	Barleythorpe.	96¼	Here are kennels of the Cottesmore Hunt. Here also is a residence of Earl of Lonsdale. Quaint notice-boards erected by Lord Lonsdale: "Motorists please slow past Lord Lonsdale's kennels and stables": "HERE THEY ARE;" and, having passed them, "Thank you".
	Keep left.		Keep left into Langham; road bending sharply. Then keep as sharply right through village. Large clerestoried church here, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with tower and spire. Curiously incised slab for John Dickenson, 1535, and wife; representing him in merchant's furred robe, and his wife with a long purse.
27	Langham.	97	
	Keep right.		
			Road descends and rises.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork.
	Houl's Back.		Steep rough descent.
	Whissendine Bridge.		
24¾	*Cross a stream.*	99¼	

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
	Enter Leicestershire.		
			Steep rise and fall.
23¼	Leesthorpe. Leesthorpe Hill,	100¾	
			Steep and rough rise and fall of Leesthorpe Hill.
			Rise to, and through, Burton Lazars.
20¼	Burton Lazars.	103¾	Place-name derives from ancient leper-hospital of much importance. Church is Transitional Norman, and Decorated.
	Cross the		Long descents to Melton Mowbray.
18¾	Melton Mowbray Railway Station.	105¼	Long broad approach into centre of town by Burton End.
18½	MELTON MOWBRAY. (*Market Place.*)	105½	Pop. 9203. The Leicestershire metropolis of fox-hunting. The old-time aristocratic character of the town has greatly deteriorated of late years, since local developments of railways, and same may be said of entire district between this and Quorn; industrial expansion, to say nothing of barbed-wire, having spoilt the country to considerable extent. There are still, however, many hunting-boxes in district. Melton is also famous for its pork pies. Other places make, and do large trade in, pork pies, but they are not, it cannot be too emphatically stated, the pork pies of Melton.

The great cruciform parish church of Melton is truly cathedral-like in its arrangement. Exterior presents a general aspect of Perpendicular style, owing to the tall and massive central pinnacled tower, and the clerestory of that period. South transept, however, nave, and chancel are transitional from Early English to Decorated. Monuments include cross-legged effigy ascribed to Lord Hamon Belers. Here are some chained books. The "Bede House," opposite, is ancient almshouse.

Hotels: George; Bell. Motor repairs: Sharman & Ladbury, Sherrard Street (garage); Gill, Leicester Street (garage).

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
	Leicester, 15 m. *Grantham*, 15¾ m. *Loughborough*, 19½ m.		(See pp. 221-223). (See pp. 220-221).
	Forks of roads, keep left, keep right.		Leaving Melton by Nottingham Street, keep left by Park Road, and thence right at fork past railway bridge.
	Potter Hill,		Long steady incline, growing steep, then undulating. Thence short sharp descent to railway bridge, and another sharp rise.
15½	*Kettleby*.	108½	
	Forks of roads, keep right, keep left.		At fork of roads, past "Sugar Loaf" inn, keep right and then left, road rising smartly to cross-roads at Broughton Hill.
	Cross-roads. Broughton Hill,		Long, steep, rough and winding descent.
	D *Gradient* 1 in 8.		Rise into Nether Broughton, road bending left very sharply.
12¾	Nether Broughton. Keep right.	111¼	Keep right at the pound, road rising. Then steep drop, road bending sharply left; followed by smart rise to Upper Broughton.
	Enter Nottinghamshire. Upper Broughton.		
12	Keep right.	112	Here keep right. Road rises steeply, and winds right and left, undulating smartly, crossing the Fosse Way, and finally

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
			descending to Normanton-on-the-Wolds.
9½	Widmerpool. (*New Inn.*) Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Leicester*, 15¾ m. *Lincolon*, 34¼ m.	114½	See pp. 224-226.
6½	Normanton-on-the Wolds.	117½	Sharp descent through village, road bending left.
5¾	Plumtree.	118¼	Keeping to right at schools, road rises, then falls easily for one mile, after which is a similar rise.
	Cross-roads, keep right.		At cross-roads keep right, road rising and falling to Edwalton.
3¼	Edwalton.	120¾	Epitaph in churchyard on Mrs. Rebecca Freeland, 1741 :—
			"*She drank good Ale, good Punch, and Wine,* *And liv'd to th' Age of ninety nine.*"
	Ludlow Hill,		Rise to Ludlow Hill.
			Moderate descent, but rough and winding.
	Cross the Grantham Canal.		
1¼	West Bridgford. Cross the Trent.	122¾	Crossing Trent Bridge, Nottingham is entered (electric tramways). Keep left, along Arkwright Street, and down Carrington Street, to rise of Lister Gate, and into Albert Street and Market Place.

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
	NOTTINGHAM. (*Market Place.*)	124	Pop. 259,942. The county-town of Nottinghamshire, and the centre of the lace and hosiery industries. Anciently chief seat of tribe of

Snottingas, the sons, or descendants, of Snot; hence original name of "Snottinga-ham". The town is dominated, picturesquely from some points of view, by the lofty, cliff-like rock on which the Castle stands. The ancient Norman fortress, added to in course of centuries, was destroyed in troubles of seventeenth century. The site was granted, at the Restoration, to Duke of Newcastle, who raised thereon a huge building designed in an Italianate style. This was destroyed in riots of 1831 by the townsmen—the "Nottingham lambs" as they were sardonically named—who resented the then Duke of Newcastle's opposition to the Reform Bill. The building was afterwards restored, and is now the Nottingham Museum and Art Gallery.

Standard Hill, close by, is named from being the spot where Charles the First raised his standard, 25th August, 1642, thus beginning the Civil War which involved his own trial and execution, 29th January, 1649.

Nottingham being a place extremely busy in lace-making and hosiery, and with many extensive mills and factories in that sort, is largely a town of women; and it is calculated that there are here seven women to every man. It is still a rapidly-growing place, having received a great impetus on the opening of the Great Central Railway through to London, March, 1899, and has strikingly emerged of late years from its squalid, sprawling, formless condition of old. Chief feature of Nottingham is its great Market Place, said to be the largest in England. It is an irregularly-shaped space of five and a half acres, thronged on market days with stalls, and the scene in October of the great annual event in Nottingham, the "Goose Fair". The houses and shops bordering upon this open area are largely built in the piazza method, on columns over the pavements; thus forming a covered walk.

St. Peter's Church, near this centre of the town, has a lofty spire, and is Perpendicular. St. Mary's is also Perpendicular, with fine embattled and pinnacled tower. St. Nicholas Church was rebuilt 1671.

Hotels: George, George Street (garage); Victoria Station (garage); Black Boy (garage); Flying Horse Poultry. Motor repairs: Cripps & Company, Arkwright Street (garage); Atkey and Company, Trent Street (garage); Starey & Company, Parliament Street (garage); A. King & Company, Shakespeare Street (garage); Cripps & Co., Lower Parliament Street.

Route 8. LONDON TO NOTTINGHAM, BY BARNET, ST. ALBANS, STONY STRATFORD, NORTHAMPTON, LEICESTER AND LOUGHBOROUGH

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
123½	LONDON. (*General Post Office.*)		London to Barnet (as Vol. II. pp. 511-513.)
112¼	Barnet.	11¼	Barnet to Stony Stratford (as Vol. II., pp. 513-522).
71¼	Stony Stratford.	52¼	Stony Stratford to Northampton (as Vol. II., p. 512).
57½	Northampton.	66	Northampton to Leicester (as pp. 19-27).
25½	Leicester.	98	Leicester to Loughborough (as pp. 27-29).
15	Loughborough. (*King Street.*)	108½	
	Cross the Canal.		Leaving Loughborough by Baxter Gate, and turning left into Sparrow Hill, and past church, keep right, and then left, into Nottingham Road. Then keep straight on, over canal and railway bridges.
14¼	Loughborough Railway Station.	109¾	
13½	Cotes.	110	
	Cross the Soar.		Road bears right, under Great Central Railway.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Melton Mowbray.* 12 m. ☞		At fork of roads, after crossing the river at Cotes, keep left (Right to Melton Mowbray, twelve miles.)
			Gradual rise of one mile.
	D Turn left.		Turn sharp left at church.
11¾	Hoton. *Cross a stream. Enter Nottinghamshire.*	111¾	Dangerous corner. Road descends easily, then becomes an easy rise, through road-cutting.
			Road rises gradually to Rempstone, and through the village.
10¾	Rempstone.	112¾	

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
	DOWN & UP / DOWN		Short intermediate descent, followed by easy rise. Thence steepish descent to Costock.
9½	Costock. *Cross a stream.*	114	Properly "Costling stock". Canopied tomb outside chancel of church. Low-side window.
	UP†		Road rises, and then ascends Bunny Hill, good surface; descent steep at first, then easy, with nasty curve to left.
	Bunny Hill,		
	D DOWN		
	Gradient 1 in 8½.		
7¼	Bunny.	116¼	Picturesque village. Note in church the curious monument of Sir Thomas Parkyns, Bart., who died 1741. He was an enthusiast in wrestling, was himself a notable wrestler, and wrote a treatise on "Inn Play, or Cornish Hugg Wrestler". He designed his own monument, which was erected in his lifetime, and represents him wrestling with death, who gives him a fall.
6¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	116¾	At fork of roads keep left, road rising slightly.
	UP†		
6¼	Bradmore. *Ruddington.*	117¼	Village of stockingers, greatly increased of late years, and becoming a residential suburb of Nottingham.
	DOWN		
	Cross a stream.		
	Wilford Hill,		Road rises, and then grows steeper, winding freely. Keeping right at fork on hilltop, road descends smartly, with acute bend to left.
	UP†		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	DOWN		
1¼	West Bridgford. *Grantham,* 14½ m.	122½	

Miles from Nottingham		Miles from London	
	Newark, 18¾ m. ☞ *Lincoln*, 34¾ m. ☞		See Route 9, below.
	Cross the Trent.		Crossing Trent Bridge, Nottingham is entered (electric tramways). Keep left along Arkwright Street, and down Carrington Street to rise of Lister Gate, and into Albert Street and Market Place.
	NOTTINGHAM. (*Market Place.*)	123½	(Described, p. 43.)

Route 9. NOTTINGHAM TO NEWARK AND LINCOLN

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from Nottingham	
36	NOTTINGHAM. *Nottinghamshire.* (*Market Place.*)		
27¾	Saxondale.	8¼	Nottingham to Saxondale (as pp. 226-227).
27¼	Cross-roads. Fosse Way, keep left.	8¾	Keep left at cross-roads, along ancient Roman road, the Fosse Way, which ran diagonally across England, from Exeter, through Bath, to Cirencester, Leicester, Newark, and Lincoln. It is still in long stretches, an excellent road, but very lonely. (See pp. 227-230.)
	Grantham, 15¾ m. Straight on.		
20	East Stoke.	16	
18¼	Farndon. Cross the Devon.	17¾	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep to right at fork, then passing over level crossing.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from Nottingham	
16	Newark. (*Castle.*) *Grantham*, 14 m. ☞ *Sleaford*, 19 m. ☞ LEVEL CROSSING.	20	(Described, p. 131.) (See pp. 128-131.) Leaving Newark along Northgate, and over level crossing, Brough is reached, along the lonely Fosse Way, in three and three-quarter miles.
12	Brough. *Enter Lincolnshire.* Cross the Witham.	24	Excellent road, with a series of undulations until passing the Halfway Houses, when it is practically level into Lincoln.
2	Bracebridge. Fork of roads, keep left.	34	Bracebridge is practically a suburb of Lincoln. The ancient church has been restored and considerably added to. The tower is of very early date, probably Saxon. The pulpit has an hour glass stand. Here the Lincoln electric tramways begin. Keep left at fork of roads, and so into the High Street of Lincoln, and to the centre of the city, over two level crossings, to Stonebow.
	LEVEL CROSSINGS.		(Described, pp. 215-220.)
	LINCOLN. (*Stonebow.*)	36	

ROUTE 10. LINCOLN TO LOUTH

Miles from Louth		Miles from Lincoln	
26½	LINCOLN. *Lincolnshire.* (*Stonebow.*)		Proceeding northward from Stonebow, turn to right into Silver Street, uphill, and into Lindum Road, then right, past "Adam and Eve" inn, into Wragby Road, and

Miles from Louth		Miles from Lincoln	
			thence across Greetwell Road, and turn right to St. Giles Hospital.
21	Langworth Railway Station.	5½	Straight and flat road to Langworth railway station.
20¼	Langworth. Fork of roads, keep right.	6¼	Keep right at fork, and cross Clay Bridge, over the Langworth River.
18¼	Clay Bridge. Cross the Langworth River.	8¼	
15¼	Wragby. Fork of roads, keep left. *Horncastle*, 10 m. ☞	11¼	Small town, or large village. Keep left at fork of roads in Wragby. (Right to Horncastle, ten miles.)
13	West Barkwith.	13½	
12	East Barkwith. Cross-roads, keep left.	14½	Keep left at cross-roads in East Barkwith.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads, road rising short steep pitch.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads.
10	☞ *Hainton.*	16½	Village is chiefly left. Church contains numerous monuments of the Heneage family, chiefly in the Heneage chapel : very interesting, ranging from 1435.
			Long incline to Brough-on-Bain.
7	Brough-on-Bain.	19½	
	D Cross the Bain.		Sharp descent.

Miles from Louth		Miles from Lincoln	
	D		Steep rough rise, thence continuously undulating over the lofty wold district, finally descending lengthily into Louth, past the quaint old manor-house, Thorpe Hall, built 1584 by Sir John Bolle, who was a gallant knight with a romantic story. He took part in the siege of Cadiz, and was given the custody of a young Spanish lady, who fell in love with him. Unhappily Sir John was already married, and the love-lorn maid betook herself and her sorrows to a convent. She is said to haunt Thorpe Hall, and is known as the "Green Lady," from the colour of her dress in an old portrait which is now lost. Sir John Bolle died 1606. His monument, with effigies of himself, wife, and seven children, is at Haugh.
	LOUTH.	26½	(Described, p. 196.)

Route 11. LONDON TO LEICESTER. BY LUTON, BEDFORD AND KETTERING

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
101¾	LONDON. (*General Post Office.*)		(London to Barnet, as Vol. II. pp. 511-513.)
90½	Barnet.	11¼	(Barnet to St. Albans, as Vol. II. pp. 513-514.)
81	St. Albans. *Hertfordshire.* "Peahen" Hotel.	20¾	(St. Albans, described, Vol. II. pp. 514-517.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at "Peahen," in Chequer Street and St. Peter Street.
80½	Fork of roads, keep left.	21¼	At fork of roads past St. Peter's Church keep left. Harpenden is reached across Harpenden Common.
76¼	Harpenden.	25½	Pop. 4725. Church rebuilt, except tower, 1862. Norman font. Brasses: including William Annabull and wife, 1441, and William Cressey and wife, 1558, 1571. Hotels: George; Railway.

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
			Motor repairs: Salisbury and Son (garage). Long gradual rise.
74½	Kinsbourn Green.	27¼	
			Rise grows sharper, followed by steep descent, growing easier, to Luton.
	Enter Bedfordshire.		
			Keep left into Luton.
70¾	LUTON. (*Corn Exchange.*)	31	Pop. 50,000. Anciently "Luytone," *i.e.*, "Leatown" (the river Lea flows through it). Chief business of Luton is straw-plaiting. In consequence of this, the work being a feminine industry, women very largely outnumber men in population of the town. The very large and fine cruciform church is chiefly Decorated, but with Early English and Perpendicular portions. The very striking western tower is chequy of white clunch stone and black flint, strongly suggestive of a chessboard. Elaborate Decorated octagonal stone screen enclosing font, richly gabled and crocketed, but clumsy. Font within it is Early English, in Purbeck marble, rudely sculptured with ugly faces. Brasses: south transept, John Sylam, 1513, and two wives; north transept, John Ackworth, 1513, and two wives and seventeen children. Here is curious inscription upon one Daniel Knight, 1756:—

> "*Here lieth the body of Daniel Knight,*
> *Who all my lifetime lived in spite.*
> *Base flatterers sought me to undoe,*
> *And bade me sign what was not true.*
> *Reader, take care, whene'er you venture*
> *To trust a canting false Dissenter.*"

Probably this slanderous person did not stop to consider that, as a member of Church of England, he was himself a dissenter—from Rome. From north transept opens the Wenlock Chapel, founded by Sir John Wenlock, *c.* 1461, in which is tomb, with effigy, of William Wenlock, Prebendary of St. Paul's, died 1392. Here also is tomb of lady unknown, with brass, 1490. Mutilated altar-tombs of Rotherham family. Brass: Hugh atte Spetyll, *c.* 1425. Sacristy, north of chancel, is groined from a central pillar.

Luton Hoo, south of town, is extensive private park, with mansion.

Hotels: Red Lion (garage); Horse and Jockey (garage); George (garage); Bell (garage). Motor repairs: Sale & Company, Bedford Road Works, George Street.

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
	Hitchin, 8½ m. ☞ *Dunstable*, ☜ 5 m.		(See pp. 135-136.)
65¾	Barton Hill,	36	Leaving Luton, keep right at Town Hall. Road gradually rises for three miles, and then goes in a long, magnificently graded descent.
64¼	Barton-le-Cley.	37½	Church is Early English and Decorated. "Barton Pippins" were greatly prized in sixteenth century, and a present of some to Queen Elizabeth is recorded.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork, keep left.
			DANGEROUS left and right turns half-way between Barton-le-Cley and Silsoe.
	D		Easy rise and fall to Silsoe.
61¼	Silsoe.	40½	On right stretches Wrest Park, seat of Lord Lucas. Mansion built *c.* 1830, is in a gilded gimcrack French rococo style, built by Lord de Grey, who was his own architect, and a poor one. It contains large collection of family portraits. Park is grandly wooded with double avenues of Spanish chestnut and elm. Also fine lime avenue. Beautiful serpentine lake, yew hedges, dogs' cemetery, etc.
			Rises and falls, with acute right and left bends.
	Keep left.		Keep left into Clophill.

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
59¾	Clophill.	42	Old Perpendicular church, on hilltop, is now used as cemetery chapel.
	Woburn, 10¼ m. *Shefford*, 4 m.		(See pp. 137-139.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads, past "Flying Horse" inn, keep right. Long moderate rise.
	UP		
58	Haynes West End.	43¾	
	Forks of roads, keep right, keep right. *Haynes*,		At two successive forks of roads, keep right.

On right is Haynes Park, with small village of Haynes (formerly "Hawnes," and "Haganes"; *i.e.*, Anglo-Saxon, *haga*, or hedge; pointing to early enclosure and cultivation here, amid this once wild sandy district). Haynes Park has passed through many hands, and came at last into Thynne family in 1776. Mansion is rich in family portraits of Carterets, Grenvilles, Thynnes, and others. The park is remarkable for its fine cork trees, and a gigantic ilex and holly. Church is small Decorated building. Brass: Anthony Newdegate, 1568. Vault of Carteret family. Mortuary chapel, designed by Sir Gilbert Scott, very ornate. Monument, with effigy, Lady John Thynne.

	DOWN		Short smart pitch.
55½	Wilshamsted.	46¼	Locally "Wilstead". In church is brass of priest, William Carbrok, *c.* 1450.
52½	Elstow.	49¼	In Domesday, "Elnestow"; a corruption of "Helenstow". Here was a Benedictine abbey for women, dedicated to Holy Trinity and Saints Mary and Helena. Existing parish church was attached to it. Elstow is remarkable in picturesque way for its beautifully-wooded village green, but historically for the fact that John Bunyan, the "inspired tinker," was born here 1628. A cottage on left side of quaint street is pointed out as that in which he lived after marriage.

He served a short period in the army, and was at siege of Leicester. Macaulay falls into the error of assuming that Bunyan was, as a matter of course, on the side of the "saints"; but, while there is no actual proof either way, all evidence available goes to show that he was, in fact, in the Royalist army. Returning home, he became early convinced of sin, and became converted, and a "sinner saved". The bell-ringing and the dancing of his youth were forsworn, he no longer attended the ministrations at the "steeple-house," *i.e.*, the church; but commenced preaching in the Baptist persuasion. At the Restoration in 1660, refusing to cease preaching and conform, he was committed to Bedford Gaol, and remained (not strictly confined) in prison twelve years. There he wrote *Pilgrim's Progress from this World to the World to come*, the finest religious allegory since those in the Bible. He died 1688.

Elstow church is Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with much fine sculptured decoration and moulded enrichment. Chancel was formerly much larger with apsidal termination. The whole merits close study. Detached western bell-tower. Brasses: Margery Argentein, 1427; and Elizabeth Hervey, abbess of Elstow, 1524, with pastoral staff: of great interest. Ruins of Elstow Place, formed out of the disestablished Abbey, and formerly residence of Hillersden family, adjoin church on south. Note fine barn on village green, originally guest-house of the Abbey; then successively Court House, Moot Hall, Market House, school and granary.

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
	Keep left.		Approaching Bedford, keep left, and cross river Ouse, straight forward to Bunyan Statue.
	Dunstable, 20 m.		(See pp. 66-69.)
	Woburn, 14 m.		(See pp. 66 and 138-139.)
	Biggleswade, 11¼ m. Cross the Ouse.		(See pp. 64-65.)
51	BEDFORD. (*Bunyan Statue.*)	50¾	Pop. 39,185. Pleasant, prosperous town, engaged to some extent in lace-making, but chiefly

dependent upon agricultural surroundings, as a market-town. Engineering works on a large scale, and manufactures of agricultural implements have become a feature. It is a stronghold of religious dissent. It is also the county town, and as such has a Shire Hall and a gaol, and other appurtenances of an advanced state of civilisation. Fine embankments, with gardens, on both sides of the river Ouse, for distance of one mile, form a great feature of Bedford. Of the ancient castle, no trace remains save the mound. The two great outstanding names at Bedford are those of Sir William Harpur and John Bunyan. The former was born at Bedford, 1496, and, proceeding to London, became a Merchant Taylor, and was Lord Mayor in 1561. He died 1573. He is Bedford's great benefactor, giving in 1566 property in parish of St Andrew, Holborn, for establishment of the Harpur schools. The greatly-enhanced value of this property now provides an income of some £20,000 per annum. The scope of his benefaction has therefore been widened, and now includes almshouses, etc. Dame Alice Street is named after his first wife. Statue of John Howard, prison reformer, in Market Place.

Church is Decorated and Perpendicular, with modern tower and spire, and transepts. Altar-tomb of Sir William Harpur and second wife, Margaret, with brasses. Tablet on north wall of aisle to Harpur and his first wife, Alice, set up by corporation of Bedford, 1768. Perpendicular stone pulpit from which John Wesley preached, 1758, in side chapel.

St. Peter's Church exhibits some early "herring-bone" walling and blocked-up round-headed windows. Memorial window over west door to Colonel Burnaby, killed at Abu Klea, 17th January, 1885. It is strikingly surrounded by trees. On the pleasant green south of St. Peter's is placed the statue of John Bunyan by Boehm, given 1876 by ninth Duke of Bedford.

The so-called "Old Meeting," or "Bunyan's Chapel," occupies site of "Ruffhead's Barn," purchased by dissenting congregation 1676. In that barn Bunyan preached. It was demolished *c.* 1706 and chapel built, which was in turn replaced by existing building, 1849. Here are fine bronze doors, with panels representing scenes from *Pilgrim's Progress*, given by Duke of Bedford, 1876. In vestry is Bunyan's chair. All religious dogmas are fissiparous, and the Bunyan meeting accordingly experienced a split in 1772, when Howard and others seceded and founded the "New Meeting". In house of pastor of New Meeting, now used as Institute, are relics of Bunyan: his holograph will, minute-book of original meeting, walking stick, and small inlaid cabinet.

Hotels: Swan (garage); Embankment; Midland. Motor

repairs: Course & Son; Wilson Brothers, 5 St. Peter's Street; C. Bristowe & Company, 47 St. Peter's Street; Murkett Brothers (garage).

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
	Newport Pagnell, 12½ m.		
	Northampton, 21¾ m.		(See pp. 72-75.)
	St. Neots, 12 m.		
	Kimbolton, 13¼ m.		(See pp. 63-64.)
			Leaving Bedford, bear left from Bunyan Statue into Tavistock Street.
48¾	Clapham.	53	Church is dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury. Ruinous body of building taken down 1861, but existing tower is early Saxon, with later Saxon upper stage. It had originally no entrance from ground, and was obviously built for defensible purpose. Tradition says it was built as a watch-tower during the Danish invasion. Monument by Grinling Gibbons to Thomas Taylor, 1686.
48¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	53½	At fork of roads keep right.
	UP & DOWN		Long moderate incline and smart descent, bearing right at bottom.
45¼	Milton Ernest.	56½	Pretty village. Church is Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. A founder's tomb is in north aisle wall.
			Keeping to left at church and then bearing right, road goes nearly level to Bletsoe. Sharp right and left turns.
44	Bletsoe.	57¾	Village chiefly on right. Church is Late Decorated cruciform aisleless building. Monuments: Sir John St. John and wife. He was Chamberlain to Queen Elizabeth.

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
			Huge mural monument to Lady Frances Cavendish, wife of first Earl of Bolingbroke: "one of the very best, fairest, and most beautiful of women; if the opinion of her disconsolate husband may be taken". Ruins of Bletsoe Castle used as farm house. Keep straight on, leaving Bletsoe village right.
43¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Sharnbrook*, ¾ m.	58½	Fork of roads, keep right.
	Enter Northamptonshire.		Road somewhat sharply undulates for 2½ miles; afterwards becoming easier.
37½	Rushden.	64¼	Pop. 13,354. Rushden is a greatly grown and still growing bootmaking place. Church, a very fine and stately building, of early Decorated, late Decorated, and Perpendicular periods, has a peculiarly beautiful tower and crocketed spire, nearly 200 feet high. The flying-buttresses springing from four angle pinnacles of tower are very effective against the sky. A peculiar feature, and a very beautiful one, is the transverse arch inserted in Perpendicular period at east end of nave, for purpose of counteracting a dangerous inward inclination of clerestory walls which had become apparent, and threatened to destroy the building. What might have been a purely utilitarian addition, forming an eyesore to all time, has by genius and artistic sense of its unknown designer become, in fact, an added beauty. A similar arch is seen, in exactly same position, at Finedon. Another very beautiful arch is that which opens from south transept into south chancel aisle. It bears inscription: "Yis arche made hue bochar and Julian hise wyf of whos sowlus God have merci upon. Amen." Figures of angels, holding scrolls, inscribed "In God is all," and "A God help," are on either side. Parclose screens of beautiful design run across transepts and chancel.

A prayer which one William Maye had inscribed upon wall, *c.* 1630, he desired to be for ever kept in repair, and so far his wishes have been complied with. He bequeathed £100 to parish, the interest to be enjoyed "so long as the world en-

dures". Monuments of Pemberton family, with curious epitaph upon one of them and his wife, concluding :—

> "*We had eight children to augment our joys,*
> *For her fower daughters, and for me fower boys.*"

Hotel : Royal Victoria (garage). Motor repairs : Lightstrung Cycle Company, Church Street.

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right.
36¼	Higham Ferrers. (*Town Hall.*)	65½	Pop. 2726. Small ancient market town, formerly owned by Ferrers family. Manor and castle (of which no vestige now remains), were vested by Henry IV. in a number of churchmen, including Chichele, Archbishop of Canterbury, Bishop of Durham, and others. The town bears many architectural evidences of great munificence of Chichele, who was born here. Church, one of noblest in Northants, a shire of exceptionally noble churches, is of peculiar plan, having two chancels. It is chiefly Early English and Decorated. Tower and spire partly collapsed in seventeenth century, but were rebuilt by Archbishop Laud, in exact imitation of the old work, 1631-2. The great Early English west porch is of almost cathedral-like scale. Collegiate establishment attached to church, founded by Chichele, 1415. Some excellent misereres in chancel. On an elaborate altar-tomb between chancel and Lady Chapel is brass of Lawrence Seymour, rector, 1289-1337. On floor of chancel is brass to Thomas Chichele 1400, and his wife, Agnes, parents of the Archbishop. Also brasses for Richard Wylleys, warden of the College, a priest, 1498 ; and William Thorpe, mercer, 1504, and wife.

Schoolhouse, founded by Chichele, is Perpendicular building, containing stone pulpit. Opposite is his Bede House, with chapel ; an almshouse for twelve men and one woman. The College, long disestablished, is a picturesquely ruinated group.

Hotel : Green Dragon (garage).

St. Neots, 18 m. ☞ *Wellingborough,* 5 m. DOWN & UP	(See pp. 102-104.)

Leaving Higham Ferrers, by College Street, road descends and

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
	DOWN		rises, keeping left, and then descends again, to railway station.
	Irthlingborough Railway Station.		
35	LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the	66¾	Here is a thirteenth century bridge spanning river, but it has been widened, and greatly altered.
	Nene.		
34¼	Irthlingborough.	67½	Locally "Artleboro'". The extremely fine and interesting church of Irthlingborough is the surviving one of two. It was formerly collegiate, the college of priests having been founded 1375 by John Pyel, mercer, Lord Mayor of London in 1373. It is an Early English and Decorated building, with fine and very remarkable semi-detached bell-tower built by Pyel and his wife, who survived him. His college has disappeared, but the great tower itself was in part a residence, as the rooms in it show. Rebuilt 1893. Upper part is finished off with octagon storey. Tomb of Pyel and wife, with effigies, in south choir-aisle. Also elaborate sixteenth century black marble monument, with brasses: for whom intended is not known. Brass: Richard Fryseby, dean of college, 1415.

Shaft of ancient cross in village.

Keeping right at this cross, road rises.

	UP†		Straight on, over cross-roads.
32¼	Finedon.	69½	(Described, p. 78.)
	Thrapston, 7¼ m.		(See pp. 77-79.)
	Wellingborough, 3½ m.		
	DOWN & UP		Descents and rises to Burton Latimer.
30	Burton Latimer.	71¾	Church is Norman, Early English, Decorated and Perpendicular.
			Keeping left at "Red Cow" inn, road undulates.
28¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	73	Keep left at fork, descending short steep Barton Hill, with sharp turn right.
	DOWN		

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
28½	Barton Seagrave.	73¾	Church is Norman and Decorated. North door has weirdly sculptured tympanum.
			Road rises and descends smartly. Here are noble elm-avenues. The district is in general finely wooded.
			Long incline to Kettering.
26¼	Kettering. (*Horse Market.*)	75½	(Described p. 84.)
	Northampton, 14¼ m. *Stamford*, 22 m.		(See pp. 84-90.)
	Rockingham, 9 m. *Wellingborough*, 7½ m.		(See pp. 34-36.)
			Leaving Kettering, keep left from Horse Market, and along Market Street, and then right, into High Street and thence left.
			Road descends to, and rises from river Ise.
	Cross the Ise.		
	Fork of roads, keep straight on.		At fork of roads, keep straight on.
			Steep drop and rise to Rothwell.
22	Rothwell.	79¾	Locally "Rowell". Small unprogressive town. Here is a curious (and until recently unfinished) Market House, built about 1580 by Sir Thomas Tresham of Rushton Hall, Roman Catholic fanatical symbolist. It bears a long Latin inscription: which proves that Sir Thomas was ready to air his classical learning (although it is Latin of the poorest) even at expense of not being understanded of the people. It is decorated with ninety sculptured armorial shields of sixteenth century Northamptonshire families.

Church is Norman, Transitional-Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular : a very long building (said to be longest in the shire), but it is only a portion of its former self, transepts having been taken down 1673. Spire fell 1657. Crypt under portion of south aisle was discovered *c.* 1700, and was found to be full of bones, representing some 4000 people. Brasses : William de Rothwelle, cleric, 1361 ; and Edward Saunders of Haryngton, 1514, and wife.

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
			Bearing right and then left in Rothwell, road rises short steep hill.
	Rushton, 2 m.		Here is Rushton Hall, anciently seat of the Tresham family, who came into possession *c.* 1428. It

was begun by Sir Thomas Tresham *c.* 1595. He died 1605, and at close of same year, his son Francis died in prison, as one of the participators in the Roman Catholic "Gunpowder Plot". Estates of Treshams were then confiscated, as the reward of high treason, whereupon Rushton was purchased by Sir William Cockayne. It was completed 1630, and exhibits somewhat unusual plan : occupying three sides of a quadrangle, the fourth side closed by a semi-classic stone screen : the effect being to secure extreme seclusion, probably for greater safety in Sir Thomas Tresham's Papistical practices. Tresham is said to have paid for twenty years at the rate of £260 per annum into the Treasury, by way of fines as a Papist recusant, and in addition suffered imprisonments. He also expended great sums in building a singular structure in lonely situation at Lyveden, five miles south-west of Oundle, which was probably intended to become a Roman Catholic monastery when (as he expected it would) that religion came in again. It was never completed.

Here at Rushton he built the famous triangular lodge, whose triangular plan and multifarious details all symbolise the Trinity. The three trefoils of the Tresham arms may be said to do the same. The lodge is half mile from the mansion. It is not only mystically symbolical in shape, but also in measurement, each face of triangle measuring thirty-three feet three inches. It is, in addition, in three floors, with three windows in each storey, in each of the three faces ; each window being divided into three compartments. The many heraldic shields are ranged in multiples of three, and the building is crested with three gables, each surmounted by a pinnacle bearing the Tresham trefoil.

In addition is a central trefoil *semée* of trefoils. There are lengthy Latin inscriptions, each one containing thirty-three letters. The building is further enriched with many sculptured devices, and is dated 1593.

In 1832, in course of some alterations at Rushton Hall, a Roman Catholic breviary fell out of a recess, in which was discovered a secret hoard of books and manuscripts ; including devotional works, many notes and bills and farming accounts of Sir Thomas Tresham, in addition to some papers belonging to his son Francis. They had all obviously been hurriedly hidden at time of Gunpowder Plot. The great hall in the mansion is too crowded with family portraits to be comfortable. It is an effect of sitting in a large, but silent, public meeting.

There were formerly two churches at Rushton, but one only is left. It contains altar-tomb, with effigy, of Sir Thomas Tresham, grandfather of the fanatical mystic. Effigy shows him in armour, with long black mantle charged with a white cross fleury : dress of Order of Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, of which he was the last Lord Prior in England. He died *c.* 1558.

Miles from Leicester		Miles from London	
			Rather steep fall, followed by series of stiff rises to Desborough.
20	Desborough.	81¾	
	Clack Hill,		Keep right at " New " inn, and then left.
			Long run down into Market Harborough.
15¼	Little Bowden. Cross the	86½	At Little Bowden the road goes under two railway bridges, and over the Welland stream. Turn left along St. Mary's Road.
	Welland. *Enter Leicestershire.*		
14¾	MARKET HARBOROUGH.	87	(Described, p. 23.)
	LEICESTER. (*Clock Tower.*)	101¾	(Market Harborough to Leicester, as pp. 23-25.)

Route 12. BEDFORD TO KIMBOLTON

Miles from Kimbolton		Miles from Bedford	
13¼	BEDFORD. *Bedfordshire.* (*Bunyan Statue*).		Leave Bedford by St. Peter's Street, and thence first to left.
	Cleat Hill, 		Short moderate rise and fall. Just beyond the top keep right.
	Ravensden Hill, 		Short steep rise of Ravensden Hill. Then nearly level for one mile; followed by moderate fall and rise. Finally, nearly level into Bolnhurst.
6	Bolnhurst.	7¼	Church of St. Dunstan is Early Decorated and Perpendicular. Rood-screen. Fresco representing St. Christopher. Monuments of Francklins and Harveys.
5	Keysoe Row.	8¼	
3½	Keysoe.	9¾	Curious inscription on exterior of church tower, recording intervention of "the mighty hand of the great God," to save life of W. Dickins, who, in 1718, fell from spire and was not killed. Font, thirteenth century, inscribed :—
			✠ *Trestui : ke par hici passerui* *Pur le alme Warel prieui :* *Ke Deu par sa grace* *Verrey merci li face. Am.*
			This is poetry, of sorts. Winding descent through Keysoe.
2	Pertenhall.	11¼	Church is Transitional-Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with fine Perpendicular rood-screen. Monument, Mary Rolt, youngest daughter of Oliver Cromwell, died 1632.
	Fork of roads, keep right. 		Keep right at fork of roads past church. Stiff rise.

Miles from Kimbolton		Miles from Bedford	
	Enter Huntingdonshire.		
			Long moderate descent to Kimbolton. At cross-roads turn left, along park wall.
	Cross-roads. Turn left.		
	KIMBOLTON.	13¼	(Described, p. 103.)

Route 13. BEDFORD TO BIGGLESWADE

Miles from Biggleswade		Miles from Bedford	
11¼	BEDFORD. *Bedfordshire.* (*Bunyan Statue.*) Cross the		Proceeding in southerly direction from Bedford, cross river Ouse, and at St. Mary's Church, keep left at fork, as for Cardington.
	Ouse. Fork of roads, keep left.		
9¾	Fenlake.	1½	Fine avenue along road here, to Cardington Cross.
8¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	2½	At fork of roads keep left.
	Cardington. ☞		Church is Early English and Perpendicular. Monuments : Sir William Gascoigne, official in household of Cardinal Wolsey, died 1540, with two wives ; and Sir Gerard Harvye, 1638. Also many memorials of Whitbreads, the brewers, with their manorial pew. Tablet to John Howard, the philanthropist and prison reformer, died at Cherson, South Russia, 1790. Village is charming, with green, and noble roadside avenue. Adjoining church is the old home of John Howard.
7¾	*Copple,* ½ m. ☞	3½	Very fine Perpendicular church. Monuments : Nicholas Luke, Baron of Exchequer, died 1573, and wife, with brasses : Sir Walter

Miles from Biggleswade		Miles from Bedford	
			Luke, Justice of Common Pleas, 1544, and wife; and Thomas Gray, 1520. Brasses: Nichol Roland and wife, 1410, and John Launcelyn and wife, 1435. Sculptured corbels on north choir-aisle arcade, include badge of Sir Walter Luke, a hat, ensigned with the word "ley," *i.e.*, "loy"=law, or right; referring to the privilege granted him by Henry VIII. of wearing his hat in royal presence. (His wife Anne had been nurse to the King.)
6¾	Willington.	4½	Church is good Perpendicular, with some excellent tracery in windows, and finely sculptured details. Monuments of Gostwicks, anciently lords of the manor; including Robert Gostwick, 1315; Sir John, 1541; Sir William Gostwick, Bart., 1615, and wife, with effigies beneath wooden canopy; Sir Edward, 1630, and wife. The moated site of the old Gostwick manor-house alone remains, but the barn and old manorial dovecote, two striking buildings, still stand in field north of church.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads at Willington, keep right.
5	Moggerhanger.	6¼	
3½	Girtford Bridge.	7¾	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads at Girtford Bridge, keep right, turning into Great North Road.
3	Beeston Green.	8¼	
	Cross the Ivel.		Crossing river Ivel, keep right, into Biggleswade.
	BIGGLESWADE.	11¼	(Described, p. 112.)

Route 14. BEDFORD TO DUNSTABLE

Miles from Dunstable		Miles from Bedford	
20	BEDFORD. *Bedfordshire.* (*Bunyan Statue.*) Cross the Ouse.		Leaving Bedford by High Street and crossing river Ouse, keep right at second fork of roads, in half mile.
19¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	¼	
18	Fork of roads, keep right. 	2	At fork of roads, keep right. Sharp right and left turns over two railway bridges, road continuing flat for some distance, then undulating, and finally very steep long rise and short smart descent into Ampthill, passing on the way Ampthill Park, on right, and Houghton Park, on left. The ruins of Houghton stand on a wooded ridge and are of romantic beauty, largely clad with ivy, but in a dangerously unsafe condition. The great mansion was built for most part by Mary, Countess of Pembroke, sister of Sir Philip Sidney, the poet and hero of Zutphen. Its roofless walls are profusely decorated with heraldic badges of Sidney and Dudley families; such as the porcupine, bear, and ragged-staff, pheon, etc. Houghton in 1630 descended to Earls of Elgin and Aylesbury, and was at last purchased by fourth Duke of Bedford, 1758, for his son, the Marquis of Tavistock, who resided here from his marriage in 1764, until his death, 1767. He was killed by fall from his horse, in sight of the house and of his wife. Houghton was then deserted and dismantled.
12¼	Ampthill.	7¾	Quiet village, formerly a market town, situated on sandy ridge. Some stately old red brick houses here. Church is in part Perpendicular, with timbered roofs, supported by angel corbels. Brasses: "Wm. Hicchecok, woolman, formerly merchant, and '*locum tenens*' of the staple of the town of Calais," and lady Agnes, his wife, 1450; John Barnard Chapman and Ellen his wife, 1503; Margaret, wife of John Lodington, Junior, 1485; Sir Nicholas Harvey, 1532. Monument on north wall of chancel: Richard Nicholls, born 1624,

slain at battle of Solebay (Southwold), 28th May, 1672. He was killed by a cannon ball. The identical ball "*instrumentum mortis et immortalitatis,*" is placed, by way both of ornament and of good faith, on the monument itself. It was Richard Nicholls who gave the city of New York, in North America (now United States), its name, 1664; changing it from that of "New Amsterdam" which, as originally a Dutch colony, it formerly bore. He named it thus, not from the city of York, but after his patron, the Duke of York, afterwards James II.

Ampthill Park was the site of an ancient castle built by Sir John Cornwall in early years of sixteenth century. Nothing remains of it: only a cross, with metrical inscription by Horace Walpole, marking where it stood. In the park, which is richly wooded with noble old oaks, stands the mansion, built 1694 by Lord Ashburnham. It was afterwards property of Lord Holland, and now belongs to Duke of Bedford.

Miles from Dunstable		Miles from Bedford	
	Woburn, 7¼ m. ☞ *Shefford*, 7 m. ☜		(See pp. 137-139.)
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Cross a stream.*		Leaving Ampthill past the clock, over cross-roads, road descends gently to fork of roads over a stream. Here keep left.
10¼	Flitwick Railway Station.	9¾	Keep right, over railway bridge and then left, into Flitwick.
9¾	Flitwick.	10¼	*I.e.*, the "Fleet village". It stands on a stream called the Fleet. The fine church is chiefly Decorated, but has Norman door and font. Clerestory and south aisle are Perpendicular. A fine white sand is largely dug in this district.
	Cross the Fleet.		Keeping left at "Fir Tree" inn, and crossing Fleet, road descends and rises easily to Westoning.
8½	Westoning.	11½	Properly "Weston Ing," from ancient lords of the manor, the

Miles from Dunstable		Miles from Bedford	
			Ing, or Inge, family. Church is Decorated, tower Perpendicular.
7¾	*Cross a stream.* Keep right. Keep left.	12¼	Keeping first left and then right, through Westoning, road goes flat to stream in three-quarters mile, where keep right and then left.
			Some smart rises into Toddington.
5½	Toddington.	14½	Ancient village, formerly with a market, situated on sandy ridge. It is a long, straggling place, greatly decayed, and the former market-place is now a fine spacious village green, with an imposing but derelict Jacobean manor-house in one corner. Church, one of most interesting in Bedfordshire, is Early English and Perpendicular. Transepts were long roofless and windows unglazed; hence deplorable condition of the many monuments, which include that of the Baroness Wentworth, mistress of Duke of Monmouth. She survived his execution but a few months, and is said to have died of grief. Monument, which cost £2000, was erected by her mother.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork out of Toddington.
4½	Chalgrave.	15½	Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. It stands remote from village, and is a wreck; tower, struck by lightning in 1888, having fallen on nave. There is a modern church in village. Altar-tombs, with effigies of two knights, in remains of the wrecked church.
	Lord's Hill.		Road rises to Lord's Hill. Keep left at fork on summit, thence smart descent, road bending acutely at bottom.

Miles from Dunstable		Miles from Bedford	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
2½	Bidwell. Fork of roads, keep left.	17½	At fork of roads keep left, road then rising long and steeply, and with following short drop to Houghton Regis.
1¾	Houghton Regis.	18¼	In church is monument, with effigy, fifteenth century, of Sir John Sewell.
	Cross-roads, keep left.		Leaving Houghton Regis by turning right at church, keep left at cross-roads into Dunstable.
	DUNSTABLE.	20	(Described, Vol. II, p. 519.)

Route 15. MARKET HARBOROUGH TO PETERBOROUGH

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from Market Harborough	
34½	MARKET HARBOROUGH. *Leicestershire.* (*Market Place.*)		Leaving Market Harborough along St. Mary's Road, pass under railway bridges at station, and cross little river Welland.
34	Market Harborough Railway Station. Cross the Welland. *Enter Northamptonshire.*	½	
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Rothwell,* 6¾ m.		Having crossed river Welland, keep left at fork of roads. (Right-hand road goes to Rothwell, six and three-quarters miles. See pp. 60-62.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Road goes level and narrow for one mile, and then ascends to Dingley. Keep right on ascent.

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from Market Harborough	
32	Dingley.	2½	Dingley Hall, a picturesque mansion, built 1558-1684, embodies some portions of ancient Preceptory of Knights Hospitallers.
30½	Brampton Ash. Fork of roads, keep left.	4	Passing Brampton church, keep left at fork, road descending steep hill. Loose surface.
	Brampton Hill,		
	Stoke Hill,		Stiff rough ascent of Stoke Hill.
29¼	Stoke Albany.	5¼	Village takes name from De Albini family, anciently lords of manor.
	Turn left. Turn right.		Left and right turns in village.
			Rise and fall to Wilbarston.
28¾	Wilbarston.	5¾	Keeping right at "Fox" inn, and then left, road rises long easy incline to a lofty ridge road.
26¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	7¾	At fork of roads keep right.
25¾	Cross-roads, keep right.	8¾	At cross-roads keep right.
25¼	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Rockingham*, 2 m. *Kettering*, 7 m.	9¼	At cross-roads, keep straight on. (See pp. 35-36.)
22¾	Corby.	11¾	Easy descent to Corby. The village of Corby is remarkable for its "Pole Fair". The fair was granted by Queen Elizabeth in 1585, and confirmed by Charles II., 1682. It is held only once every twenty years. By the charter establishing this curious institution, the men of Corby were freed from town tolls and bridge tolls throughout the kingdom, and from militia and jury service. The latest occasion

on which the fair was held was 18th May, 1902, when it was proclaimed at 4 a.m. The title "Pole Fair" appears to derive from the "punishment" inflicted upon those who do not take a toll-ticket admitting to the village on this occasion. Corby is gaily decorated for the day, and triumphal arches erected, bidding all "welcome"; but those who do not purchase tickets on entering (the amount of purchase-money is optional) are seized and seated across poles, and are then carried in this uncomfortable position to one of the two sets of stocks erected for the occasion. In them they are placed until payment is made.

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from Market Harborough	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Passing church, keep left at fork.
20¾	Great Weldon. *Northampton*, 22½ m. ☞ *Stamford*, ☜ 13¾ m.	13¾	(Described, p. 87.) (See pp. 84-90.)
			Keeping right at "King's Arms" inn, Great Weldon, and thence along village green, turn left and then right, across a brook. Road then ascends long hill.
	UP†		
19¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	14¾	On hilltop, keep left at fork.
	DOWN		Easy descents.
17¼	Upper Benefield. Keep right.	17¼	Sharp turn to right, easily missed.
	DOWN & UP		
16¼	Benefield.	18¼	Descent continued, two bad corners on the way, with final short rise into Benefield. Sharp turn left into village.
16	Fork of roads, keep right.	18½	At fork of roads keep right, road rising steep pitch.
	UP†		
	DOWN		Sharp descent, then level to Oundle.
12¾	OUNDLE. (*Town Hall.*)	21¾	(Described, p. 81.)
	PETER-BOROUGH.	34½	(To Peterborough, as pp. 81-84.)

Route 16. NORTHAMPTON TO BEDFORD

Miles from Bedford		Miles from N'hampton	
21¾	NORTHAMPTON. *Northamptonshire.* *All Saints' Church.*		Leaving Northampton by Derngate, road descends easily.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads keep left.
20	St. Peter's Bridge. Cross the	1¾	
	Nene. Level Crossing.		Passing over level crossing keep left.
	Keep left.		
19¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	2½	At fork of roads keep left.
			Smart rise into Little Houghton.
18¼	Little Houghton.	3½	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right, leaving Little Houghton.
17	Brafield-on-the-Green.	4¾	
			Lengthy descent and rise: moderate gradients.
			Steep fall to Denton.
15¾	Denton.	6	
	Keep right.		Keeping right, road ascends sharply and turns left.
			On the way to Yardley Hastings are seen the lodge-gates of Castle Ashby Park.
14	Yardley Hastings.	7¾	Picturesquely scattered village, amid woodland scenery. Church

Miles from Bedford		Miles from N'hampton	
			is chiefly Decorated, but tower is of Norman character. Adjacent is remaining portion of old manor-house of Lords Hastings, formerly lords of Yardley.
	Castle Ashby, ⇆ 1½ m.		Castle Ashby, seat of Marquis of Northampton, is a fine mansion, built in Elizabethan and Jacobean times, situated in a beautifully-wooded, extensive, and commanding park, of which Yardley Chase, extending across this road between Northampton and Bedford is to all intents a portion. Castle Ashby estate was purchased *temp.* Henry VIII. by Sir William Compton, ancestor of Marquis of Northampton. The very large and highly picturesque mansion is remarkable for its open-work balustrades, disclosing the motto against the sky: "Nisi Dominvs ædificaverit," etc., from Psalm 127, second and third verses. Similarly pious mottoes have here been introduced in later works. State rooms of Castle Ashby are very fine, and collections of pictures, portraits, etc., are extensive. The gardens, pineries, etc., are on great scale.

Church, near mansion, is Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular. It is largely a memorial chapel of the Comptons, Marquises of Northampton. Monuments include Angel of Resurrection, trumping the rising of the Comptons on that great day; sleeping effigy of daughter of second Marquis, by Marochetti; first Marquis, 1828; Lady Northampton, 1830. Also cross-legged effigy of David de Esseby, thirteenth century, and brass of William de Ermine, rector, 1401. In churchyard, tomb of Alexander Sanders, 1818, husband of Ann Draper, "Queen of the Gipsies," etc.

The woodland glades of Yardley Chase, to right of road, are very lovely. Nearly two miles distant is "Cowper's" Oak, a hoary giant of the forest, much shattered; considered to be the tree alluded to by Cowper in his poem, "Yardley Oak". Its girth is twenty-eight feet five inches. Other almost equally fine oaks stand hard by.

	UP† *Enter Buckinghamshire.*		
12¼	Spotley.	9½	Long, tiring rise from Yardley Hastings.

Miles from Bedford		Miles from N'hampton	
11¼	Cross-roads, keep straight on.	10½	At cross-roads keep straight on.
	Olney, 2¾ m. ✉ *Wellingborough*, 🚂 8¾ m.		(See pp. 33-34.)
9¾	Lavendon.	12	Church is Transitional-Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular. A few late brasses of seventeenth century. Keeping right, past church, then bear left.
	DOWN		
8½	Cold Brayfield.	13¼	Descent to Cold Brayfield, where church is chiefly Norman.
	DOWN		Descent to Turvey.
	Cross the		
	Ouse. *Enter Bedfordshire.*		
7½	Turvey.	14¼	Pleasant village. Church is chiefly Early English and Perpendicular, with modern, over-elaborate chancel. Monuments of Mordaunts, former lords of manor, who became Earls of Peterborough. They include tomb of Sir John Mordaunt, a prominent Lancastrian, with effigies of himself and wife. He wears the collar of SS. Highly-elaborate and costly monument, with effigies, of first Lord Mordaunt and wife; monument of second Lord, with effigies of himself and two wives. Altar-tomb of third Lord. Various other monuments, including that of C. L. Higgins, 1885, who was at cost of restoring church, extravagantly sumptuous. Tomb in churchyard, with curious inscription :—

> "*Here lyeth John Richardson under this wall,*
> *A faithful, true servant at Turvey Old Hall;*
> *Page to the first Lord Mordaunt of fame;*
> *Servant to Lewis, Lord Henry, and John;*
> *Payneful, and careful, and just to them all,*
> *Till death took his lyfe. God have mercy of his soule.*"

Miles from Bedford		Miles from N'hampton	
			Keeping right, past Turvey church, road rises to railway station.
6¼	Turvey Railway Station.	15½	
			Road descends easily.
3¼		18½	Sharp descent, acute turn to right at foot.
	Bromham, ½ m.		Church, dedicated to St. Owen, is partly Decorated, with Perpendicular tower. Monuments : Lewis Dyve, *c.* 1620, first Lord Trevor, a law lord, afterwards Lord Privy Seal and President of the Council, died 1730 ; and John, Lord Trevor, 1764. Brass : Thomas Wideville, 1435, and two wives ; appropriated by a scurvy fellow, Sir John Dyve, *c.* 1530, who inserted inscription which ascribes the female effigies as those of his mother and wife.
2¾	Bromham Bridge. Cross the	19	Keeping left, cross river Ouse at Bromham Bridge.
	Ouse.		
	BEDFORD. (*Bunyan Statue.*)	21¾	(Described, pp. 54-56.)

Route 17. NORTHAMPTON TO PETERBOROUGH

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from N'hampton	
41¼	NORTHAMPTON. *Northamptonshire. All Saints' Church.*		Leaving Northampton by Mercers' Row and along Abington Street (electric tramways) and into Abington Square, follow tramways to right, out of Square.
38¾	Weston Favell.	2½	The wooded roads and woodland scenery around Weston Favell are

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from N'hampton	
			very charming. This is one of the finest stretches of road in the county, but overhanging trees render some parts dangerously greasy, except in the driest weather. Tower of Weston Favell church is Transitional-Norman. In church is an elaborate piece of needlework by Lady Holman, 1698, depicting the Passover. Rev. James Hervey, author of the "Meditations," was rector here. The fame of his books, we are told, brought so many pilgrims to Weston Favell that it was "almost as well known as London". It is not now, perhaps, nearly so well known, and Hervey and his "Meditations" are now wholly forgot.
			Long easy descent and rise.
38	*Little Billing*, ¾ m. ☞	3¼	In church is a highly-interesting early Norman tub font, with unfinished Latin inscription: "*Wilberhtvs artifex atq., Cementarivs hvnc fabricavit. Qvisqvis svvm venit mergere corpvs procvl dvbio capit*——": *i.e.*, "Wilbert, craftsman and mason, wrought this. Whoever comes to immerse his body without doubt gains——"
37¼	*Great Billing.* ☞	4	Church is an interesting example of Decorated period.
			Long easy descent and rise to Ecton.
36¼	Ecton.	5	Village chiefly on right.
			Long descent and stiff rise.
34¾	*Earl's Barton*, ½ m. ☞	6½	The wooded road at Earl's Barton is delightful. Village takes its name from Earls of Northamptonshire and Earls of Huntingdon, formerly lords of this manor. Church, which stands on an

ancient mound, surrounded by a fosse, probably site of some very early castle or fortified post, is of greatest interest to antiquaries, chiefly by reason of its unspoiled and very noble Saxon tower, the only remaining portion of church of that period. The body of church was rebuilt and altered in Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular periods. Tower, of rude rubble masonry, is a sturdy structure, the walls inclining inwards. It is curiously enriched in characteristic Saxon fashion, but more elaborately than common, with applied strips and lengths of stonework, forming bands and shallow arcades with triangular heads, all in that manner suggestive rather of carpentry than of masonry, which shows that the Saxons were very much more used to building in wood than in stone, and that when they resorted to stone they could not dissociate their design from that more suitable to the material in which they generally worked. The tower of Earl's Barton church is the prime example in England of this carpentry feeling among the Saxon builders. South door is Norman, and finely enriched with beak and other ornament. Chancel, long and narrow, is enriched with Norman wall-arcading, and has contemporary sedilia.

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from N'hampton	
	DOWN		Easy falls to Wilby.
33½	Wilby.	8	Two blind corners in Wilby require care. Approaching Wellingborough, keep right at "Angel" hotel.
31¼	Wellingborough.	10	Pop. 19,758. Boot and shoe-making town. The large and fine church is chiefly Decorated, with Perpendicular additions. Tower and spire are, however, of Early English character. Among the miserere seats in chancel is one bearing ancient carving representing shoemaker: thus proving antiquity of staple trade of the town. Monument of Sergeant Lingor, Sergeant of the Bakehouse to Queen Elizabeth, died 1570.

Hotels: Hind (garage); Angel (garage); Dun Cow (garage). Motor repairs: York & Son, Oxford Street.

Olney, 11½ m. ☞ *Kettering*, 7½ m.		(See pp. 33-35.)
		Leaving Wellingborough, keep

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from N'hampton	
			left from "Hind" hotel into Market Street, and thence second to right into Cambridge Street, then left into Cannon Street. Long easy rise and fall.
	Cross the Ise.		
29	LEVEL CROSSING.	12¼	
27¾	Finedon.	13½	In Domesday, "Tingdene," and still occasionally styled "Thingdon". Church, prominently set upon a hill, is curiously encircled by yews and hollies. It is a very fine Decorated building, with early Perpendicular tower and spire. An arch introduced at east end of nave at an early period, to resist the internal thrust of the tall clerestory, which had shown signs of bringing about fall of the building, is an ingenious addition. The merely engineering purpose of its existence has been so artistically masked that it is a gain to the structure, rather than the eyesore it might, in less competent hands, have been. It is richly pierced with quatrefoils in the spandrels, and crested with a long range of smaller quatrefoils, surmounted with battlemented decoration. The original benches, of late Perpendicular design, remain. A silver and mother-of-pearl basin, kept in an ebony and ivory cabinet, is occasionally used for baptismal purposes. The font is Norman, and sculptured with group representing Annunciation. Organ dates from 1717. Library in parvise-chamber over south porch, founded by Sir J. E. Dolben 1788, contains much mouldy patristic disquisition.

Old inn in village, calling itself in the modern mock-antique Wardour Street sort, "Ye Olde Tingdene Hostelrie," has no need for such nonsensical wording, for it really is, in great part, of considerable antiquity. In niche between two of its windows is effigy of Edith, Queen of Edward the Confessor, to whom the manor belonged.

Ironstone working gives much local employment. Finedon Hall stands in beautiful park, with lake greatly frequented by wildfowl.

Higham Ferrers, 4 m. ☞ *Kettering*, 6 m. (See pp. 58-60.)

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from N'hampton	
			Easily undulating road past the curious building called "Finedon Round House," from which the view of surrounding country is said to resemble the battlefield of Waterloo.
24¾	Fork of roads, keep straight on. *Great Addington*, 1½ m. ☞	16½	At fork of roads straight on. (Right-hand road goes to Great Addington, one and a half miles.)
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Kettering*, 5 m.		Shortly after fork of roads, keep right at second fork. (Left-hand road goes to Kettering, five miles.)
22¾	Twywell Railway Station.	18½	Church, Norman and Early English, contains an Easter Sepulchre.
			Steep ascents and descents.
	Islip.		Charming old village, on river Nene, with fine Decorated and Perpendicular church.
20¾	Thrapston Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	20½	
20½	Thrapston. (*Market Place.*)	20¾	Pop. 1747. Thrapston, a small market town, with some iron furnaces, is almost wholly without interest. Hotels: White Hart; Swan. Motor repairs: Heighton Limited, Bridge Street. (See p. 270.)
	Huntingdon, 16½ m. ☞		Leaving Thrapston, keep left from Market Place. Dangerous blind corner.
			Easy rise from Thrapston, then long fall and rise, with another drop.
17¾	Thorpe Waterville Rly. Stn.	23½	Scanty remains of Thorpe Waterville castle on left.

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from N'hampton	
	LEVEL CROSSING. *Aldwinckle All Saints,* ☜ ½ m. *Aldwinckle St. Peter,* ☜ 1 m.		Across river Nene are villages of Aldwinckle (really to all intents one village with two churches). The poet Dryden was born at Aldwinckle All Saints Rectory, 9th August, 1631; and Thomas Fuller at old rectory of Aldwinckle St. Peter, 1608. All Saints Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Brasses: William Aldewyncle, 1463; and "John Pykering, physitian," 1659, great-uncle of Dryden. St. Peter's Church, a very fine Early English and Late Decorated building, has some excellent Flamboyant windows, and a beautiful tower and spire, notable among even the generally fine Northants examples.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		Keeping straight on at cross roads, Lilford Park is on left. Mansion, built 1635, and altered 1712, stands amid fine woods, planted *c.* 1773.
15	Barnwell Railway Station.	26¼	On right are churches of Barnwell St. Andrew and Barnwell All Saints. Of the last-named, however, only the chancel remains, and that has only been suffered to exist because it is the burying-place of the Montagues, Earls of Sandwich. Ruins of Barnwell Castle, built by one Berenger Le Moyne, *c.* 1264, are strikingly picturesque. The interior courtyard is now an orchard.
	Cross the Nene.		
			Road rises into Oundle. Turn right into town.

Miles from Peterborough.		Miles from N'hampton
12¾	OUNDLE. (*Town Hall.*)	28½

Pop. 2749. Name of town is said to derive from "Avon Dale," but this is a wild guess: it really means the "winding stream," and is Latinised as "Undalum" in Bede, and in Saxon Chronicle. This is a quiet stone-built town, with aspect of considerable antiquity. An institution of some importance is the Oundle School, founded 1556 by the Worshipful Company of Grocers, as trustees of the estates of Sir Wm. Laxton (Lord Mayor of London, 1544). Some of the school buildings are very fine. Boot and shoe making and lace industry carried on. Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with central tower and spire, transepts, and clerestory. Late fourteenth century wooden pulpit, elaborately painted and gilt.

The fine Jacobean stone built "Talbot" inn contains a beautiful staircase, said to have come from Fotheringhay Castle.

Hotel: Talbot (garage). Motor repairs: Hodson, Motor Works.

	Stamford, 14¾ m.	
	Cross the Nene.	Leaving Oundle, keep left out of market-place, descending North Street, and crossing river Nene to railway station.
12	Oundle Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	29¼
		Long easy rise, then short descent.
10½	*Fotheringhay,* 2¼ m.	30¾

Small stone-built village in the Nene meadows. The very fine church, entirely of Perpendicular period, is but a portion of original building, but even so, is remarkably stately, chiefly by reason of its great tower, crested with a noble octagonal lantern. In place of a weathervane is the "Falcon and Fetterlock" badge of the Plantagenet Dukes of York, who were patrons of the building. A beginning had been made by Edmund of Langley, who had here founded a college of priests. It was completed by Richard, Duke of York, who was afterwards slain at Battle of Wakefield. Edward IV., son of Richard, Duke of York, added a cloister, together with a

chantry chapel, over tombs of his father and brother. The collegiate establishment was suppressed by Edward VI., and choir soon fell in ruins, completely destroying the monuments. Queen Elizabeth, coming to Fotheringhay in 1572, caused the bodies of her ancestors to be removed, and new tombs to be erected in present position. Here lie, in addition to Edmund of Langley and Richard, Duke of York, and his wife Cicely, that Edward of York, son of Edmund, killed at Agincourt; and the youthful Earl of Rutland, murdered by Lord Clifford at battle of Wakefield.

Of the great Castle of Fotheringhay nothing remains but the mound on which it stood. The mound itself is of very ancient, probably prehistoric, origin. The Norman castle built here came by marriage to many different families, and at last fell to Edmund of Langley, son of Edward III., by grant. He was afterwards created Duke of York, and rebuilt castle in ground-plan resembling his Fetterlock, *i.e.*, handcuff, badge.

The much-restored hostel at entrance to castle precincts appears to have been built by Edward IV. for accommodation of many guests bidden to his father's funeral. A moat, full of water, surrounds castle mound. In, or about, first year of Charles the First's reign, Fotheringhay Castle was entirely demolished, and thus ingloriously disappeared the historic fortress in whose Great Hall, Mary, Queen of Scots, one of the most wicked women in the pages of history, was beheaded, 1587.

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from N'hampton	
9½	Warmington.	31¾	The Early English church is very interesting, and has the singular feature of a nave roof in wooden groining. Very beautiful tower and spire.
	Enter Huntingdonshire.		Keeping left at "Red Lion" inn, in village, then bend right, road rising and falling to Elton.
7¾	Elton.	33½	Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Monuments of Proby family. F. W. Faber, rector here, became pervert to Rome, *c.* 1845, and seduced several of his congregation from their faith. Local patriotism *in excelsis* is shown by old Elton saying: "No bells like Elton, no

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from N'hampton	
			church like Elton, no village like ours". Elton Hall is seat of Earl of Carysfort.
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Stamford*, 9¾ m.		At fork of roads, leaving Elton, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Stamford, nine and three-quarters miles.
	Elton Hill,		Long stiff rise, with gradual descent, followed by other descents and rises, with final gradual descent to Kate's Cabin.
5¼	Chesterton.	36	Site of Roman station of *Durobrivae*. Church is chiefly Early English. Tomb of William Bevill, 1483. Monument of Robert Bevill and wife, children and grandchildren; a large family party. Tablet to John Driden, 1707, cousin of John Dryden, the poet; the epitaph praising his virtues as Justice of the Peace and sportsman, and ending with verse from the poet:—

> "*Better to hunt in fields for health unbought,*
> *Than fee the doctor for a nauseous draught.*"

The enormous stone sarcophagus seen in churchyard was found, 1849, on site of Roman camp.

	Cross-roads.		
4¾	Kate's Cabin.	36½	Keep straight on at cross-roads. (The road right and left is the Great North Road.)
	Keep straight on.		
	Stilton, 4¼ m. *Stamford*, 10½ m.		(See pp. 117-123.)
2½	*Orton Waterville.*	38¾	
1½	*Orton Longueville.*	39¾	
¾	Woodstone.	40½	
	Cross-roads, keep left. Peterborough Railway Station.		Keep left at cross-roads, and over level crossing into city of Peterborough.

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from N'hampton	
½	LEVEL CROSSING. PETER-BOROUGH. (*Market Place.*)	40¾ 41¼	(Described, pp. 206-208.)

ROUTE 18. NORTHAMPTON TO STAMFORD

Miles from Stamford		Miles from N'hampton	
36¼	NORTH-AMPTON. *Northampton-shire.* (*All Saints' Church.*)		Leaving Northampton by Mercers' Row (electric tramways), and along Abington Street, and to Abington Square, keep left in the Square. At tramway terminus in one and a quarter miles, road goes in short descent and long rise, past golf links. Then begins a series of descents.
32¼	*Moulton*, ½ m. *Overstone*, ½ m.	4	
25	Broughton. Cross the Nene.	11¼	Church has some Norman fragments, but is mostly Decorated and Perpendicular. Road descends. Large blast furnaces to left. Sharp rise and fall, with final rise, to Kettering. Dangerous corner at top of last fall.
22	Kettering. (*Horse Market.*)	14¼	Pop. 29,976. Bootmaking town. Large church, with Decorated chancel, but chiefly in Perpendicular style. The tower and lofty spire are fine. Hotels: Royal (garage); George.

Miles from Stamford	Miles from N'hampton	
		Motor repairs: Pytchley Autocar Co. Ltd., London Road; C. Robinson & Co., Montagu Street.
Higham Ferrers, 10 m.		(See pp. 58-62.)
Market Harborough, 11½ m.		
Wellingborough, 7½ m.		(See pp. 34-38.)
Uppingham, 14½ m.		
Thrapston, 9¼ m.		(See pp. 270-271.)
		Leaving Kettering, past church and along the High Street, bear right, up Gold Street, then keep straight on, along Montagu Street, leading into Stamford Road. Road descends and rises.
Warkton, ¼ m.		Church, standing in midst of trees, is largely a kind of mortuary Valhalla of the Montagus, who, judging from their huge and costly monuments, had a very high opinion of themselves. They did not live in vain, for they must have afforded excellent employment to monumental masons, and by so much at anyrate, justified their existence and made themselves respected for the time in their deaths: even though they now form merely a text for the satirist's peculiar gifts. Monuments include that to second Duke of Montagu, called "John the Planter," whose ruling passion in life was tree-planting. He died 1749. Effigy of his Duchess, represented weeping over him, and attended by a winged angel, as angels were in the eighteenth century imagined to be, is ridiculous. She died 1751, and on her monument are sculptured the Fates, with their abhorred shears, severing her thread of life. Monument, like that of the Duke, is by Roubiliac. Monument of Duchess of Montagu, died 1775, is in circular form, and in Ionic style. Effigy of Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch, died 1827, etc.
20¼	Weekley.	16	Church is chiefly Decorated. Monument of Lord Chief Justice Sir Edward Montagu, who in 1528

purchased adjoining Boughton Park, and in 1614 founded the almshouse near Weekley Church. On its front may be read the pious phase, "What thou doest, doe yt yn Faith".

Immediately beyond Weekley is Boughton Park, which, in common with surrounding country, is exceptionally rich in fine trees, which owe their existence to the activities of "John the Planter," second Duke of Montagu. The very striking avenues, chiefly of elms, have a total measurement of 60 miles. The trees are, however, after considerably more than a century and a half's existence, showing signs of "the incurable disease of Anno Domini". Through the park runs the river Ise. Mansion, built by Ralph, the magnificent first Duke of Montagu, and altered and added to by "John the Planter," is architecturally interesting, and shows strong French Renascence character. The first Duke entertained William III. here, in great state, 1695. Mansion is now greatly neglected, but the fine state rooms, the ceilings painted with the "nymphs of Verrio and Laguerre" are interesting, and there are numerous Montagu and other portraits, together with ancient tapestries, etc. A romantic air of the Has Been broods over the entire scene.

Miles from Stamford		Miles from N'hampton
18¾	Geddington. Cross the Ise.	17½

Road rises and falls to Geddington.

Typical Northants stone-built village, remarkable for the very fine Eleanor Cross of peculiar design and plan, standing in village street. This is one of the only three remaining of the twelve crosses erected on the way from Harby to Westminster, on the spots where the body of Queen Eleanor, consort of Edward the First, rested, on the way to state funeral in Westminster Abbey, in 1290. Plan and design of Geddington cross are radically different from those of others existing, or of which records are preserved. It stands on eight steps, from base of which issues a spring of water. Lower stage of this interesting memorial is octagonal, upper stage triangular: entire composition very slim and slender in general effect. The three graceful statues of the Queen are original, but like the rest of the structure, somewhat spoiled by "restoration" of 1892. Church of Geddington is a fine and highly interesting building, with striking Decorated tower and spire, and with remains of Saxon work, seen in wall above north nave arcade. This arcade is late Norman, with semicircular arches. South

arcade is Early English. Chancel is Decorated. Inscription in chancel, dated 1369 : " Willelmus Glover de Gatynton capellanus fecit scabella ". Brass : Henry Jarmon, *c.* 1480, and wife.

Geddington is well within ancient limits of Forest of Rockingham, an old royal chase greatly affected by the Plantagenet sovereigns.

In a field to north of the church is the site of a royal palace, or residence, which existed here from the twelfth century. A Parliament was held here 1188.

Miles from Stamford		Miles from N'hampton	
	Newton-in-the-Willows, 1 m.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keeping left at Geddington Cross, and then right, road rises smartly, in two stages, and then descends long easy fall, past fork of roads, at which keep right.
16	Fork of roads, keep left.	20¼	At fork of roads keep left.
	Stanion. *Corby*, 1 m.		Long stiff rise. At top of rise, road to left leads to Corby, one mile.
14	Fork of roads, keep left.	22¼	At fork of roads keep left into Great Weldon. Just after the fork, on left, note a small but very fine example of Elizabethan architecture.
13¾	Great Weldon.	22½	The Early English church was restored 1852 and 1862, and therefore the tourist experienced in

these matters deduces rightly that there can now be little of worth or interest left. But the tower is remarkable for the large glass covered lantern, surmounted with a cupola, which is placed on the roof. This is seen from considerable distances. It is a relic of those old times when travellers this way were not infrequently lost at night in Rockingham Forest; and it was then regularly lighted at nightfall, to guide them. This nightly illumination has been discontinued for about a century, but the custom has long prevailed of lighting up every New Year's Eve,

and is still annually observed. The "installation," as an electrician might say, is of 24 lights, but they are candles.

The stone quarries here have been worked from a very early period. The stone, generally classed with that from the even better-known quarries at Ketton, in Rutland, not far distant, is an oolite of fine grain. Old St. Paul's Cathedral was built of it.

Miles from Stamford		Miles from N'hampton	
	Oundle, 8 m. ☞ *Market Harborough*, ☜ 13¾ m.		(See pp. 69-71.)
11¼	☜ *Deene.*	25	

Here is Deene Park, home of Brudenell family since early years of sixteenth century, and ennobled 1627, when Charles I. created Sir Thomas Brudenell a Baron. He lived to be advanced in 1661 to the Earldom of Cardigan. The seventh and last Earl was the famous "Cardigan the Fearless," that remarkable and impetuous man and officer, of whom the world recently had new and vivid glimpses in the reminiscences by his widow. It was Cardigan who was largely instrumental in bringing about the glorious but (in the military sense) foolish charge of the Light Cavalry Brigade at Balaclava, in the Crimean War. "C'est magnifique, mais ce n'est pas la guerre" was the French marshal's very just criticism. For the ordinary person who does not read history, Tennyson's poem immortalises the rash but splendid act. Cardigan died 1868, from effects of a fall from his horse. The title is now merged in that of Marquis of Ailesbury.

Deene church, near the mansion, is encircled by trees. It is Decorated, but has been almost wholly rebuilt by widow of the Earl. The beautiful tower and spire are, however, left unaltered. A new Brudenell Chapel, in which all the monuments of that family have been collected, is a feature of the elaborate alterations and additions made in 1869. Here, upon an ornate altar-tomb, is the white marble effigy of the last Earl, with that of the Countess beside him; the work of Boehm, R.A.

Deene Hall is a fine and stately residence of Tudor and later dates.

At the western extremity of the park, solitary in dense woods, are the romantic and very noble ruins of Kirby Hall, a splendid work of the Renascence, begun by the Stafford family and completed by John Thorpe, architect, for Sir Christopher Hatton.

It was afterwards partly remodelled by Inigo Jones, but was in after years gradually deserted. Spoken of as in habitable state in 1820, it soon afterwards lost its roofs, and its stately rooms are now all open to the sky. To so woeful a condition has come the palatial residence for which the church and former village of Kirby had been ruthlessly swept away.

Miles from Stamford		Miles from N'hampton	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads keep left, downhill into Bulwick.
9¾	Bulwick.	26½	Church is Perpendicular. On left is Bulwick Hall.
			Road falls sharply through village, with nasty turn over a bridge, then bend sharply right, on a rise. Both corners dangerous and requiring care.
	Cross a stream.		
	Laxton, ☜ 1 m.		
	Blatherwycke, 1 m. ☞		
			General descent to Duddington.
5	Duddington.	31¼	Picturesque village. Church has some Norman and Early English remains. Road pursues a winding rise through village. At fork of roads on hilltop keep left.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
			General easy rise to Colley Weston.
3½	Colley Weston.	32¾	The Colley Weston slate quarries are of very long lineage, and have for many centuries supplied roofing materials for the neighbourhood and further afield. The "slates" are not, in point of fact, slates at all, but laminated oolite.
2	Easton.	34¼	Keeping to right at Easton, road descends to Wothorpe.
1¼	Wothorpe.	35	Here are ivy-mantled ruins of residence built *c.* 1600 by Thomas Cecil, first Earl of Exeter, "to retire out of the dust while his great

Miles from Stamford		Miles from N'hampton	
			house at Burghley was a-sweeping". It has been a ruin since 1759.
	Turn right. Turn left.		Sharp right-hand turn into Stamford, after which, at street
	STAMFORD.	36¼	running right and left (Bridge Street, on the Great North Road)
	Cross the Welland.		turn left, and cross river Welland, which runs through centre of town. Street rises steeply from the bridge, past St. Mary's Church, where keep left, and then right, into St. John Street.
			(Stamford described, p. 123.)

Route 19. NORTHAMPTON TO LEICESTER. BY HUSBAND'S BOSWORTH

Miles from Leicester		Miles from N'hampton	
31½	NORTHAMPTON. *Northamptonshire.* (*All Saints' Church.*)		Leaving Northampton, follow electric tramways from All Saints' Church, by Drapery and Sheep Street, to Kingsthorpe. Here, at fork of roads by tramway terminus, keep left. (Right-hand road goes
29¾	Kingsthorpe. Fork of roads, keep left. *Leicester, by Market Harborough,* 30¾ m. ☞	1¾	to Leicester by Market Harborough, thirty and three-quarters miles, see pp. 19-25.)
28	Level Crossing.	3½	
27	Chapel Brampton.	4½	
25½	Spratton Sands Hill,	6	Long ascent.
24¾	*Spratton.* ☞	6¾	The fine church of Spratton is of Transitional-Norman and later periods, with tall spire and beautifully enriched tower. Monuments

Miles from Leicester		Miles from N'hampton	
			include altar-tomb, with effigy, of Sir John Swinford, died 1371, the oldest known example of this mystic badge, whose origin antiquaries still dispute. It would seem to have been first won by John o' Gaunt, who died 1399; father of Henry IV., and founder of the House of Lancaster. He wears the Collar of SS. The ironwork surrounding tomb is of contemporary date. In grounds of Spratton Hall is a large fourteenth century manorial dovecote, cruciform on plan.
23½	Creaton. Fork of roads, keep right.	8	Village lies chiefly on right. At fork of roads keep right.
20¼	Thornby *Naseby*, 2 m.	11¼	Away on the ridge which runs for long distances right, is Naseby, locally styled "the highest ground in England". That is, of course,

the merest rubbish, but it is situated at the central watershed of England, on a lofty plateau which, in relation to surrounding country, does appear to be of much greater altitude than is really the case. Near at hand rise three rivers; the Nene, the Welland, and the Avon. Naseby, however, is more remarkable for its historical than its geographical importance; the battle of Naseby, the disastrous turning-point in the fortunes of Charles the First, having been fought here, June 14, 1645. The battle was brought about by the army of the King, with the King himself at its head, turning southwards from Leicester to the relief of Oxford, then besieged by Fairfax, who, hearing of the King's approach, advanced to meet him. The King would have avoided battle, if possible, but retreat was not practicable; and the two armies met between Sulby and Naseby, before noon. It was a complete rout for the Royalists, of whom 1000 were killed and 4500 taken prisoners. The King himself never in his life showed to better advantage than here. Clad completely in armour, he was in the thick of the fight, and would have rallied his disheartened cavalry for a last effort, had he not been restrained. "Face about once more; give one charge more, and recover the day," he exhorted them; when the Earl of Carnwath laid a hand upon his bridle, and drew him away,

exclaiming "Will you go upon your death in an instant!" All being lost the King fled, not halting until he had reached Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 28 miles away. The battlefield wears a different aspect now from its appearance then, when it was part of an unenclosed, uncultivated district. It is now, and long has been, brought under cultivation. Sulby Hedges, however, in part remain, lined on that day by the Parliamentary dragoons; and the pits in which the dead were buried may yet be traced. An obelisk, erected in 1823 near the church, bears an inscription relating to the great fight.

Miles from Leicester		Miles from N'hampton	
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Lutterworth*, ☜		At fork of roads, nearing Welford, keep right. (Lutterworth, left).
16½	Welford.	15	Church, largely rebuilt 1872, is partly Early English and Perpendicular.
	Cross the		Steep descent through Welford to river Avon.
	Avon. *Enter Leicestershire.*		
			Long incline.
14	Husband's Bosworth.	17½	
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		At cross-roads keep straight on.
	Market Harborough, 6½ m. ☞ *Rugby*, ☜ 11½ m.		(See Vol. II, p. 349.)
			Smart descent.
13¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	17¾	At fork of roads, keep right.
			Smart rise. Road then undulates freely.

Miles from Leicester		Miles from N'hampton	
			Steep drop, half mile short of Shearsby, with bend to left at bottom ; whence smart ascent.
9½	*Shearsby.*	22	
8½	*Arnesby.*	23	
6½	*Kilby.*	25	
	Cross the		
	Soar.		
	Cross the		
	Union Canal.		
4	Wigston Magna.	27½	Village busily employed in boot and hosiery manufacture.
	Keep left.		Keep left and then right in
	Keep right.		Wigston.
2½	*Knighton.*	29	Electric tramways into Leicester.
	LEICESTER. (*Clock Tower.*)	31½	(Described, pp. 25-27.)

Route 20. UPPINGHAM TO PETERBOROUGH

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from Uppingham	
23¼	UPPINGHAM. *Rutlandshire.*		Proceeding in easterly direction past church, keep left at fork of roads in half mile.
22¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	½	
21	Glaiston.	2¼	Village on right. Church is cruciform, Transitional-Norman, and Early English. Chancel rebuilt.
19	*Morcott.*	4¼	Picturesque ancient village. Church is Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Altar-tomb, inscribed : "Willielm de Overtoun gist ici, Dieu de salme eyt merci. Amen."
18¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Ketton*, 5 m.	4½	After crossing railway, keep right at fork of roads. (Ketton, five miles left.)

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from Uppingham	
18	Fork of roads, keep left. *Harrowden,* 1 m.	5¼	At fork of roads, keep left.
15	Tixover.	8¼	
14¾	Cross the Welland. *Enter Northamptonshire.*	8½	
14½	Duddington.	8¾	Picturesque village.
	Stamford, 5 m. *Kettering,* 17 m.		(See pp. 84-90.)
			Road rises to elevated country.
8½	Wansford.	14¾	(Described, p. 120.)
	D		Steep curve, descending to right to cross-roads, and after cross-roads bearing left: extremely dangerous, the cross-roads being the Great North Road with considerable traffic.
	Stamford, 6 m. *Norman Cross,* 6 m.		(See pp. 118-123.)
5	Castor.	18¼	Roman road, the "Ermine Way," here crossed river Nene. Remains of Roman station of *Durobrivae* (another *Durobrivae*, which appears to have meant passage across river, was where Rochester, in Kent, is now situated), on both sides of river, here and at Chesterton, but principally at Castor. Many relics of Roman occupation have been found. *Durobrivae* appears to have been important in the pottery way, and much interesting ware has been found, whole or in potsherds.

Castor Church is Norman and Early English cruciform church, with striking Late Norman central tower. Over south chancel door is window with stone, removed from chancel, inscribed:

XV° KL
MAI DEDICA
TIO HVI ECCLE
A.D. M°C. XXIIII.,

showing dedication of church to have been performed 17th April, 1124.

Milton Park is on left of road to Peterborough.

Miles from Peterborough		Miles from Uppingham	
2	Long Thorpe. PETER-BOROUGH. (*Market Place.*)	21¼ 23¼	(Described, pp. 206-208.)

Route 21. HIGHAM FERRERS TO THRAPSTON

Miles from Thrapston		Miles from Higham Ferrers	
7¾	HIGHAM FERRERS. *Northampton-shire.*		Proceed from Higham Ferrers by College Street.
7¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	½	Keeping right at fork of roads in half mile, road descends and bends right and left.
5¼	Stanwick.	2½	Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Chancel rebuilt 1823. Fine octagonal Early English tower, with lofty spire, of unusual and striking design. Pulpit with inscription stating it to have been gift of John Dolben, Bishop of Rochester, 1678.
	Turn right. Turn left.		Turn right and then left in Stanwick ; and then up smart rise past church, bearing right on ascent.
4¼	"Red Lion" inn. Cross-roads, Turn left.	3½	At cross-roads turn left, road descends. Surface rough in general on this route, which is distinctly of inferior bye-way type.
	Chelveston. ☞ *Raunds,* straight on.		*I.e.* "*rand*" or "*rond,*" a border land. Raunds is a considerable village, or townlet, engaged in

Miles from Thrapston		Miles from Higham Ferrers	
			bootmaking. The magnificent church is of a high order of beauty, and is chiefly Early English and Perpendicular. Tower and spire are very lofty and ornate, and among the best in this shire of "spires and squires." Monument, John Wales, vicar, 1496. Remains of a Decorated cross in churchyard.
			Short smart rise.
			Steep drop into Ringstead, bending sharply right at bottom.
2½	Ringstead.	5¼	Fine Early English and Decorated church, with tower and spire.
			Bearing left, road rises long easy incline, followed by easy decline to Denford. Acute right turn into Denford, with acute left turn in a few yards. Drive with care.
1½	Denford.	6¼	Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular; with sedilia.
	THRAPSTON.	7¾	(Described, p. 79.)

Route 22. HIGHAM FERRERS TO HUNTINGDON

Miles from Huntingdon		Miles from Higham Ferrers	
21½	HIGHAM FERRERS. *Northamptonshire.*		(Higham Ferrers to Staughton Green, as pp. 102-103.)
8½	Staughton Green. *Huntingdonshire.*	13	
	Keep left.		At Staughton Green keep left.
7	West Perry.	14½	Keep right and then left.
	Keep right. Keep left.		
6¾	East Perry.	14¾	

Miles from Huntingdon		Miles from Higham Ferrers	
4¼	Buckden. Keep left. *Eaton Socon*, 6 m. ☞	17¼	(Described, p. 115.) Keep left. (See p. 114.)
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Alconbury*, ☜ 4½ m.		At fork of roads keep right (left-hand road goes to Alconbury, four and a half miles, see pp. 115-116).
3	Buckden Railway Station.	18½	
1¾	Brampton.	19¾	Church is Decorated and Perpendicular. Tower dated 1635. South door has fine tracery. Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty, the famous diarist, is considered to have been born at Brampton 1632. The house, although greatly altered, still stands. In the garden he hid his fortune, 1667, on alarm of Dutch invasion, and afterwards dug it up, under cover of night, as amusingly related in the diary. Henry Hawkins, judge, created Baron Brampton, 1899, took his title from this place.
1½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Thrapston*, ☜ 15 m.	20	At fork of roads, at end of Brampton, marked by obelisk milestone, keep right (left-hand road goes to Thrapston, fifteen miles, see p. 270).
	NUNS' BRIDGE. Cross the Alconbury Brook.		On left of road is park of Hinchingbrooke (Earl of Sandwich). Mansion is an embattled Elizabethan building. Here Cromwell family were seated from time of Henry VIII. until Commonwealth. Sir Oliver Cromwell, uncle of the future Lord Protector, resided here at accession of James I., and entertained the King on his journey from Scotland to London. He was an ardent and reckless Royalist, and ruined himself in the cause, so that he was reduced to selling Hinchingbrooke, which was purchased by Sir Sydney Montagu, from whom Earl of Sandwich traces his descent.
	HUNTINGDON. (*Town Hall.*)	21½	Pop. 4003. Huntingdon was a port in A.D. 656. In Domesday, "Hunterdone," *i.e.*, "Hunta's

Down". The district was one vast forest. It is even now sparsely peopled, and the town is skirted by extensive commons. Here, or at adjoining Godmanchester, was Roman station *Durolipons*. Huntingdon is a quiet agricultural town, greatly decayed from ancient size and importance, when it is said to have had fifteen churches. Only two of the old churches remain.

Oliver Cromwell, usurper, Lord Protector of the Realm, is the great figure at Huntingdon. He was born 1599. The Cromwells were properly Williamses, the name being assumed by one Morgan Williams, a Welshman in service of Henry VII. He adopted it in marrying a sister of Thomas Cromwell. The name of Cromwell was in such ill odour after Restoration that the family reverted to name of Williams.

All Saints' Church is very Late Perpendicular, built *c.* 1520, and is large imposing edifice with long prominent battlemented side. St. Mary's fell in ruins, 1607, and was rebuilt 1608-1620. Grammar School occupies ancient Hospital of St John Baptist. Some Norman portions remain. Town Hall dates from 1745.

Hotels : George (garage). Motor repairs : Murkett Brothers, High Street.

Route 23. HUNTINGDON TO ELY

Miles from Ely		Miles from Huntingdon	
24	HUNTINGDON. *Huntingdonshire.* (*Town Hall.*)		Proceed from Huntingdon by High Street, turning left out of it, after short distance, into Three Tuns Lane, and thence right, into Hartford Road.
22¾	Hartford. Fork of roads, keep right. *Ramsey*, 10 m.	1¼	Village beside river Ouse. Church is Norman and Perpendicular. At fork of roads keep right (left-hand road goes to Ramsey, ten miles, see pp. 100-101).
21¼	Wyton.	2¾	Small Early English church.
21	Houghton. Fork of roads, keep right. Keep left.	3	Road zigzags awkwardly through Houghton. Here is obelisk, 1871, to memory of one Potto Brown.
	Houghton Hill, Keep right.		Keep right at crest of Houghton Hill. Moderate descent, at foot

Miles from Ely		Miles from Huntingdon	
	DOWN *St. Ives.* ☞ ☜ *Somersham.*		of which keep straight on, leaving town of St. Ives on right.
17¼	Level Crossing.	6¾	
16½	Needingworth.	7½	
14½	Bluntisham.	9½	Church, Perpendicular for most part, has a fine Decorated chancel, with semi-apsidal end.
13¼	Earith.	10¾	*I.e.*, the "earth-hithe": the muddy landing-place.
	Somersham, ☜ 2¼ m. *Cambridge,* 13¼ m. ☞		(See p. 273.)
12½	Earith Bridge. Cross the Ouse.	11½	Suspension bridge across Ouse.
	Enter Cambridgeshire.		Here Isle of Ely is entered.
7½	Haddenham.	16½	Turn right and left through the village. Fine modern church. Near here is Aldreth Causeway, the route by which William the Conqueror entered and subdued the Isle of Ely.
	Sutton. ☜ 3 m.		The nobly-towered church of Sutton is a prominent landmark. The church is wholly of the Transitional period between the Perpendicular and Decorated styles, and was built by Barnet, Bishop of Ely, 1366-73. The lofty tower is remarkable for being crested with an octagonal upper stage upon which is superimposed another and smaller octagon. There can be little doubt but that these octagonal stages were suggested by the beautiful octagonal lantern of Ely Cathedral, completed some thirty years earlier.

Miles from Ely		Miles from Huntingdon	
6	Wilburton.	18	Fine Early English and Perpendicular church.
4½	Stretham.	19½	(Described, p. 247).
	ELY. (*Lamb Hotel.*)	24	(Described, pp. 247-250.)

Route 24. HUNTINGDON TO MARCH

Miles from March		Miles from Huntingdon	
25	HUNTINGDON. *Huntingdonshire.* (*Town Hall.*)		(Huntingdon described, pp. 97-98.) Turning to left out of High Street into Three Tuns Lane, bear right, into Hartford Road.
23¾	Hartford.	1¼	Church is Norman and Perpendicular.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads in Hartford (right to St. Ives, four and a half miles).
	St. Ives, 4½ m.		(Described, p. 144.)
			Long incline. Moderate descent to Old Hurst.
21	Old Hurst.	4	The proper name of the place is Wold Hurst : *i.e.*, "Hill" Hurst.
	Wood Hurst, 1 m.		
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Somersham*, 4 m.		At fork of roads in Old Hurst, keep left (right to Somersham, four miles).
19	Warboys.	6	Church is a handsome Early English building with spire. The chancel-arch is Norman.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Somersham*, 4¾ m.		Keep left at Clock Tower in Warboys (right to Somersham, four and three-quarters miles).
			Some sharp descents on the way to Bury.
15¾	Bury.	9¼	The hilltop church of Bury had transepts, but they have disappeared, and the building has been otherwise reduced from its

Miles from March		Miles from Huntingdon	
			original proportions. It is Norman and Early English. Here is a very fine oak reading desk, dating back to thirteenth century.
	Keep right.		Road winds through Bury. Keep right.
13¾	Ramsey.	11¼	Pop. 5328. Small town, situated on borders of the fenland. It was famous for its important Benedictine Abbey, of which very few remains now exist: consisting chiefly of a Perpendicular gatehouse and the Early English crypt of the Refectory. The so-called "Abbey" is a modern mansion, residence of Lord de Ramsey.
			The Parish Church is a large Transitional-Norman and Early English building. The east end is, however, of somewhat earlier date; a very fine specimen of Norman. The fifteenth century oak lectern is an ornate work of considerable beauty.
			Hotel: George. Motor repairs: Proud, High Street.
	Crowland, ☎ 18 m.		(See pp. 147-148.)
	Cross the		Crossing the Forty Foot Drain, cut by Vermuyden in seventeenth century, keep to right, following
11¼	Forty Foot Drain. Fork of roads, keep right. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*	13¾	the watercourse to Carter's Bridge.
6¼	Carter's Bridge. Fork of roads, keep left. *Chatteris*, 1½ m. ☎	18¾	Keep left at Carter's Bridge. (Right to Chatteris, one and a half miles, see p. 145.)
			Carter's Bridge to March (as p. 145).
	MARCH.	25	(Described, p. 145.)

Route 25. HIGHAM FERRERS TO CAMBRIDGE

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Higham Ferrers	
34¾	HIGHAM FERRERS. *Northamptonshire.*		Leaving Higham Ferrers, keep right at fork, quarter mile after Town Hall. (Left-hand road goes to Thrapston, seven and a half
34½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Thrapston,* 7½ m.	¼	miles, see p. 95-96.)
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At following fork of roads keep left. Road rises. Keep left at crest.
	Keep left.		Road descends smartly. Keep left at foot.
33¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	1½	
			Road rises. Keep right on ascent, and to left at crest.
	Keep right. Keep left.		
			Smart descent to Chelveston.
32¼	Chelveston. Keep right. Keep left.	2½	Keep right and then left in village street.
30¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	4	At fork of roads keep left.
			Long trying rise.
30	*Hargrave,* ¼ m. Keep right. Keep left.	4¾	Early English church amid trees. Roman altar in church. Keep right and in quarter mile left to Three Shire Stone. Road
28½	Three Shire Stone. *Enter Huntingdonshire.*	6¼	now becomes easy, almost level.
27¼	Keep left.	7½	Keep left.
26¼	Tilbrook.	8½	Decorated and Perpendicular church has fine rood-screen,

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Higham Ferrers	
			elaborately restored and painted.
	Keep left.		Keep left out of Tilbrook.
24¾	Kimbolton. Cross the Kym.	10	Obscure townlet, site of ancient castle which has disappeared. The mansion called Kimbolton Castle was in part built by Vanbrugh. It is seat of Duke of Manchester. At Kimbolton died the divorced Q. Katharine of Aragon, 1536, who here introduced pillow-lace into England. Clerestoried Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular church is rich in monuments of Montagus and Earls and Dukes of Manchester, with their funeral armour and banners.
	Bedford, 13¼ m. ☞		(See pp. 63-64.)
24	Stoneley.	10¾	
21¾	Staughton Green. *Great Staughton.* ¼ m. ☞	13	Interesting old manor-house at Great Staughton; Elizabethan period. Church, Early English and Perpendicular.
	Huntingdon, 🚂 8½ m.		(See pp. 96-97.)
21½	Staughton Highway. Cross the Kym.	13¼	Bear left.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads approaching Hail Weston keep right.
18¾	Hail Weston.	16	Church is Early English. Tower and spire are both of wood, faced with oak shingles. Here are two medicinal springs.
17½	Cross-roads, keep straight on.	17¼	At cross-roads keep straight on.
	Tempsford, 5½ m. ☞ *Buckden*, 🚂 4¾ m.		(See pp. 113-115.)

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Higham Ferrers	
	Cross the Ouse.		Bear left into St. Neots, over river Ouse.
16¾	ST. NEOTS. (*The Cross.*)	18	Pop. 4171. Locally "St. Notes" or "Snotes". Originally part of adjoining Eynesbury, but took its distinctive name from monastery founded by King Edgar in ninth century, in honour of St. Neot, the canonized elder brother of Alfred the Great, whose relics were enshrined here. Church of St. Mary is large clerestoried Perpendicular building. Royalist prisoners, made at overthrow of rising in 1648, were lodged here. Timbers of nave roof are plentifully pitted with shot marks, results of Puritan soldiery's methods of diversion. Timbered upper story over south porch contains library of devotional works and ancient iron-bound chest. Monuments of Rowley family. Hotels: Half Moon; Cross Keys. Motor repairs: C. Gamble.
	Huntingdon, 8½ m. *Tempsford*, 4 m. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*		(See pp. 150-151.)
			Leaving St. Neots by High Street and Cambridge Street, road goes nearly level.
11¼	Eltisley. Fork of roads, keep right.	23½	(Described, p. 142.) Keep left past church, and at fork after crossing village green, right.
	Potton, 8 m. *St. Ives*, 8 m.		(See pp. 142-144.)
	Cross-roads.		At cross-roads keep straight on.
9½	Old North Road.	25¼	

Miles from Cambridge	Miles from Higham Ferrers	
		Caxton Gibbet. Keep straight on.
		Royston, 13¼ m. *Huntingdon*, 8 m. (See pp. 266-268.)
		Madingley Hill, DOWN. Moderate descent. Here is an inn on left with curious sign of "Man laden with mischief" (*i.e.*, his wife and a monkey on his shoulder), copied from Hogarth's well-known picture. A little further on left is the Cambridge University Astronomical Observatory.
CAMBRIDGE. (*Market Hill.*)	34¾	(Described, p. 243-245.)

Route 26. THE GREAT NORTH ROAD. (TO NEWARK)

The Great North Road, the Holyhead Road, and the Manchester and Glasgow Road are identical as far as Barnet. In general, the Great North Road, all the way to Edinburgh, is flat; the few hills along its course being by no means, neither in their number nor in their steepness, sufficient to affect the character of this great highway as a whole. "The dullest road in the world, though the most convenient," wrote Sir Walter Scott in 1826, himself curiously dull to its romantic interest. What, however, he intended to convey was that it was a singularly lonely road, many towns and villages lying just off it, on either side, and not quite on the highway itself.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
124½	LONDON. (*General Post Office.*)		(London to Barnet, Vol. II, pp. 511-513 or pp. 152-154.
113¼	Barnet.	11¼	Proceeding through Barnet, keeping to right at the church and along High Street, go straight ahead, avoiding all turnings, out of the town, across Hadley Green.
112½	Hadley Green.	12	Here was fought, Easter Day, 14th April, 1471, Battle of Barnet,

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
			in which Lancastrians under Earl of Warwick, the "Kingmaker," were finally crushed by Edward IV. Hadley Green was then part of a wide tract of unenclosed country known as Gladsmoor Heath. The obelisk here was erected 1740 by Sir Jeremy Sambrooke, on spot where Warwick is said to have been slain.
			Hadley Common and Hadley Wood stretch away right.
	Monken Hadley, ¼ m. ☞		Here is Monken Hadley. Church tower, built 1494, is surmounted by turret on which is a beacon in shape of a fire-pot. It is, of course, a restoration. The original was placed here and lighted, night by night, for purpose of guiding travellers through the formerly dense and almost trackless wide-spreading woodlands of Enfield Chase. It was lit in 1745, on alarm of Scottish rebels of Prince Charlie's army approaching London, and was blown down 1779. Existing beacon was lit at Diamond Jubilee 1897, and at Coronation of Edward VII. 1902.
	Enter Middlesex.		
111½	Ganwick Corner. "Duke of York" inn.	13	
110¾	Potter's Bar.	13¾	Modern roadside village, at further end of which, at fork of roads, was until recently the turnpike-house of the old toll-bar which gave the place its name.
	Enfield, 6 m. ☞ Fork of roads, keep left. *Waltham Cross*, 9¼ m. ☞		(See pp. 140-141).
	Enter Hertfordshire.		
109¼	Little Heath Lane.	15¼	

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
107¼	Bell Bar. "Swan" inn.	17¼	Hatfield Park borders road to right.
	DOWN		
104¾	Hatfield.	19¾	Pop. 5000. Quaint old village, or small town, a little out-at-elbows and dilapidated, in striking contrast with the magnificence of the Marquis of Salisbury, whose great park and princely mansion immediately adjoin. The great gates of park are indeed facing road, opposite railway station, whose proximity does not by any means improve the place. Here is statue of Robert Gascoyne Cecil, Marquis of Salisbury, died 1903, thrice Prime Minister of England in the Conservative and Unionist interest; a man of cynical and bitter humour, generally supposed to be a strong statesman, but perhaps better described by Bismarck as "a lath painted to look like iron". He ceded Heligoland to Germany, 1890. Hatfield House has a romantic history. Anciently the property of Bishops of Ely, the manor of what was then Bishop's Hatfield was exchanged with Henry VIII. for lands in Cambridge, Essex, and Norfolk in 1538, and the old Bishop's Palace then became an occasional "royal residence". Edward VI. gave Hatfield to his sister, the Princess Elizabeth, who, on accession of her half-sister, Queen Mary, was here placed under surveillance. "Queen Elizabeth's oak," a shattered shell of a tree, is shown in the park as that under which she was sitting, 17th November, 1588, when news of Mary's death and her own accession to throne came. Relics of Queen Elizabeth kept at Hatfield House include garden hat she was then wearing; also a pair of her stockings. But the mansion is almost wholly of a later date. Sir Robert Cecil, a younger son of the great William Cecil, Lord Burghley, was in 1603 seated at Theobalds, and there entertained James I., who took so great a liking to the place, from the excellent hunting there, that he offered to exchange his manor and mansion of Hatfield for it. Such an offer from such a source was not safely to be disregarded, and Sir Robert accordingly exchanged, being created successively Lord Cecil and Earl of Salisbury. He it was who almost entirely demolished the old Bishop's Palace and built present Hatfield House, which he completed in 1611, and died in 1612. Remains of Bishop's Palace, dating from 1478-86, are now largely used as stables. The great mansion is of red brick in the Tudor or Jacobean Renascence style prevalent in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., and is a prime and highly picturesque example of

that period, greatly distinguished by the central Clock tower which is the chief feature of its frontage. It is a "show-house," *i.e.*, the public are admitted, under certain conditions, to see the State Rooms and picture-galleries. Here is a fine collection of armour. The Library is a noble apartment, with fine collection of books and MSS. The State Papers are naturally a great feature of Hatfield, the Cecil family having been more or less connected with the governance of England since time of Queen Elizabeth. Here is preserved the great Lord Burghley's diary. Grand staircase of the mansion is an imposing work. It is closed at foot by dog-gates.

Church is chiefly Decorated. It is interesting only on account of the north or Salisbury Chapel, built 1612 by first Earl of Salisbury, whose monument is here. It is a work of Italian Renascence, consisting of a table-like slab of black marble, supported by white marble effigies, representing Justice, Prudence, Temperance, and Fortitude. On this slab rests an effigy of the Earl, robed and holding staff of office of Lord Treasurer. On a mat beneath is representation in marble of a skeleton. The south, or Brocket Chapel, contains many monuments of Brocket and Read families of Brocket Hall.

Hotels : Red Lion ; One Bell. Motor repairs : Waters and Sons, Motor Works (garage).

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
	St. Albans, 5¼ m. *Hertford*, 7 m.		(See p. 4.)
103	Stanborough. Cross the Lea.	21½	Pretty tree-shaded wayside hamlet.
102¼	*Lemsford*.	22¼	Pretty spot beside river Lea. The brick wall on left encloses Brocket Hall Park, where Lord Melbourne, Queen Victoria's first Prime Minister, died 1848.
101¼	Digswell Hill.	23¼	Road rises and descends steeply, bending left on descent into Welwyn.
	Digswell, ½ m.		Church is Early English. Brasses : including fine example to John Perient, 1415, and wife.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
			He was esquire to Richard II., Henry IV., Henry V., and Master of the Horse to Joan of Navarre. Other brasses: John Perient, 1442: William Robert, 1484; and Thomas Hoare and wife, 1495.
99¼	Welwyn. Cross the	25¼	Picturesque village in a hollow beside the Mimram. The ivy-clad church tower is prominent as you descend. (Now rebuilt 1911, ivy destroyed.)
	Mimram.		That the style is not always the man is proved by the life of a famous former rector, Dr. Young, author of the once well-known *Night Thoughts on Life, Death, and Immortality*, a lugubrious work. He well knew the art of brewing a bowl of punch, and was prominent among the convivial men of his time, and died at last 1765.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads facing church keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Hitchin, nine and a quarter miles left, see pp. 131-132.)
	Hitchin, 9¼ m.		
			Road rises and descends to Woolmer Green. The great red-brick viaduct of Great Northern Railway, across the wide valley of the insignificant Mimram, is prominent on right. Woolmer Green is an entirely modern red rash of houses, and Broadwater exactly resembles it. Midway between the two is Knebworth Railway Station, on left. Beyond it is Knebworth, seat of Earl Lytton. Here is a beautiful park, with mansion originally built by Sir Robert Lytton, *temp.* Henry VII. Mrs. Elizabeth Bulwer, mother of first Lord Lytton, demolished most of the then ruinous house, and restored remaining fragment. Edward Bulwer, born 1805, died 1873, assumed additional name of Lytton, and was created Baron
97¼	Woolmer Green. *Knebworth*, 1½ m.	27¼	
95	Broadwater.	29½	

Lytton 1866. He was author of many romantic novels (his wife said he did not write them), and was in his younger days extremely dandified. His satirical verses on Tennyson led the poet to rejoin that "half his little soul was dirt". Dr. Kenealy describes him in old age as a "crapulous fossil". Thackeray's styling him "Bulwig" infuriated him. He was proud of his supposititious ancestry, and sought to prove that "Bulwer" was the Norse "Bölver," one of the titles of the god Odin. It is really, reduced to its origin, "Bull-ward," *i.e.*, a cattle-drover.

The novelist's son, created Earl of Lytton, was sometime Ambassador in Paris. He died 1891, and lies in Mausoleum in park.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
93	Stevenage. (*Six Hills.*)	31½	At beginning of the mile-long wayside village of Stevenage, on right of road, are the "Six Hills," a series of grassy mounds. These prehistoric tumuli (for such they are) are considered to have originated the place-name: "Stigenhaght," *i.e.*, "hills by the highway". The village was selected by Charles Dickens, the first Lord Lytton, and other founders of the Royal Literary Fund, and of the Guild of Literature and Art, as site of alms-houses for decayed authors. The "decayed authors," however, did not take kindly to the scheme. They infinitely preferred to decay in London than to be buried alive in the country. The buildings, which still stand on right of road, were accordingly soon put to other uses, and were eventually sold 1901.

In stable of "Old Castle" inn is coffin of one Henry Trigg, who died 1724. His body lies inside, pursuant to his eccentric will.

Old Church of Stevenage is over half a mile north-east. It is a fine building, chiefly Early English, with tall spire, and is approached by noble avenue. Brass: Stephen Hellard, 1506.

	Fork of roads, keep right. *Hitchin*, 4½ m.		At fork of roads on the Green, keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Hitchin, four and a half miles.)
91	Graveley. *Letchworth.*	33½	Old world village. Away on left, covering a space of land six miles square, is the site of the "First Garden City" of Letchworth, founded 1902 in the flat lands surrounding the old village of same name ("Letch-worth,"

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
			i.e., lake, or marsh dwelling). Here the promoters of the Garden City have set about building an Utopia (plus industrial factories) in the lands which, pleasant enough in summer, reek with fogs and mists in winter.
	Lannock Hill, Keep left.		Stiff rises and falls into Baldock.
			Keep to left, descending to the town, avoiding the telegraph poles.
87	Baldock.	37½	Pop. 2057. Old market town, with broad streets, generally empty. The place depends upon agricultural surroundings. Large church, with tower surmounted by the curious extinguisher-spire characteristic of Herts, Beds, and Hunts, is chiefly Decorated. Here are almshouses, founded by Mr. John Wynne, 1621, to last "until the world's end".
			Keep right from High Street into White Horse Street.
			Hotels: Rose and Crown; George and Dragon (garage); White Horse. Motor repairs: Butler, White Horse Street.
	Royston, 8½ m. ☞ *Hitchin*, 🚂 5 m.		(See p. 141.)
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Royston*, 8½ m. ☞		Keeping through the town, turn right at Fire Brigade Station, and passing the "Chequers" inn, keep left at end of White Horse Street (right to Royston). Road rises long gradual ascent.
85½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Ampthill*, 🚂 13¼ m.	39	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Ampthill, thirteen and a quarter miles, see pp. 136-138.)

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
			Road descends.
	Topler's Hill,		Road rises to Biggleswade waterworks and descends to Biggleswade.
	Enter Bedfordshire.		
80	*Cambridge*, 20 m. ☞	44½	(See pp. 148-150.)
79¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *St. Ives*, 19¾ m. ☞	44¾	At fork of roads past the "White Lion" inn, keep left, avoiding telegraph poles. (Right-hand road goes to St. Ives, nineteen and three-quarters miles right, see pp. 142-144.)
79¼	Biggleswade.	45¼	Pop. 5375. Small old agricultural market town, surrounded by market-gardens which extend through the flat lands of Bedfordshire for miles. Through this level country wander sluggishly the Ivel and the Ouse, which in winter and in rainy seasons largely flood the district. The extraordinarily broad and empty market place of Biggleswade has the broad tower and dwarf spirelet of parish church overlooking it. It is an uninteresting Perpendicular building. Hotels: Crown; Swan. Motor repairs: Daniel Albone (garage).
78¾	Keep left. Cross the Ivel. Keep right.	45¾	Leaving Biggleswade, keep right at church, and in half mile further keep left and cross river Ivel. Then keep right.
77¾	Lower Codicote.	46¾	Sometimes "Caldecote". In eleventh century "Cuthingcoton". Twelfth century "Cudithote". Thirteenth to seventeenth centuries "Cudicote," "Coticote," and "Conicote".

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
76¼	Beeston Green. Fork of roads, keep right. *Bedford*, 11¼ m.	48¼	At fork of roads keep right, crossing river Ivel at Girtford Bridge. (Left-hand road goes to Bedford, eleven and a quarter miles, see p. 64-65.)
75¾	Girtford Bridge. Cross the Ivel. *Sandy*, ½ m.	48¾	Bearing left, road goes quite flat to Tempsford. On right, one to two miles distant, the yellow sand hills of Sandy run parallel with road. Sandy is said to be the *Salinae* of the Romans. On the hill is a Roman camp. Church is partly Decorated. Monument (a life-size statue) of Captain Sir William Peel, R.N., who distinguished himself in Crimea, and afterwards in Indian Mutiny. He died at Cawnpore, 1858.
73½	Tempsford.	51	Here, to left of road, Ouse and Ivel come to their confluence. The road here is charmingly tree-shaded. Marauding Danes, sailing up the Ouse in ninth century, and establishing themselves at Bedford, afterwards retired to Tempsford ("Taemesforda,") and in A.D. 921 fortified themselves here, in the earth-work still known as the "Danniche," *i.e.*, "Danes' work". Church is Perpendicular. Ancient parish chest, six feet seven inches long, hollowed out of tree-trunk, and bound with iron. It has five locks.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *St. Neots*, 4 m.		At fork of roads keep left.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
	Cross the Ouse.		
70½	Wyboston.	54	Village chiefly on left.
69¼	Eaton Socon.	55¼	"Ea-ton," the water town. "Socon" refers to this having been situated in some separate soke or legal jurisdiction. Dickens, mentioning the place in *Nicholas Nickleby*, in connection with the coach journey of Nicholas into Yorkshire, calls it "Eton Slocomb". Church is Perpendicular. Brasses: John Covesgrave and wife, early fifteenth century, and small effigy of female, *c.* 1450.
			Road rises easily.
69	*St. Neots*, ¾ m. ☞	55½	(See p. 104.)
			Road descends easily.
68	Cross-roads, keep straight on.	56½	At cross-roads keep straight on.
	St. Neots, 1 m. ☞ *Kimbolton*, 🚂 7 m.		(See pp. 103-104.)
	Cross the Kym. *Enter Huntingdonshire.*		Road descends gently to tiny stream called "River Kym".
66¼	Little Paxton.	58¼	Church has a Norman doorway with sculptured tympanum.
65½	Southoe.	59	Fine clerestoried church, partly transitional-Norman. Rich doorway with sculptured tympanum.
64½	Diddington.	60	Pretty tree-shaded spot. Church

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
	Cross the Diddington Brook.		is of little interest. Brasses: William Tallard, 1505; Alicia Tallard, 1513.
63¼	Buckden.	61¼	Locally "Bugden". Here are ruined red-brick towers and walls of old Palace of Bishops of Lincoln, on right of village street. Here Queen Katharine of Aragon made her residence for a while after her divorce. A modern residence, called "The Towers," stands amid these extensive ruins and verdant lawns. Adjoining is fine clerestoried Perpendicular church. Monuments of various Bishops of Lincoln. Epitaph, without a name: "Sacred to the memory of AN OFFICER, who sincerely regarded this his native village, and caused an asylum to be erected, to protect Age and to reward Industry. Reader, ask not his name. If thou approve a deed which succours the helpless, go and emulate it. Obiit 1834, æt. 65".

Modest! but if we desired to find his name, curiosity could doubtless be satisfied by inspecting the register of burials for 1834.

The great red-brick "George" inn is a relic of old coaching days, recently remodelled for use of motor-tourists.

	Fork of roads, keep left. *Huntingdon*, 3½ m. ☞		At fork of roads at end of Buckden keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Huntingdon, three and a half miles, see p. 97.)
60¾	Cross-roads. Brampton Hut: Sun Inn. Keep straight on. *Huntingdon*, 3 m. ☞ *Thrapston*, ☜ 13½ m.	63¾	(See p. 270.)
59¾	Matcham's Bridge. Cross the Wey.	64¾	Road goes quite flat, crossing various rills. Matcham's Bridge, an old red-brick structure, is scene of murder of a drummer-boy by Gervase (or Jarvis) Matcham, 19th August, 1780. Confession of murderer, six years later, forms

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
			subject of the Ingoldsby Legend, *The Dead Drummer*. Matcham was found guilty and hanged, 2nd August, 1786, his body being afterwards gibbeted on Alconbury Hill.
58¼	Alconbury. Cross the Alconbury Brook.	66¼	Church, standing on a knoll, is a fine clerestoried, Early English building, with lofty spire.
57½	Alconbury Weston. Fork of roads, keep right. **Alconbury Hill,**	67	At forks of road keep right, road rising Alconbury Hill, a long moderate incline.
56½	Junction of roads from Huntingdon, on right.	68	At crest of Alconbury Hill stands an old railed-in stone structure which is, in fact, a milestone, of an elaborate and compendious kind. Here the Old North Road, from Royston to Huntingdon joins.
			Long moderate descent, formerly known as "Sawtry Lane":—"Sautery Lane, a deep descent between the two hills, in which is Standgate Hole, noted for being the greatest robbing place in all this part of the country".—*Tour of the Whole Island of Great Britain*, 1762.
54½	*Sawtry Judith.*	70	
53	Sawtry St. Andrews.	71½	Here is a lonely churchyard. Church itself has disappeared.
	Sawtry All Saints.		On right of road formerly stood Sawtry Abbey. Two churches of Sawtry, St. Andrews and Sawtry All Saints, were demolished 1880, and new one of All Saints erected.
52	*Conington*, ½ m.	72½	Here is finely-wooded park of Conington Castle (Conington=

"Köning-ton," *i.e.*, "King's Town"). This manor was once property of King Canute. Property came to Cotton family, of whom the most distinguished was Sir Robert Cotton, Bart., born 1570, died 1631, the famous antiquary, founder of the Cottonian Collection, now in British Museum. He it was who suggested to impecunious James I., as a means of revenue, the founding of a new order of distinction, the Baronets, the only hereditary order which does not carry with it membership of the House of Lords. Baronets were accordingly created by James I. at his own discretion, without consulting the recipients of the honour, who had to pay heavily for it. Sir Robert Cotton was himself created a Baronet in after years; so justice overtook him at last.

Church is noble Perpendicular clerestoried building. Fine sedilia. Remarkable effigy, late thirteenth century, of knight, whose chain-mail armour is covered with the habit of a preaching friar, knotted around waist with cord. The tall-backed chair preserved here, once belonging to Abbots of Peterborough, came from Fotheringhay, and is traditionally the last in which Mary, Queen of Scots, sat.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
51½	*Glatton*, 1 m.	73	H.M.S. *Glatton* indirectly derives its name from this village, through residence here in eighteenth century of one Wells, shipbuilder at Chatham, who built a vessel of this name. Church is Norman, Transitional-Norman, and Perpendicular.
51	*Denton*, ¾ m.	73½	Church is partly Norman. Rev. Edward Bradley, "Cuthbert Bede," was rector here, 1859-1871.
49	Stilton.	75½	Wayside village with very broad street. It is notable chiefly for having given a name to Stilton cheese, which was, however, never made here (it was made at Wymondham, in Leicestershire), and for its picturesque old coaching inn, the "Bell," which still stands, although now-a-days very much down on its luck, and reduced to position of very minor

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
			inn. The fine old sign, supported by elaborate ironwork, remains. Church, away on left, is Early English and Perpendicular. Brasses of Curthoyse family, 1573-1618.
			Road rises smartly to Norman Cross.
48½	Norman Cross.	76	Here stands the "Norman Cross" inn, and here stood the so-called "Yaxley Barracks," long ranges of buildings erected 1796 for purpose of housing French prisoners of war. They covered forty acres. Prisoners earned considerable amounts by the making and sale of curiosities and toys which they sold to compassionate visitors, and it was said that some had realised from £500 to £1000 by this means. By June, 1814, all had left, and in June, 1816, the buildings, except the officers' houses, were pulled down and materials sold by auction.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Peterborough*, 5½ m.		At cross-roads keep straight on. (Right-hand road goes to Peterborough, five and a half miles.)
			Road descends.
	Cross-roads.		At cross-roads keep straight on.
45	Kate's Cabin.	79½	
	Peterborough, 4¾ m. *Oundle*, 8 m.		(See pp. 81-84.)
			Road descends. On right, near bend of road and the bridge is a Roman camp.
43¼	Water Newton.	81¼	Small village. Church stands on knoll on right of road, overlooking river Nene, which flows in far-flung pools on right.

Church, dedicated to St. Remigius, is a clerestoried building, chiefly Early English. On west face of the tower is a niche containing effigy of a man, his hands clasped in prayer ; beneath it an inscription in Norman French :—

VOVS : KE : PAR
ISSI : PASSEZ :
POVR : LE : ALME
TOMAS : PVR
DEN : PRIEZ.

The ancient road crossing river Nene formerly passed this way, before the building of Wansford Bridge, and this Thomas Purden, for whose soul wayfarers were implored to pray, was probably a benefactor to the road, in some sort.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
41¾	Sibson.	82¾	Hamlet. Ancient stocks and whipping-post beside road, on left.
41½	Wansford Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	83	
			Easy rise and fall. Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with Early Norman chancel arch. Norman west door with sculptured tympanum.
40¾	Stibbington.	83¾	Land and village here were property of Duke of Bedford until beginning of 1904, when the property was purchased by Earl Fitzwilliam. It is understood that purchase price was £85,000. The very striking mansion, of good architectural character, on right side of village street, was formerly the famous "Haycock" inn. The old pictorial sign is kept within and is a curious affair, representing "Drunken Barnaby" floating down river Nene on his haystack under Wansford Bridge. The allusion is to incident described in Richard Braithwaite's singular late seventeenth century book, *Drunken Barnaby's Four Journeys to the North of England*, in which he tells fantastical story :—

> "*On a haycock, sleeping soundly,*
> *Th' River rose and took me roundly*
> *Down the current. People cry'd ;*

'Where away,' quoth they, 'from Greenland'?
'No, from Wansforth-brigs in England.'"

"Wansford-in-England" is still the local name for village of Wansford, in Northamptonshire, across the bridge. The "in-England" refers to its situation near, but not in, Holland, *i.e.*, the Holland division of Lincolnshire.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
	Cross the Nene. *Enter Northamptonshire.*		River Nene, here of considerable breadth, is crossed by long and very narrow ancient bridge, one of the most picturesque in England, originally built 1577, with thirteen arches, but partly destroyed by flood, 1795, after which it was repaired and some arches enlarged, so that there are now but ten.
40½	Wansford.	84	
	D		Road rises steeply from bridge in a curve, with the Uppingham-Peterborough road running left and right. It is extremely DANGEROUS. Many accidents have happened here. A speed-limit has (Aug. 1911) been established here: 10 miles an hour along the main road, and 5 miles an hour along the side roads.
			Wansford church underwent some alterations in the neo-Greek sort, 1663. Here, however, is a fine Norman doorway with font of same period; a singular circular arcaded composition, displaying ten figures, including priests, warriors, etc., all very rude and furiously ill-favoured.
	Uppingham, 14¾ m. *Peterborough*, 8½ m.		(See pp. 93-95.)
			Short drop and long rise.
39½	*Thornhaugh.*	85	

Dangerous cross-roads at Wansford, with 5 mile speed-limit.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
38½	*Wittering*, ¼ m.	86	Church is in part Saxon, with characteristic "long and short" work of that period and fine chancel arch, *c.* 1050.
	Barnack, 2½ m.		Barnack Church with fine early Saxon tower. The building stone quarried at Barnack in mediæval times was used for construction of Ely Cathedral and many abbeys and churches.
36	Burghley Park.	88½	Sharply descending and rising, with Burghley Park on right, a large nobly-wooded demesne of 1500 acres, stocked with deer, seat of Marquis of Exeter. The grand, romantic mansion, the "Burleigh House by Stamford Town" of Tennyson's poem, was commenced by the great Cecil, Lord Treasurer under Queen Elizabeth, created Lord Burghley. His

father, Richard Cecil, had purchased property 1520. The Lord Treasurer died 1598, his son being created Earl of Exeter, 1605. His remote descendant was advanced to Marquisate 1801.

The great Elizabethan architect, John Thorpe, who built so many splendid palaces for the magnificent nobility of that era, was designer of Burghley House, which is of the characteristic Elizabethan Renascence type, turreted and finished with picturesque cupolas. It is built throughout of Barnack stone. Burghley is what is generally known as a "show-house": *i.e.*, visitors are allowed to view it and its noble State rooms and picture collections, etc., by courtesy and kindness of Marquis of Exeter. It has 145 rooms.

Henry Cecil, tenth Earl and first Marquis (born 1756, died 1804), is the hero of the romantic, and in part true, story which Tennyson celebrated in verse, in his *Lord of Burleigh*. That nobleman, before his accession to the title, had but a chance of it. He, however, succeeded his uncle. Tennyson and others suppress the fact that at the time he contracted his romantic love-match, as the obscure "Mr Jones" with Miss Hoggins, the Shropshire farmer's daughter, he was a widower. They apparently are of opinion that it would lessen the beauty of the story. That he brought her to Burghley in complete ignorance of his name and rank, and sprang the great surprise upon "Mrs. Jones," appears to be true, but it is poetic licence, unwarranted by evidence, to say that she died early in consequence of being weighted down by the "burden of an honour unto which she was not born". This passage seems indeed a courtly piece of Laureate sycophancy; a mid-nineteenth century flunkey-thought.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
	DOWN		Descent through Stamford Baron to river Welland, whence the street rises sharply and narrows.
	Cross the		
			Here we pass under the lofty tower and spire of St. Mary's Church, and then turn to left, into St. Mary's Street; and further on, at the "London" inn, turn right up St. John Street. St. John's Church is then reached. Keep to left from it, across the open square in which stands All Saints' Church, with a fine tower and spire.
	Welland. *Enter Lincolnshire.*		
	UP†		

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
34½	STAMFORD. *All Saints' Church.*	90	Pop. 9646. Stamford is one of noblest towns for architecture in England ; and being a small town, considerably off the usual routes of commerce, and wholly without great manufactures, is unspoiled by any modern unhistorical and squalid ring of suburbs. It is thus, although on a smaller scale, really superior to Oxford and Cambridge. The town extends on either side of river Welland, across which there was doubtless originally the stone-paved ford from which the place-name derives. The approach is stately and aristocratic, and the town, in its entirety, does not fall below that standard. Proceeding past church of St. Martin, in Stamford Baron, the church in which lie the Cecils, Earls and Marquises of Exeter, and in which is elaborate monument of the great Lord Treasurer, with effigy, armoured and habited in robes of the Garter, and thence passing under the overhanging sign of the great "George" hotel, stretching across the street, to crossing of Welland, the grand church of St. Mary rises just beyond the river.

St. Mary's is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. The tower and spire of two first-named periods, are of great richness and a peculiarly æsthetic beauty. Monuments include altar-tomb, with effigies, Sir David Phillips and wife. He wears Collar of SS.

All Saints' Church is Early English and Perpendicular, with lofty Perpendicular tower and spire, very fine, but less grand than St. Mary's. Brasses : John Browne, died 1442, merchant of Staple of Calais, and wife, 1460 ; John Browne, son of above, 1475, and wife ; William Browne, 1489, and wife.

St. George's is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, oddly altered and adapted at successive periods. Monuments include : William Burges, Garter King at Arms, 1449 ; and Sir Richard and Lady Cust, 1797.

St. John's, Perpendicular, contains brasses : Alderman Byldesdon and wife, 1489 ; and Henry Sergeaunt, rector, 1497.

Browne's Hospital, founded by William Browne, fifteenth century, is a picturesque almshouse. Grammar School, founded by William Radcliffe, *c.* 1530, occupies Transitional-Norman and Early English south aisle of what was once church of St. Paul. Interesting Norman remains of St. Leonard's Priory. Gateway of Brasenose College, set up here after quarrels and splits at Oxford, 1266-1333 ; and finally suppressed 1463, following petition from University of Oxford to the King. There are

numerous very fine stone-built houses of striking architectural Renascence character in Stamford. Here was published the earliest provincial newspaper in England, the still flourishing *Stamford Mercury*, dating from 1695.

Hotels: George (garage); Stamford Hotel; Crown. Motor repairs: Pick Motor Works; Rollings, Scotgates (garage); Wheatley, Woolpack inn (garage).

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
	Uppingham, 13¾ m. *Market Deeping*, 7½ m.		(See pp. 89-90, 93-94, 169-170.)
	Kettering, 22 m.		(See pp. 84-90.)
	Bourne, 10¾ m.		(See pp. 172-173.)
34¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Oakham*, 11¼ m.	90¼	Leaving Stamford past All Saints' Church, and up Scotgate, keep right at fork in quarter mile. (Left-hand road goes to Oakham, eleven and a quarter miles.)
	Enter Rutland.		Long rise and fall to Great Casterton. Here Rutlandshire is entered, the smallest county in England. The name is supposed by some to derive from the ruddy soil of parts of the shire, and by others to originate from the ancient British tribe, the "Ratae," mentioned by Cæsar, whose capital was on site of the Roman *Ratae, i.e.*, Leicester.
32½	Great Casterton. Cross the Guash.	92	Small village, with Early English church. Here river Guash is crossed; hence alternative name of village, "Bridge" Casterton.
31¾	Tickencote.	92¾	"Tyccen-cote," *i.e.*, "Goat's-home". Here is an exceptionally fine, though small, Norman church, *c.* 1160), consisting merely of nave and chancel. Nave, having early become ruinous, was rebuilt by one Eliza Wingfield,

according to inscription over porch, which states that she "with that true sense of religion and reverence for her Maker which ever distinguished her life, repaired this church in the year 1792. She died 14th July, 1794, aged 87 years, and her remains are here deposited." This reparation, or rebuilding, exactly copied old work, so that it is really almost impossible to distinguish between it and the genuine ancient craftsmanship of chancel. Chancel arch is an extraordinarily enriched Norman work, deeply recessed in five bands of varied sculpture. Although the foundations have sunk and the arch has become somewhat distorted, it appears to be now sufficiently firm; but the massiveness and weight of the work are very great. Chancel is vaulted in stone, the vaulting-ribs and bosses enriched. Exterior of chancel is elaborately decorated with arcaded ornament, and displays grotesquely-carved corbels. Fine thirteenth century square font, with low relief interlaced arcading and sculptured heads at angles. Wooden effigy of unidentified knight, *temp.* Edward III., in chancel. Legends of great buried treasure, supported in some sort by documentary evidence, have long been current at Tickencote, and unavailing search has in recent years been made for it. (See *The Tickencote Treasure*, a romance by William Le Queux.)

Miles from Newark | Miles from London

Road bordered with trees called locally "Bloody Oaks," site of Battle of Empingham, or "Losecoat Field," 13th March, 1470. Here hastily-assembled forces of Earl of Warwick were routed by those of Edward IV.

Exton Park, on left, seat of Earl of Gainsborough. Property descended from Bruce family to Haringtons. Sold to Sir Baptist Hicks, it then came by marriage to Noel family, in which it still remains. Mansion is modern, the old hall having been burnt, 1810. Exton Church is Early English and Decorated, and is plenteously hung with heraldic banners of the Noels, and crowded with their monuments, including alabaster altar-tomb inscribed "Vous qe par icy passez, pur lalme Nichol Greve prie—son corps gist de south ceste pere—par la mort que taunt est fere—en la cynkauntisme an mort luy prest—mercy luy forte Jesu Crist. Amen." This purports to be poetry. Date *c.* 1450. Altar-tomb, with effigies, John Harington and wife Alice, early sixteenth century. Effigy, Anne, wife of Thomas Bruce, Lord Kinloss, died 1627. Monument, late sixteenth century, Robert Keylway, with robed effigy. Beside him kneel his

daughter and her husband, John, Lord Harington. Stately monument, by Grinling Gibbons, to Baptist Noel, Viscount Campden, died 1683, aged 71 ; erected by his third son, one of his nineteen children, by four wives. All the known Virtues, and many new and strange, are represented in allegorical groups, attendant upon this patriarch. Monument of his fifth son, James, died 1681, aged 18. Monument, Baptist Noel, fourth Earl of Gainsborough, etc.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
			Rises of moderate character to Stretton.
27	Stretton.	97½	Place-name refers to situation on ancient Ermine Street, *i.e.*, the road which led into the country of the Eormings, the fen-men, to Lincoln.
	Cottesmore, 3¾ m.		Small Early English and Decorated church.
	Clipsham, 1¾ m.		Here are stone quarries. Elaborately restored Norman and Decorated church.
	Enter Lincolnshire.		
25	*South Witham*, ¾ m.	99½	Transeptal Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular church. The chancel has wholly disappeared. Monuments of Haringtons family.
23¾	*North Witham*, ½ m.	100¾	Church is chiefly Late Perpendicular. Chancel, with fine Transitional-Norman arch, has been given up to monuments of Sherard family, and east part of nave used in place of it : striking proof of the power, and also of impiety, of the squires of olden times. Large number of Sherard monuments, also brass : William Misterton, 1425.
21¾	Colsterworth.	102¾	Fine Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, clerestoried church, with a modern Newton Chapel replacing old one, long destroyed. This chapel be-

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
			longed to Newton family of Woolsthorpe, half mile west. Here is sundial, with inscription, stating it to have been cut by Isaac Newton when but nine years of age. Register of his baptism here. The philosopher was born 25th December, 1642, at small manor-house of Woolsthorpe, which is still to be seen. His study is still shown.
	Bourne, 11½ m. ☞ *Melton Mowbray*, ☜ 11½ m.		
19½	*Stoke Rochford*, ☜	105	Small picturesque village on left. Church is Norman, Transitional-Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Monuments include slab with effigies, John de Neville, 1320, and wife; Henry Cholmeley, wife and family, 1641, etc.; and Sir Edward Turner, 1707. Brasses: Henry Rochforth, 1470; and Olyver Sentjohn, 1505, and wife.
17¾	Great Ponton.	106¾	Formerly "Paunton Magna". Noble tower of church stands conspicuously right. It is on a considerable height, the ground falling away steeply eastward. Tower is of the ornate Somerset type, of very late Perpendicular, having been built 1519. Its details combine Gothic and Renascence ornament. It was built by Anthony Ellys, merchant of the staple, and his wife, by way of thank-offering, and bears the motto, thrice repeated "Thynke and thanke God of all". His old house still stands, adjoining. Curious vane on south-east angle of tower, in shape of fiddle. Fantastic legend in connection with it, telling how an itinerant fiddler, emigrating and grown wealthy in United States, returned and repaired church, in recognition of early kindnesses shown to him here. There does not appear to be slightest truth in it.

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
	UP†		Long moderate rise.
16¾	*Little Ponton*, ¼ m. ☞	107¾	Interesting church, Norman to Decorated, dedicated to St. Guthlac. West front rebuilt 1657. The church has neither tower nor bell-cote ; bell hanging in a niche contrived in wall.
	Boothby Pagnell, 3½ m. ☞		Beyond Little Ponton lies Boothby Pagnell, interesting by reason of its ancient manor-house, standing in park of modern mansion. It is Late Norman, one of the very few examples left of domestic building of that period. It is built over vaulted crypt. Church has Norman, Transitional-Norman, and Decorated portions. Monuments, Litchford family.
	Spitalgate Hill, DOWN		Steep descent into Grantham, keeping to left at the fork at entrance to the town where a statue of Frederick William Tollemache stands in an Inverness cloak.
14¼	GRANTHAM. (*Town Hall.*)	110¼	Pop. 20,074. Red-brick town, taking its name from river Witham, formerly called the "Granta". Town is for most part modern in appearance, and owes its expansion wholly to this being a railway junction of considerable importance and to the Great Northern Railway works being situated here. The great church whose lofty crocketed spire is visible from afar, is dedicated to St. Wulfran, Archbishop of Sens, in eighth century. Tower and spire are Decorated, rising to a height of 280 feet ; sixth in point of measurement in England, tower and spire of Salisbury Cathedral being first, with 404 feet. These of Grantham are very grand and noble, and were, in opinion of Sir Gilbert Scott, æsthetically second only to Salisbury ; but few will be found to favour this view : the rival tower and spire of Newark, only fourteen miles distant, although less lofty, being much more beautiful. Interior is chiefly Early English and Decorated ; very spacious, light, slender, and lofty. There is a singular double crypt beneath Lady Chapel, at south-east angle of building, in which, it is thought, were kept relics of St. Wulfran.

Monuments, including altar-tomb, Richard de Salteby, 1362; altar-tomb to one of Haringtons; huge monument, Lord Chief Justice Ryder, 1756. The small Perpendicular window in clerestory looks from priest's room over south porch, in which is a fifteenth century library, founded by one Francis Trigg. Another library, given in seventeenth century by Dr. Newcome, Dean of Rochester, is at west of south aisle. Perpendicular Grammar School, north of church, founded by Fox, Bishop of Winchester, 1528.

Angel Hotel was originally a hostel of Knights Templars, for entertainment of early travellers and pilgrims, but was rebuilt in mid-fourteenth and fifteenth centuries. In earlier building King John held his Court, February, 1213, and in a room of existing house, now subdivided into three, Richard the Third in 1483 signed death-warrant of Duke of Buckingham. The "George" was, before it was burnt down, 1780, equally beautiful, but was rebuilt in red brick, in very ugly style. It was, notwithstanding this lack of beauty, perhaps the most comfortable of the many fine inns that were to be found on the Great North Road, between London and Edinburgh, in the coaching age.

In the otherwise uninteresting street known as Castlegate is a small inn, the "Beehive," sometimes known as the "Living Sign," from the beehive fixed in a tree outside the house. Inscription on board:—

> "*Stop, traveller, this wondrous Sign explore,*
> *And say, when thou hast viewed it o'er and o'er,*
> *'GRANTHAM, now two rareties are thine,*
> *A lofty Steeple and a living Sign'.*"

Hotels: Angel (garage); George (garage). Motor repairs: G. Whipple & Sons, High Street (garage); J. Smith, North Street (garage).

Miles from Newark	Miles from London	
Melton Mowbray, 15¾ m.		(See pp. 222-223.)
Nottingham, 24¾ m.		(See pp. 226-230.)
Sleaford, 14¼ m.		(See pp. 201-203.)
Boston, 31¼ m.		(See pp. 179-182.)
Bourn, 18¼ m.		(See pp. 175-177.)

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
	Lincoln, 25½ m.		(See pp. 182-185.)
	Spalding, 29¾ m.		(See pp. 177-178.)
	Gonerby Hill, UP		Leaving Grantham, keep left where the Grantham Co-operative Society's shop is seen standing in a fork. Stiff rise from Grantham, up Gonerby Hill.
12½	Great Gonerby.	112	

Great Gonerby is a small, rather forlorn village on the hilltop. Gonerby Hill, the gradient of which is somewhat eased by a road-cutting, is one of the few steep hills on the Great North Road. It is referred to by Sir Walter Scott, in *The Heart of Midlothian*, in which Jeanie Deans says, "I'm glad to hear there's a hill, for baith my sight and my very feet are weary of sic tracts o' level ground; it looks a' the way between this and York as if a' the land had been trenched and levelled, whilk is very wearisome to my Scotch een. When I lost sight of a muckle blue hill they ca' Ingleboro', I thought I hadna a friend left in this strange land." To which the innkeeper, who was not so pleased with steep gradients, replied, "As for the matter of that, young woman, an' you be so fond of hill, I carena an thou couldst carry Gunnerby away with thee in thy lap, for it's a murder to post-horses".

Great Gonerby church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with clerestoried nave and a lofty spire.

	DOWN		Descending to Foston, the road drags uninterestingly across the flat miles to Newark.
8½	Foston.	116	Church is Norman, Transitional-Norman, and Early English.
6¼	Long Bennington.	118¼	Church on right has something of every architectural period, from Norman to Perpendicular. The village is a somewhat abject wayside scattering of houses.
	Enter Nottinghamshire. *Claypole*, 1½ m.		The lofty spire of Claypole church is prominent across the levels. It is a very large and fine building, Early English, Deco-

Miles from Newark		Miles from London	
			rated, and Perpendicular, the spire, a graceful crocketed work, of late Decorated period.
2	Balderton. Fork of roads, keep left.	122½	The entrance to Newark is by no means direct. Passing over railway bridge, keep left at fork of roads at the Cemetery, and at end of London Road, at "Cross Keys" turn right into Lombard Street.
	NEWARK.	124½	Pop. 16,412. The "new work," or new castle built by Leofric, Earl of Mercia, at the beginning of the eleventh century, on the site of the place burnt by the Danes. The town is rich in quaint old houses, and the church, whose lofty and stately tower and spire rise grandly beside the market place, has interesting portions ranging from Norman to Perpendicular. The Beaumond Cross, at head of market-place, is an elegant shafted cross on steps, much weather-worn. The "Saracen's Head" and "White Hart" are ancient inns.

The Castle, which stands fronting the small river called the Devon, is situated at extreme north end of the town, where the Great North Road is crosssd by the Fosse Way. It was rebuilt by Bishop Alexander of Lincoln, 1123. King John died here 1216. The grim unornamental original walls were somewhat altered in fourteenth century, when the beautiful oriel window which forms so charming a feature of the river front was built.

Hotels: Clinton Arms, Market Place; Ram, Castlegate; Royal Oak, Castlegate. Motor repairs: Harrison & Company, Carter Gate; A. E. Ford, Appleton Gate.

Route 27. WELWYN TO BEDFORD

Miles from Bedford		Miles from Welwyn	
25	WELWYN. *Hertfordshire.* ("*Wellington*" *inn.*) Fork of roads, keep left. *Stevenage*, 6½ m. ☞		At "Wellington" inn, Welwyn, facing church, keep left at fork of roads. (Right-hand road goes to Stevenage, six and a quarter miles, see p. 109.)
23½	Codicote.	1½	Church is Early English.

Miles from Bedford		Miles from Welwyn	
			Road to Langley passes imposing gates of Knebworth Park (Earl of Lytton) on right.
20¾	Langley.	4¼	
17¼	*Ippollitts.* ☞	7¾	Village takes its name from St. Ippolyts, otherwise St. Hippolytus, the "colt-tamer," to whom church is dedicated.
			Road descends smartly to Hitchin. Drive with caution into the town; bearing right at foot of hill, then left through very narrow street, into Market Place.
15¾	HITCHIN. (*Market Place.*)	9¼	Pop. 11,905. Picturesque old market town in agricultural district. It contains many buildings and sites of antiquarian interest, including the quaint old almshouses called "The Biggin," formerly a priory of Gilbertine nuns. The neighbourhood of Hitchin is one of the few districts where lavender is cultivated for commercial purposes. Church is said to be largest parish church in Hertfordshire, and is in Decorated and Perpendicular styles, with crypt under chancel. The sturdy west tower is capped by an extinguisher spirelet, in the characteristic Hertfordshire fashion. Fourteenth century canopied font, with battered effigies of twelve apostles. Monuments include memorials and brasses of Radcliffe family.
			Hotel: Sun (garage).
	Baldock, 5 m. ☞ *Luton,* 🚃 8½ m.		(See pp. 135-136.)
			Leaving Hitchin, keep from

Miles from Bedford		Miles from Welwyn	
			Market Place into High Street, first turning on right, and then left, ascending Brand Street, turning right at fountain.
14¼	*Ickleford.* ☞ *Enter Bedfordshire.*	10¾	Church is Norman and Perpendicular. Monuments, Cockayne family. Brass : Thomas Somer and wife, *c.* 1400.
			Road undulates easily to "Bird-in-Hand" inn, where keep left at
11½	Fork of roads. "Bird-in-Hand" inn. Keep left. *Biggleswade,* 6 m. ☞	13½	fork of roads. (Right-hand road goes to Biggleswade, six miles, see p. 14.)
			Long incline and descent to Shefford.
9½	Shefford. *Baldock,* 7¾ m. ☞ *Ampthill,* 7 m. *Biggleswade,* 5½ m. ☞	15½	(Described, p. 137.) (See pp. 136-138.) (See p. 139.)
	Cross the Flit. Keep left. Deadman's Cross.		Leaving Shefford and crossing river Flit, keep left, road rising in series of ascents to Hammer Hill. Then long descent.
7¼	*Southill,* 2 m. ☞	17¾	Southill Park, formerly seat of the Byngs, Viscounts Torrington, now of Whitbread family. Extremely large mansion, remodelled

1795. It contains interesting relics of early Whitbreads (of the celebrated brewery), including a number of portraits of clerks in the firm : two of them painted by Romney and two by Gainsborough. The park is beautifully wooded, with lake of 60 acres. But Southill is perhaps more notable as home of the unfortunate Admiral Byng, eldest son of first Viscount Torrington, who was

born here, and executed 14th March, 1757, by being shot on board ship at Portsmouth, for "cowardice before the enemy and disaffection," he having failed to relieve Minorca. But this was a judicial murder; real culprits being the Government, who had provided him with inadequate force.

Church, Decorated and Perpendicular, has been terribly churchwardenised. Mausoleum of Byngs at east end. Here lies the scapegoat Admiral, who, as inscription bitterly records, "fell a martyr to political persecution, at a time when bravery and loyalty were insufficient securities for the life and honour of a naval officer".

Miles from Bedford		Miles from Welwyn	
	Hammer Hill,		
3¾	Cotton End. *Cross a stream.*	21¼	
2¼	Harrowden. *Cardington,* ½ m.	22¾	Sharp descent to hamlet of Harrowden, over cross-roads and bending over a bridge at foot. Church is Early English and Perpendicular. Monuments: Sir William Gascoigne, official in household of Cardinal Wolsey, died 1540, with two wives; and Sir Gerard Harvye, 1638. Also many memorials of Whitbreads, the brewers, with their manorial pew. Tablet to John Howard, the philanthropist and prison reformer, died at Cherson, South Russia, 1790. Village is charming, with green, and noble roadside avenue. Adjoining church is the old home of John Howard.
1¾	Cross-roads. Keep left.	23¼	At cross-roads keep left.
1¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	23¾	At fork of roads keep right.
	BEDFORD. (*Bunyan Statue.*)	25	(Described, pp. 54-56.)

Route 28. BALDOCK TO LUTON

Miles from Luton		Miles from Baldock	
13½	BALDOCK, *Hertfordshire.*		Leaving Baldock in westerly direction along White Horse Street and Hitchin Street, keep left at cross-roads, then right, road rising in long moderate incline, and thence descending.
11¼	Letchworth.	2¼	"Garden City" developments here : twentieth century attempt at Utopia, qualified by factories. Long descent to Walsworth.
9¾	Walsworth. Cross the Hiz.	3¾	Crossing river Hiz, road rises slightly and undulates to Hitchin, which is entered by right turn, along Hermitage Road, and thence
9¼	Hitchin Railway Station.	4¼	left to Bancroft Street and High Street.
8½	HITCHIN. (*Market Place.*) *Welwyn,* 9¼ m. *Bedford,* 15¾ m.	5	(See pp. 131-134.)
	Offley Hill,		Leaving Hitchin by Bucklersbury, keep right at end of that thoroughfare, then left, and again right. Road then begins rising in stages of varying length and steepness, finally ascending steep and winding Offley Hill.
5½	Great Offley.	8	Offley takes its name from its having anciently been residence of Offa, King of Mercia. In the Perpendicular church, which is unrestored, is a curious chancel with glass dome. Here are many monuments of Spencers, formerly owners of Offley Place. The late fourteenth century Perpendicular font is superior in design and execution to many fonts of that period. Its

Miles from Luton		Miles from Baldock	
			eight sides are curiously sculptured with representations of window-heads, with varied tracery.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right, road descending easily.
	DOWN		
3¾	*Lilley.* ☞ Lilley Hill,	9¾	
	UP†		Road rises steep Lilley Hill. The park of Putteridge is on left of road.
	Enter Bedfordshire.		
2	Stopsley.	11½	
1¼	Round Green.	12¼	Several sharp bends in road, approaching the Luton tram terminus.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right, road descending long steepish hill to Luton.
	DOWN		
	LUTON. (*Corn Exchange.*)	13½	(Described, p. 51).

Route 29. BALDOCK TO WOBURN

Miles from Woburn		Miles from Baldock	
22	BALDOCK. *Hertfordshire.*		Proceeding northward out of Baldock, along Great North Road, road rising, turn left at fork in one and a half miles. (Right-hand road goes to Biggleswade, six and a quarter miles, see pp. 111-112.)
	UP†		
20½	Fork of roads. Turn left. *Biggleswade,* 6¼ m. ☞ *Enter Bedfordshire.*	1½	
	DOWN		Road descends steep pitch: thence undulating.
19½	Stotfold.	2½	Church is Early English and Decorated.
17½	Arlesey Railway Station.	4½	Brick and tile-making place. Here also is "Three Counties"

Miles from Woburn		Miles from Baldock	
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Lunatic Asylum. Church is Early English and Decorated, with debased Perpendicular south aisle chapel. Font is a remarkable octangular affair, sculptured with representations of the Fall of Man, Crucifixion, and Resurrection, with curious representation of Hell's Mouth.
16¾	"Crown" Inn *Henlow.* ☞	5¼	Church is Perpendicular. In vestry is a Saxon window.
	Biggleswade, 4½ m. ☞ *Hitchin,* 🚂 5¾ m.		Avoid turning on right. (See pp. 13-14.)
	DOWN		Easy descents.
15¾	Clifton. Keep left.	6¼	Fine Decorated and Perpendicular church, but much tampered with at restoration and enlargement of 1862. Low side window, south of chancel. Altar-tomb, with effigies in alabaster, Sir Michael Fisher, 1549, and wife.
14¼	Shefford.	7¾	Small old-fashioned market town, formerly interested in straw-plaiting.
	Hitchin, 🚂 7 m. *Bedford,* 9½ m. ☞		(See pp. 132-134.)
	DOWN		Leaving Shefford, keep left at "White Hart" inn and past railway station, road descending.
11¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Cross a stream.*	10¼	At fork of roads keep right.
	Bear left.		Crossing stream, bear left.
10¼	Clophill. Cross-roads. Keep straight on.	11¾	(Described, p. 53.)

Miles from Woburn		Miles from Baldock	
	Luton, 11 m. *Bedford*, 8¾ m.		(See pp. 51-54.)
			Road sharply undulates.
8¾	Maulden.	13¼	Church rebuilt, except tower, 1859. Mausoleum in churchyard, built by Earl of Elgin, 1656, containing monument of his second wife, Diana, with gruesome effigy of the lady rising in her shroud, popularly known as "the lady in the punch-bowl".
7¼	Ampthill. (*Town Clock.*)	14¾	(Described, p. 66.)
	Dunstable, 12¼ m. *Bedford*, 7¾ m.		(See pp. 66-69.)
			Bearing right at clock, along Woburn Street, road climbs steepish hill then undulating.
6	*Millbrook.*	16	Charming village on sand ridge. Church is situated high. It contains monument of Lord Holland, died 1840, and Lady Holland, died 1845, the divorced wife (1797) of Sir Godfrey Webster of Battle Abbey.
3	Ridgmont.	19	The name of village aptly describes its lofty situation on sand ridge. It was originally "Rougemont" *i.e.*, the "red hill". Old church of Segenhoe is now only used as mortuary chapel. New church built 1855.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads, after leaving Ridgmont, bear right. Road to Woburn is bounded on left by Woburn Park.

Miles from Woburn		Miles from Baldock	
$1\frac{3}{4}$	Husborne Crawley. Fork of roads, keep left.	$20\frac{1}{4}$	Church is Decorated and Perpendicular. At fork of roads, approaching Woburn, keep left.
	WOBURN.	22	(Described, p. 15.)

Route 30. BIGGLESWADE TO SHEFFORD

Miles from Shefford		Miles from Biggleswade	
$5\frac{1}{2}$	BIGGLESWADE. *Bedfordshire.* (*Market Place.*)		Proceeding from Market Place by Hitchin Street, road goes level.
$4\frac{1}{2}$	Fork of roads, turn right. Cross the	1	At fork of roads in one mile, turn right and cross river Ivel.
	Ivel.		
			Moderate ascent and descent.
$3\frac{1}{4}$	Broom. Keep left.	$2\frac{1}{4}$	Bearing left at Broom, road rises easily.
$2\frac{3}{4}$	Cross-roads, keep left.	$2\frac{3}{4}$	At cross-roads keep left.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork, approaching Stanford, bear right, then straight on.
$1\frac{3}{4}$	Stanford.	$3\frac{3}{4}$	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads approaching Shefford, keep left.
	SHEFFORD.	$5\frac{1}{2}$	(Described, p. 137.)

Route 31. POTTER'S BAR TO GOFF'S OAK AND WALTHAM CROSS

Miles from Waltham Cross		Miles from Potter's Bar	
9¼	POTTER'S BAR. (*Middlesex.*)		(See p. 106.)
8¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Hatfield,* 5½ m.	½	Proceeding northward, along Great North Road, keep right at fork beyond village. (Left-hand road goes to Hatfield, five and a half miles.)
8¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *Enter Hertfordshire.*	1	At fork of roads, in half mile, keep left.
7¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	1½	At fork of roads, in further half mile, keep right.
7	Northaw.	2¼	Modern church, standing on village green.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads, keep right and follow rural road for one and three-quarters miles, avoiding all turnings to right.
5¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	4	At forks of roads by schools, keep right for Goff's Oak.
4	Goff's Oak.	5¼	The "Goff" after whom the oak was named was one Sir Theodore Godfrey, of Norman times. The ancient and hollow tree still stands beside an inn of same name.
3½	Cole's Green. Fork of roads, keep right.	5¾	At fork of roads keep right.
2¼	Cross-roads, keep right.	7	Road winds freely. In one and a quarter miles, at cross-roads, keep right, thence bearing right, along wooded road to Temple Bar, which stands as entrance lodge to Theobalds Park.
1½	Temple Bar.	7¾	Theobalds, formerly seat of Sir Henry Meux, was in reign of James I. the property of one of Cecil, who entertained the King here, at hunting party. James took so great a liking to Theobalds that he was not content until Cecil

agreed to exchange it for Hatfield, which was accordingly done. Here James, that "wisest fool in Christendom," died, in 1625; but his palace was long ages ago demolished.

Temple Bar, built by Sir Christopher Wren as one of City of London's gates, stood in Fleet Street until 1878, and was then removed on account of being an obstruction to traffic, whereupon the City of London authorities erected in the same place another obstruction, the still-existing Temple Bar Memorial. After a number of years, the carefully numbered stones, which had lain during interval in City stoneyard, were presented to Sir Henry Meux, who had them re-erected here.

Miles from Waltham Cross		Miles from Potter's Bar	
	Cross the New River.		Wooded road crosses New River. Bad surface.
½	Cross-roads, keep right.	8¾	At cross-roads (main road between Tottenham and Ware), keep right to Waltham Cross.
	WALTHAM CROSS.	9¼	(Described, p. 235.)

Route 32. BALDOCK TO ROYSTON

Miles from Royston		Miles from Baldock	
8½	BALDOCK. *Hertfordshire.* (*Railway Station.*)		Leaving Great North Road near railway station, going straight on, road ascends slightly and proceeds along line of ancient Icknield Way to Royston. After about three and a half miles it forms boundary line between Hertfordshire and Cambridgeshire.
5	**D** Cross-roads.	3½	Three and a half miles from Baldock is a dangerous concealed cross-road, at foot of second hill.
4¼	Ashwell Railway Station.	4¼	Smart descent into Royston.
	ROYSTON.	8½	(Described, p. 241.)

Route 33. BALDOCK TO WISBECH, BY MARCH

Miles from Wisbech		Miles from Baldock	
59½	BALDOCK. (*Hertfordshire.*)		Proceed straight ahead, along Great North Road.
52¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Biggleswade*, ☜ ½ m.	7¼	At fork of roads, half mile before Biggleswade, keep right.
49¾	*Sutton.* ☞	9¾	Sutton church on right is Early English and Decorated, and contains monuments of Burgoynes of Sutton Park.
			Here is a fine specimen of ancient packhorse bridge.
			Steep pitch into Potton, into which turn sharp to right, and then take first turning left into market place.
	Turn right. ☜ *Sandy.*		
48½	Potton. *Bedfordshire.*	11	Decayed market town. Church chiefly Perpendicular, situated on a height overlooking Potton.
	Turn left.		Keep left out of market place, and to right in a further quarter mile ; thence turn left, road rising long moderate incline.
	Turn right.		
	Turn left.		
	Enter Cambridgeshire.		
46¼	Gamlingay.	13¼	
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Enter Huntingdonshire.*		At fork of roads keep right.
44¼	Waresley.	15¼	Modern church.
	Cross-roads, keep left.		At cross-roads at Waresley keep left, road descending.
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*		At foot of hill keep right, past fork of roads.
40½	Eltisley.	19	Pretty village surrounding a green. The church, Early English

Miles from Wisbech		Miles from Baldock	
			Perpendicular is dedicated to St. John Baptist and St. Pandiana. Crossing village green keep left.
	St. Neots, 5½ m. *Cambridge*, 11¼ m.		(See pp. 104-105.)
38	Cross-roads. *Kisby's Hut.* Keep straight on. *Enter Huntingdonshire.*	21½	Keep straight on, over cross-roads at "Kisby's Hut," or "Three Horseshoes" inn.
	Huntingdon, 6 m. *Royston*, 15¼ m.		(See pp. 266-268.)
36	Hilton.	23½	Church is Perpendicular. It contains two ancient coffers. On village green is a maze, cut in turf, surrounding an obelisk in memory of one William Sparrow, 1641.
34¼	Cross-roads. "Woolpack" inn. Keep straight on.	25¼	Keep straight on over cross-roads.
	Huntingdon, 4¾ m. *Cambridge*, 11¼ m.		(See pp. 269-270.)
32¾	LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the Ouse.	26¾	Town of St. Ives is entered across curious old bridge (toll) over river Ouse, which is here of considerable breadth, necessitating six arches. Of these, the two semi-circular were rebuilt 1716. The four pointed arches are work of the Abbots of Ramsey; who, it is considered, built the bridge in early years of fifteenth century. The curious tall building now rising over centre pier, and at present time an inhabited house, was originally a chapel.

Miles from Wisbech		Miles from Baldock	
32½	ST. IVES.	27	Pop. 3015. In Domesday, St. Ives is called "Slepe". The saint from whom existing place-name derives was one Ivo, who died *c.* A.D. 600. He is said to have been Persian bishop who, renouncing "all the delices of the world," came as a Christian missioner to England: "surely far out of his road here," says Carlyle, in his *Oliver Cromwell.* Many have supposed that this "star of the east," this "messenger of the true sun," was a myth, the invention of the monks of Ramsey. A Priory was in 1017 built on spot where his remains were discovered, but this has long wholly disappeared.

Church of All Saints is large clerestoried building, chiefly Perpendicular, with lofty spire. Twice blown down, 1741 and 1822, it was again rebuilt in 1880. The annual casting by dice for six Bibles, by six boys and six girls, is still continued. The custom was instituted by will of Dr. Robert Wilde, 1678, who left sum of £50, of which the interest was to be expended yearly in purchase of six Bibles, to be won by method described above. The dice were formerly cast on the Communion Table, but a more secular article of furniture, placed in chancel, is now used.

Hotels: Golden Lion; White Horse. Motor repairs: Jude and Son, King's Road (garage).

			Leaving St. Ives, keep right by Craven Street, to Sheep Market, whence turn left into Needingworth Road.
31¾	Fork of roads, keep right. Keep left. *Huntingdon,* 5 m. *Ely,* 16 m.	27¾	At fork of roads keep right and then left.
			Good easy road to Somersham.
25¾	Somersham.	33¾	Fine Early English and later church stands on a knoll in centre of village. Brass of an ecclesiastic, lacking inscription.
	Earith, 2½ m. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*		(See p. 273.)

Miles from Wisbech		Miles from Baldock	
21	Toll Gate.	38½	
18¾	Chatteris.	40¾	Church, as yet unrestored, retains the white-washed walls, high pews and commodious galleries of the Queen Anne and Georgian eras.
	Sutton, 6 m. ☞		
18	Level Crossing.	41½	Leaving Chatteris along High Street, and passing over level crossing outside village, road continues as a flat causeway across the fens, bearing sharply right and crossing the Forty Foot, or Vermuyden's Drain, which drains a ten miles length of country between old course of river Nene, and the so-called "Old Bedford River".
17	Carter's Bridge. Cross the Forty Foot Drain.	42½	Road now bends again sharply right to Doddington, and thence bears left through village.
14¾	Doddington.	44¾	The living of Doddington was until 1855 alike the largest in area, and with the largest income, of any in England. It was worth £8000 a year, and extended over a parish of 38,000 acres. It was then cut up into seven ecclesiastical parishes.
13½	*Wimblington.* ☞	46	
10½	March.	49	Pop. 8403. March has grown greatly of late years, owing to railway junction. Tall slim spire of church is seen for long distances across the fens. A roadway runs through the tower. Church is dedicated to St. Wendreda. It is Perpendicular, with a noble timber roof to nave: the hammer-beams, in two tiers, faced with large figures of angels, with outspread wings. Hotels; White Hart, Griffin.

Miles from Wisbech		Miles from Baldock	
	Downham Market, 17 m.		
	Cross the Nene.		Crossing river Nene, keep left at end of Broad Street.
9¼	Fork of roads. "Horse and Jockey" inn. Keep right. LEVEL CROSSING. *Whittlesea*, 9¾ m.	50¼	At fork of roads keep right, passing over level crossing. (Left-hand road goes to Whittlesea, nine and three-quarters miles.
6	Guyhirn.	53½	Road continues flat, with excellent surface, to Wisbech, river Nene running on left.
	WISBECH.	59½	(Described, p. 158.)

ROUTE 34. SOMERSHAM TO CROWLAND

Miles from Crowland		Miles from Somersham	
28	SOMERSHAM. *Huntingdonshire.*		Proceeding from Somersham railway station, keep right at fork in one mile. (Left to St. Ives, five
27	Fork of roads, keep right. *St. Ives*, 5¾ m.	1	and three quarters miles, see p. 144.)
			Road rises easily.
25¾	Pidley.	2¼	At "Mad Cat" inn keep right, along a narrower road.
24½	Fenton.	3½	
23¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	4¼	Keep to left at fork, approaching Warboys. (Right to railway station.)
23¼	Warboys. (*Clock Tower.*) Fork of roads, keep right. *Huntingdon*, 6 m.	4¾	Keep right at Clock Tower. (Left to Huntingdon, six miles, see p. 100.)

Miles from Crowland		Miles from Somersham	
	DOWN		
20	Bury.	8	Some steep descents into Bury.
18	Ramsey.	10	(Described, p. 101.) Turn left at Ramsey Post Office, along the street called Great Whyte.
17½	Ramsey Railway Station.	10½	
16½	Ramsey St. Mary. Cross the	11½	Site of former Ugg Mere.
	Old River Nene.		
13½	Ponder's Bridge. Cross the	14½	
	Bevill's River. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*		
	LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the		
	Whittlesea Dyke.		
10	Whittlesea.	18	Pop. 4207. Small, picturesque old town, with quaint market-house. Two churches, St. Mary and St. Andrew. The former, a very ornate and beautiful Perpendicular church, stands on a prominent site, and rears a lofty and graceful spire high above the town, forming a conspicuous object for many miles across the surrounding levels. Whittlesea Mere, which was a shallow lake about five miles in circumference, was situated some six miles south-west, but it has long since been drained. The surrounding country, however, is peculiarly subject to winter floods, rendering many of the roads impassable.

Hotel: Falcon. Motor repairs: Heighton, Limited.

Turn right. Turn left. Turn left.	Leaving Whittlesea, keep left from Market Place into Queen Street, and thence turn to right,

Miles from Crowland		Miles from Somersham	
	Turn right.		past a chapel. Turn to left at next corner, and left again; thence to right into Orchard Street.
9½	Fork of roads, keep right.	18½	Keep right at fork of roads, past Gas Works.
8¼	Dog-in-a-Doublet Bridge. Cross the Nene.	19¾	Toll-bridge. The river Nene is rapidly silting up and becoming a brook; most of the arches of this old wooden bridge now spanning dry land.
7¼	"Red Lion" inn.	20¾	
5¾	Turn right.	22¼	Turn right.
5	Thorney. *Peterborough*, 7¼ m. *Wisbech*, 14¼ m.	23	(See pp. 157-158.)
4¾	Thorney Railway Station. Level Crossing. Take second turning to left.	23¼	Passing Thorney railway station and level crossing, take the second turning to left.
2¼	Turn left.	25¾	Turn left.
	CROWLAND.	28	(Described, p. 161).

Route 35. BIGGLESWADE TO CAMBRIDGE

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Biggleswade	
21	BIGGLESWADE. *Bedfordshire.* (*Market Place.*) Bear right. Bear right.		Leaving Biggleswade from Market Place, proceed in southerly direction, along Great North Road past railway station. Passing over railway bridge bear right, and again right in further quarter mile.
20	Fork of roads, keep left. *Baldock*, 6¾ m.	1	Keep left at fork of roads, leaving Great North Road. (Right to Baldock, six and three-quarters miles, see pp. 111-112.)
17½	Dunton. Fork of three roads,	3½	

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Biggleswade	
	take middle road.		
16¼	Eyworth. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*	4¾	
14	Tadlow.	7	
10	Cross-roads. Turn right. *Caxton,* 6½ m.	11	At cross-roads (the Old North Road) turn right for short distance. (Left to Caxton, six and a half miles, see pp. 266-267.)
9	Arrington Bridge. Fork of roads, turn left. *Royston,* 5½ m.	12	At succeeding fork of roads, keep left. (Right to Royston, five and a half miles, see p. 266.)
			The road cuts across the magnificent elm-avenue of Wimpole Park, and continues straight ahead to Lord's Bridge railway station. It is a Roman road, the Akeman Street.
8¼	Orwell.	12¾	Village on right. Fine Perpendicular chancel to the church, the roof richly decorated with numerous heraldic shields.
	Orwell Hill.		Rise over Orwell Hill to Lord's Bridge railway station, where road
5	Lord's Bridge Railway Station.	16	passes over railway bridge. The station is named after the small bridge on the little river Bourn, built by first Earl of Hardwicke.
			Road descends easily.
	Cross the Bourn. *Haslingfield.*		Crossing the Bourn, the modern road deviates by a sweep round to right from the ancient way; rejoining it beyond Barton. On right, at the turning to Haslingfield are the ancient archery butts.
	Barton.		Village on left, with small aisleless church.
¾	Newnham. Turn left.	20¼	Suburb of Cambridge. Here first turn to left, and presently to right,

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Biggleswade	
	Turn right. QUEENS' BRIDGE. Cross the Cam. Turn left.		into Silver Street and over the Cam by Queens' Bridge. Thence turn left for Market Hill.
	CAMBRIDGE. (*Market Hill.*)	21	(Described, pp. 243-245.)

ROUTE 36. TEMPSFORD TO HUNTINGDON

Miles from Huntingdon		Miles from Tempsford	
12½	TEMPSFORD. *Bedfordshire.* Fork of roads, keep right.		Tempsford is site of battle in which Edward the Elder defeated Toli the Dane, A.D. 921. At northern extremity of Tempsford village, keep right at fork of roads. (Left-hand road goes to Buckden, nine miles, see pp. 113-115.)
	Buckden, 9 m.		Road goes flat and low-lying, and greatly subject to floods.
8¾	Eynesbury. Cross the Hen Brook.	3¾	Suburb of St. Neots. Church has detached tower.
8½	ST. NEOTS. (*The Cross.*) *Cambridge,* 16¾ m. *Kimbolton,* 8 m.	4	(Described, p. 104.) (See pp. 103-105.)
			Leaving St. Neots by Huntingdon Street, keep straight ahead. Gentle incline. Descent, short and steep, to Great Paxton. Road is apt to be flooded in winter.
5½	Great Paxton.	7	Fine church, Saxon and Norman.
4	Offord D'Arcy.	8½	Norman church, with some mutilated brasses, including Law-

Miles from Huntingdon		Miles from Tempsford	
			rence Pakenham, 1400, and two wives.
3½	Offord Cluny.	9	Church is Early English and Perpendicular.
			Long moderate incline, and like descent to Godmanchester.
1	Godmanchester.	11½	Pop. 2133. Anciently "Gumecestre," supposed to derive from
½	Godmanchester Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the Ouse.	12	Danish chief named Gormond. Name is pronounced Godman-*ches*ter," with stress on "ches". Church is Late Perpendicular, with seventeenth century spire. A long causeway, with two bridges, connects Godmanchester and Huntingdon. To left is Portholme, the largest meadow in England, formerly a race-course, now used as an aviation-ground. An inscription on Godmanchester side narrates how the work is kept in repair by bequest of one Robert Cooke, who was nearly drowned here, 1637.
	HUNTINGDON. (*Town Hall.*)	12½	(Described, p. 97.)

ROUTE 37. LONDON TO BOSTON

Miles from Boston		Miles from London	
117	LONDON. (*General Post Office.*)		London to Norman Cross as pp. 105-118.)
41	Norman Cross. *Huntingdonshire.*	76	Norman Cross to "Cuckoo" inn (as pp. 205-209).
28¼	"Cuckoo" inn. Fork of roads, keep right. *Market Deeping,* 1¾ m.	88¾	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Market Deeping, one and three-quarters miles, see p. 209.)

Miles from Boston		Miles from London	
	Cross the Welland. *Enter Lincolnshire.* Turn right.		
27	Deeping St. James.	90	Scenery here is flat and waterlogged. Road apt to be very sludgy in wet weather. Deeping St. James is a long scattered village. The Priory church is a fragment only of its ancient self, the transepts having been demolished. A tower and spire were added 1717. Existing building is very fine, with good Norman, Early English, and Decorated portions. The singular building in street, called "the Cross," with obviously genuine Perpendicular sculpture, but also obviously not a Perpendicular building, is a village lock-up formerly used for petty misdemeanants. It was built out of materials of a fine village cross, destroyed for this purpose.
	Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep left.		Here, at fork of roads by the Cross, keep left, winding to right, and shortly afterwards again left, leading into main road for Spalding.
26½	Fork of roads, keep right.	90½	
21¾	Littleworth Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	95¼	
21	Deeping St. Nicholas.	96	Modern church.
19½	New Inn. Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep right.	97½	At fork of roads by New inn keep left, and at next fork keep right.

Miles from Boston		Miles from London	
18¾	LUCK'S BRIDGE. Cross South Drove Drain.	98¼	
17	LEVEL CROSSING.	100	Keeping carefully to main road, pass over level crossing in one and three-quarters miles from Luck's Bridge, and over a further level crossing in another quarter mile.
16¾	LEVEL CROSSING.	100¼	Keep left into Spalding, along Bridge Street, which is paved, in common with a great deal of the town, with fearfully rough cobble-stones.
16¼	SPALDING. (*Market Place.*)	100¾	Pop. 10,309. Curiously un-English looking town, recalling appearance of sleepy old Dutch towns. The river Welland glides sluggishly through it, with rows of trees along the silent stony streets that border the stream. Spalding derives its name from the Spaldinga tribe. The great and magnificent church, whose tall spire is seen from afar, is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with many additions from earliest of these periods. The result is a very singular ground plan, which (excluding the aisleless chancel) is nearly square: original cruciform character of building being obscured by short additional aisles north and south. A further addition is the Perpendicular south-east chapel. This was formerly not entered from church, but had separate entrance. It was in after years used for a school.

Fine old mansion of Johnson family called Ayscough Fee Hall, beside river. It is highly picturesque, with some old and remarkable yew hedges.

Hotel: Red Lion. Motor repairs: Beales, New Road; Wilkinson, 5 Bridge Street.

Bourn, 10¾ m.	(See pp. 163-164.)
Holbeach, 7¼ m.	(See pp. 164-165.)

Leaving Spalding by keeping to right out of market place, pass Corn

Miles from Boston		Miles from London	
			Exchange and so continue, by Crackpool Lane and Broad Street, thence keeping right into New Road, and then left along Pinchbeck Street (level crossing).
15½	LEVEL CROSSING. Cross Vernatt's Drain.	101½	
14¼	Pinchbeck.	102¾	Scattered village. Parish has immense extent of three thousand acres. The splendid large Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular church has suffered much by settlement of land, considerably shrunken as result of draining operations of later ages. The lofty Perpendicular clerestory, superimposed upon Early English arcades, is a daring work, structurally considered. Flamboyant tracery of Decorated chancel and chantry-chapel on north side is very fine and interesting, largely because of rarity of this style in England. In chantry-chapel is a remarkable brass to Margaret Lambert, *c.* 1600. She is seen prayerfully kneeling amid an astonishing number of heraldic achievements ; twenty-seven of her husband and fifteen of her own, by which descent is claimed from William the Conqueror. Monument to a Walpole, with inscription : "O.D. : S.M. : P.M.G.," of which no one can make anything. In south aisle is altar-tomb of Sir Thomas Pinchbeck, *c.* 1500. It is rich in heraldic shields, of which there are twenty-two. Elaborate Perpendicular font.
12¼	Cross the Glen. Surfleet. Cross Risegate Eau. Fork of roads, keep right.	104¾	*I.e.*, "South river," the river Glen. The church, Decorated and Perpendicular, has settled badly in oozy soil, and spire is seriously out of plumb. Effigy of a knight of Cressy family in chancel. At fork of roads approaching Gosberton, keep right. (Left-hand

Miles from Boston		Miles from London	
	Donington, 3½ m.		road goes to Donington, three and a half miles, see pp. 180-181.)
10¼	Gosberton.	106¾	Village is chiefly on left. It is a considerable place, with fine Perpendicular cruciform church of great size. Lofty crocketed spire. In south transept is cross-legged effigy of a knight in chain mail, in arched recess, one of Bolle family, thirteenth century. Also effigy of lady.
	Cross Quadring Eau Dyke. Cross the Fleet.		
6¼	Sutterton.	110¾	Church is Transitional-Norman to Perpendicular, a fine cruciform building, with lofty crocketed spire.
	Swineshead, 4¾ m. *Holbeach*, 9¾ m.		(See pp. 230-232.)
			Keeping straight forward at Sutterton cross-roads, road goes level to Kirton, called "Kirton-in-Holland" to distinguish it from the other Kirton in the Lindsey division of Lincolnshire.
4	Kirton-in-Holland.	113	Large village or small town. The noble Early English and Perpendicular cruciform and clerestoried church was wantonly mutilated in 1804 by an ignorant architect named Hayward, who was allowed to demolish transept and central tower, cut down chancel, and generally bedevil the building. He then built a west tower. Font is dated 1405.

Miles from Boston		Miles from London	
	Keep left.		Keep left past church, avoiding road to Railway Station.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
	Cross the Witham.		Entering Boston along High Street, cross river Witham into Market Place.
	BOSTON. (*Market Place.*)	117	Pop. 16,679. "Botolph's Town," from St. Botolph, who traditionally built a monastery here, A.D. 654. Boston in Lincolnshire is

godmother of Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A., which was founded by seventeenth century emigrants from this place for conscience sake.

Boston is a highly picturesque old seaport town, of that peculiar picturesqueness that belongs to old quays and wharves, and ancient dealings with the sea. It has an almost Continental appearance, of a Dutch-like cast, owing largely to the unusual character of church tower of St. Botolph's, a remarkable structure rising to height of 288 feet, finished off with octangular lantern. Its peculiar outline has led to name of "Boston Stump" being given it. The lantern was formerly used as beacon and seamark, and is visible for great distances by land and sea. (It has been seen a distance of forty miles.) Tower and church in general are of Decorated and Perpendicular periods. In common with St. Michael's, Coventry, St. Nicholas, Yarmouth, and St. Mary Redcliffe, Bristol, this is said to be "largest parish church in England". (St. Michael's, Coventry, is the largest.) Long and noble clerestory, supporting nave roof, groined in wood. The south chapel was in eighteenth century, and until recent years, used as fire engine house, but has now been restored by American Bostonians, in memory of the emigrating vicar of Boston, John Cotton, in 1633. Fine stalls and ancient miserere carvings in chancel. Brasses include: Walter Peascod, merchant, 1398; priest, *c.* 1400; Richard Bolle, 1591, etc.

Boston is about five miles from the open sea. The modern docks, begun 1882, have, together with railways, brought back much prosperity to the port, which had become decayed.

Guildhall, in red brick, is a building of fifteenth century, formerly hall of St. Mary's Guild, one of numerous old trade-guilds of the town. Shodfriars Hall, in Market Place, is ancient timbered building. Spain Lane, where the old-time warehouses

chiefly are, is a quaint corner. Grammar School said to have been founded 1327; refounded 1554. Near by is an old red-brick tower, relic of mansion of Lord Hussey, who was beheaded 1537, for his share in a rebellion.

Hotels: Peacock and Royal (garage); Red Lion (garage); White Horse (garage). Motor repairs: Holland Brothers, Bargate Cycle Works.

Route 38. PETERBOROUGH TO KING'S LYNN

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Peterborough	
34¾	PETER-BOROUGH. *Northampton-shire.* *(Market Place.)*		(Peterborough described, pp. 206-208.) Leaving Peterborough by Long Causeway, keep right at fork to the Coffee Tavern, and thence follow trams left at further fork, into New Road and along Eastfield Road.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
33	Newark.	1¾	
			Easy descent. At fork of roads keep left.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
31	Eye. Cross-roads. Keep straight on. *Crowland,* 4¾ m.	3¾	At cross-roads, by church, keep straight on. (Left-hand road goes to Crowland, four and three-quarters miles, see p. 161.)
29¾	Causeway Bar. Cross	5	
	Catwater Drain. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*		
27½	Thorney.	7¼	*I.e.*, the "Thorney Island" amid the fens, long since improved away by the draining of the Bedford Level. The property belonged to the Dukes of Bedford until 1910, when it was sold. It had belonged to the great Benedictine Abbey of Thorney until the Reformation, when the Abbey lands were granted to that insatiable cormorant, John

Russell, first Earl of Bedford. The small town of Thorney is very modern in appearance, having been rebuilt about the middle of nineteenth century by the then Duke of Bedford. The parish church is a portion of that of the Abbey, whose domestic buildings have disappeared. It is indeed a small portion, for most of the building was demolished soon after the monastery was dissolved, and a further demolition occurred in 1636, when an attempt was made to convert it for parochial needs. The church, as at present existing, consists of five bays of a Norman nave, a rather striking west front, Norman and Perpendicular; and some would-be Norman additions made in 1841.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Peterborough	
	Crowland, 5 m. *Whittlesea*, 5 m.		(See pp. 147-148.)
26	Fork of roads, keep right.	8¾	Keep right at fork. The road goes along a straight cut to Guyhirn.
20¼	Guyhirn.	14½	
19½	Keep left.	15¼	Keep left at three-quarters mile after passing Guyhirn church.
18¼	Tholomas Drove. (Chequers inn). Fork of roads, keep right. Bear left. Bear right.	16½	Keep to right at Chequers inn, thence bearing left and right.
16¼	Wisbech St. Mary. LEVEL CROSSING. LEVEL CROSSING.	18½	
13¼	Wisbech.	21½	Pop. 10,828. The place-name is variously spelled "Wisbech" and "Wisbeach," the former being favoured locally. It depends upon the derivation of the name (a matter of uncertainty), which of these two is really correct. The town, centre of a fruit and market gardening district, now stands upon the river Nene, but was originally upon the Ouse, whose course was long ago diverted. Whether it be "Ouse-beach," as most people suppose, or "Ouse-beck," as the inhabitants hotly contend, will never be satisfactorily determined. It may be hinted that the Norse word "beck," descriptive of

a small impetuous stream, by no means fits the broad and sluggish stream the Ouse has always been. Wisbech is a picturesque old town that was once a considerable seaport, and still enjoys a good deal of water-borne traffic, chiefly a large import of timber from the Baltic. The rise and fall of the tide here is as much as twenty feet. The church, which is Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular, has a double nave and two aisles, as at Yarmouth, St. Helen's, Abingdon, and some other notable buildings. It contains a brass to Thomas de Braunstone, Constable of the castle, 1401.

Hotels : Rose and Crown ; White Hart. Motor repairs : Palmer, Lynn Road (garage) ; Crabtree & Son (garage).

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Peterborough	
	Long Sutton, 9 m. *Downham Market*, 13¼ m.		(See pp. 168-169.)
	March, 10½ m.		(See pp. 145-146.)
	Cross the Nene.		Leaving Wisbech across river Nene, turn left along the quay, and in quarter mile turn right, passing over a level crossing, after which keep left at fork of roads.
	Enter Norfolk.		
12¾	Level Crossing.	22	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
12½	Fork of roads, keep right.	22¼	Keep right at further fork of roads : very crooked road.
12	Walsoken.	22¾	Walsoken takes its name from the Roman wall or embankment, keeping out the sea, and from this being part of a Saxon "soke" or manorial liberty. The district is known as "Marshland," and extends to Lynn. It now cultivates fruit for the wholesale markets, with much success. The fine church of Walsoken is very largely Late Norman, with Perpendicular clerestory and Decorated aisles.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Peterborough	
10¼	Walton Highway.	24½	Wayside hamlet. The road is quite level to King's Lynn.
8¼	Walpole Highway.	26½	
7	St. John's Highway. Fork of roads, keep left.	27¾	Keep left at fork of roads leaving St. John's Highway.
4¾	Tilney St. Lawrence. *Tilney All Saints*, ☜ ¾ m.	30	Small village, with modern church. Church is a fine large Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular building, with lofty clerestory and very good double hammerbeam roof. The post-Reformation font is octagonal, and is inscribed: *Baptizantes eos in nomine Patris et Filii et Spiritus sancti.*
4¼	*Islington.* ☞	30½	The small and scattered village of Islington is scarce larger than a hamlet. Off to the right of the main road is the small church, standing near a solitary farmhouse. This is the place referred to in the old English ballad, "The Bailiff's Daughter of Islington":—

> *"There was a youth, and a well-belovèd youth,*
> *And he was a Squire's son;*
> *He loved the Bailiff's daughter dear,*
> *That lived at Islington."*

1½	LEVEL CROSSING. West Lynn Railway Station. Cross the Ouse. Bear left.	33¼	Passing over level crossing, keep right and over the Ouse Bridge; thence bearing left to a further level crossing in half mile.
1	LEVEL CROSSING. Fork of roads, keep left.	33¾	Passing over this second level crossing, turn left, and through the South Gates into Lynn.
	KING'S LYNN. *(Railway Station.)*	34¾	(Described, pp. 253-255.)

Route 39. PETERBOROUGH TO CROWLAND AND SPALDING

Miles from Spalding		Miles from Peterborough	
17¾	PETER-BOROUGH. *Northampton-shire.* (*Market Place.*) Fork of roads, keep right. Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Peterborough by Long Causeway, keep right at fork to the Coffee Tavern, and thence keep left at further fork into New Road.
16	Newark.	1¾	
			Easy descent. At fork of roads keep left.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
14	Eye. Cross-roads, keep left.	3¾	At cross-roads, by church, keep left.
13¾	Eye Green Railway Station.	4	Proceeding over railway bridge, road goes thence quite straight and flat to Crowland. Surface apt to be loose, with patches of rough stones.
	Enter Lincoln-shire.		
9¼	Crowland. *Triangular Bridge.*	8½	Keep right and then left in Crowland, to Triangular Bridge.

Small remote town, in midst of Lincolnshire fens. It is really "Crowland," the land of crows, and not, in spite of presence of the great Abbey here, Croixland or Croyland, the "land of the Cross" as some authorities would have it. Crowland is first heard of in the retirement of St. Guthlac hither, *c.* A.D. 673-713. Here he sought refuge from the world; and the visitor, even to-day, will be of opinion that he could scarce have found a more suitable place to fit his whim. But in Guthlac's time, Crowland was a place almost inaccessible, by reason of the surrounding swamps, and much more lonely than now. It indeed appears to have been quite solitary, except for the devils and inimical sprites who, according to Guthlac, infested these watery reaches, and who, according to himself, pinched and persecuted him unmercifully. These he at length overcame by prayer and penance. We are confronted with some

difficulty here ; whether to believe in Guthlac's honesty at the expense of his sanity, or whether to take his very circumstantial account of these persecutions in a metaphoric sense. He lived life of a hermit at a spot still called "Anchor-church Field," three-quarters mile east of Abbey, which was founded by Ethelbald, King of Mercia, *c.* A.D. 716. Monastery, destroyed by Danes, A.D. 866, was restored by Thurkettel, who became Abbot, A.D. 946-955. New buildings, begun by Ulfkettel a century later, but these were burnt, *c.* 1091. Again rebuilt, Abbey was partly destroyed by earthquake, 1118, and once more rebuilt. Another fire, in 1170, destroyed much of new work.

Existing noble ruins, standing prominently in these flat lands, consist of west front, a lovely Early English work, with early Perpendicular upper stages, 1380 ; north-west tower, in Perpendicular style, 1427, flanking west front, and surmounted by squat spire ; and north aisle of same period. Almost all else has perished. North aisle is now used as parish church. A great churchyard surrounds the ruins, which have latterly been undergoing some very necessary repairs, to preserve them from entire collapse. The village of Crowland, of humble thatched houses, surrounds Abbey, which was formerly entirely islanded by the confluence of three streams ; the Catwater Drain, river Nene, and the Welland. It was approached by the curious Triangular Bridge, a work considered to have been originally built, A.D. 870, but appears to be of fourteenth century construction. This unique structure, of three pointed arches, spanned the three channels. Its great steepness and narrow proportions render it quite impossible for other than pedestrians. It was pilgrims' way to the Abbey. The curious six-foot high figure placed against the bridge, is really a representation of God the Father, in glory, with an orb in one hand ; but it is commonly said to represent Oliver Cromwell, holding a penny loaf ; or alternatively, King Ethelbald.

Miles from Spalding		Miles from Peterborough	
	Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep right.		Leaving Crowland, past Triangular Bridge and Abbey, keep left before reaching front of "George" inn, and right at next turning, past the schools.
7¾	St. James' Bridge.	10	Keep left.
5¾	St. Guthlac's Cross.	12	Stone pillar inscribed : "*A + O hanc petram guthlacus habet bi metam*". It marked ancient limits

Miles from Spalding		Miles from Peterborough	
			of Abbey lands. Here road ascends bank above level of Cowbit Wash, and goes in this fashion to Spalding.
3¾	Cowbit.	14	*I.e.*, the "cow bite"=cow-pasture. Church is chiefly Perpendicular. Cowbit Wash is frequently flooded, and is scene of skating contests in winter.
¾	LEVEL CROSSING.	17	
½	LEVEL CROSSING.	17¼	
	Cross the Welland.		
	SPALDING. *(Market Place).*	17¾	(Described, p. 153.)

ROUTE 40. SPALDING TO BOURN

Miles from Bourn		Miles from Spalding	
10¾	SPALDING. *Lincolnshire.* (*Market Place.*)		Leaving Spalding in westerly direction, keep left from market place along Sheep Market and Station Street; level crossing.
10¼	LEVEL CROSSING.	½	Road is quite flat to Bourn.
8½	Pode Hole. Cross North Drove Drain. *North Drove Railway Station.*	2¼	Characteristic fenland scenery; roads bordered by dykes. At Pode Hole, cross North Drove Drain. Near by are powerful pumping engines for carrying off surface water. Road bears right at spot called Cuckoo Hill, where, land being quite flat, the hill exists only in the eye of faith, or in force of imagination.
6¾	West Pinchbeck. Cross Counter Drain.	4	Tall tower of Pinchbeck is visible away to right along road from Spalding and Pode Hole.

Miles from Bourn		Miles from Spalding	
	Counter Drain Railway Station.		
5¾	Cross the Glen.	5	Crossing river Glen and South Forty Foot Drain, keep sharp to left. The South Forty Foot here forms boundary between the Holland and Kesteven divisions of Lincolnshire.
5½	Cross South Forty Foot Drain. Keep left.	5¼	
4¾	Guthrum Gowt.	6	Road on to Bourn is locally "Bourn Drove" (most of the approximately straight roads in fenland are "droves").
3¾	Twenty. *Twenty Railway* Station.	7	Tiny hamlet.
1	Fork of roads, keep left.	9¾	At fork of road keep left.
	BOURN.	10¾	(Described, p. 211.)

Route 41. SPALDING TO KING'S LYNN

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Spalding	
26¼	SPALDING. *Lincolnshire.* (*Market Place.*) Cross the Welland.		Crossing Welland, proceed along High Street (granite setts). Road is quite flat all the way, crossing many drains.
25	Fulney. (*Church.*)	1¼	
22¾	Weston.	3½	Church is a beautiful transeptal building, Early English to Perpendicular.
21½	Moulton.	4¾	Village chiefly on right. Here is a stately Norman to Perpendicular church, with lofty and greatly enriched crocketed spire,

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Spalding	
			and flying buttresses, considered to be unsurpassed for elegance in the kingdom. In the church is a curious font, with sculptures of the Ark, Adam and Eve, the Serpent, Tree of Life, Baptism of Christ, etc. It is evidently a travesty of the only Grinling Gibbons font—the one in St. James's, Piccadilly, London. Tablet to Henry Boulton, 1828, and five wives.
20½	Whaplode.	5¾	Here is a remarkable and fine church, with clerestory and north transept; a tower occupying position of a south transept. Building is Norman to Perpendicular, with remarkably long and narrow nave. Chancel, however, was rebuilt in a debased manner. Canopied altar-tomb, Sir Anthony Irby and wife, 1625, of Irby Hall. His heraldic banner and a funeral helmet are suspended over tomb. In a lane near the main road on to Holbeach is an ancient stone the "Elloe Stone," marking the site of the old Hundred Courts of Elloe, held in Saxon times.
19	Holbeach. (*Church.*)	7¼	Pop. 5259. The town is paved with excruciatingly rough cobble-stones. Holbeach is an agricultural town, with great annual Horse Fair. Church, fronting upon main street, is of great size, in Late Decorated style, with much Flamboyant feeling. Lofty spire. North porch is very much out of plumb, and seems in imminent danger of falling. Brass: Joanna Welby, 1458. Also brasses of knight and lady unknown, fifteenth century. Hotel: Chequers.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Spalding	
	Fossdyke, 5¾ m.		(See p. 232.)
17	*Fleet*, 1 m.	9¼	"Fleet" signifies a creek, and like most place-names in this flat district, is a reminder that within the historical period much water flowed where dry land now exists. Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Tower, surmounted by spire, is detached from body of building.
15¾	Gedney.	10½	Here is another of the numerous noble churches of this district. It is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with lofty tower and ineffectual short spire, the intended longer spire having for some reason never been completed. Cross-legged effigy of knight, thirteenth century. Alabaster monument, Adlard and Cassandra Welby, 1590.
14	Long Sutton. (*Market Place.*)	12¼	"Long" Sutton is aptly named. Land hereabouts belongs chiefly to Guy's Hospital. There are a number of furiously ugly houses of an urban type at Long Sutton; but the church is exceptionally fine. It is Norman to Perpendicular, thin and lathy Perpendicular without, and heavy solemn Norman within. Lofty tower and spire are Early English. South porch, with parvise over, containing library. At north-east corner of chancel is curious two-storeyed vestry of fourteenth century. Pre-Reformation brass lectern. Poor box, 1711.
	Wisbech, 9 m.		(See p. 168.)
10¾	Sutton Bridge.	15½	Here the broad outlet of river Nene to sea (which is three miles distant) is crossed by combined

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Spalding	
	Cross the Nene.		railway and road swing-bridge, generally called "Cross Keys" bridge. Some seagoing vessels are generally to be seen lying at quays here; but the projected Sutton Docks of 1881 were a failure. On left, towards sea, stretches the flat melancholy land, formerly covered by sea, of Cross Keys Wash, where King John lost his crown, money, and baggage, and nearly his life as well, 1216. Projects have recently b en discussed for retrieving this long-lost treasure, but the idea more resembles those of lunatics than of sane persons.
	Enter Norfolk.		
8½	"Cross Keys."	17¾	Keeping left at fork past "Cross Keys" inn, the road proceeds unmistakably.
5¾	Terrington St. Clements.	20½	On the left, rising with majestic bulk over the vast levels of Marshland, is seen the noble tower of Terrington St. Clement church. It is detached from the main building, which is a large and ornate Perpendicular work. The lofty wooden font cover, is painted with religious subjects, and bears Latin inscriptions.
3½	Clenchwarton.	22¾	Passing through Clenchwarton,
	Fork of roads, keep right.		the left-hand road here, and at one
1¼	Cross the Ouse.	25	mile further to West Lynn, should be avoided. Keep to right, and cross river Ouse, thence bearing left. In a further half mile, passing over a level crossing and still
	LEVEL CROSSING.		bearing left, the town of King's
	KING'S LYNN.	26¼	Lynn is entered at South Gates. (Described, pp. 253-255.)

Route 42. LONG SUTTON TO WISBECH AND DOWNHAM MARKET

Miles from D. Market		Miles from Long Sutton	
22¼	LONG SUTTON. *Lincolnshire.* (*Market Place.*)		(Long Sutton described, p. 166.) Leaving the town as for King's Lynn, turn right in half mile, crossing railway bridge.
18¾	Tydd Gout. Cross Shire Drain. *Enter Norfolk.* *Leverington.* ½ m. ☞	3½	"Gout" means "a ditch" or sluice. (The church of St. Peter-at-Gowts, at Lincoln, takes its curious name from being situated where the city ditches ran.) The spire seen on right is that of Leverington Church, a very beautiful Decorated and Perpendicular work. Peppermint is extensively grown and distilled in the parish.
14	Level Crossing. Cross the Nene.	8¼	Passing over level crossing, bear right along North Street, a narrow thoroughfare, into Old Market. Here keep left and cross river Nene.
13¼	Wisbech. *Enter Norfolk.* Level Crossing. Level Crossing.	9	Keep straight ahead past Clarkson Statue, and then left past Post Office, and so into Market Place. The cobble-stoned paving of Wisbech is barbarous. Turning to right in Market Place, keep straight ahead into Norfolk Street and Great South Street, and so out of the town (which is described, p. 146 or 158). The Wisbech and Outwell steam tramway, which here begins, and crosses and recrosses the road, and occupies it for considerable stretches, is a great discouragement to other road users.
	Elm. ☞ Level Crossing.		The fine church of Elm is largely Early English. It has an exquisitely panelled tower. The chancel is Decorated.

Miles from D. Market		Miles from Long Sutton	
11¼	Emneth.	11	Here also is a splendid church, one of the best even among the noble churches of Marshland. It is Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular, with an exceptionally fine roof, bearing representations of the angelic host; each figure holding a different symbol.
7¼	Outwell.	15	Outwell and Upwell form one exceedingly long, apparently never-ending, street; with a very fine church at either end. Outwell church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with a very fine roof. The rectory is a strange old brick house, with a tower.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Upwell.* ☞		Keep left at fork of roads in Outwell.
4	Nordelph.	18¼	Hamlet.
2	Salter's Lode.	20¼	
	DOWNHAM BRIDGE. Cross the Ouse.		
	Downham Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.		
	DOWNHAM MARKET.	22¼	(Described, p. 252.)

ROUTE 43. STAMFORD TO THORNEY

Miles from Thorney		Miles from Stamford	
20½	STAMFORD. *Lincolnshire.* *(All Saints' Church.)* Fork of roads, keep right.		Proceeding from Stamford by Red Lion Square, and thence along High Street and St. Paul's Street, keep right at fork by "Victoria" inn, along Deeping Road. (Left-hand road goes to Bourn, ten

Miles from Thorney		Miles from Stamford	
	Bourn, 10¾ m.		and three-quarters miles, see pp. 172-173.)
	DOWN		Road descends easily, and crosses a stream.
	Cross a stream.		
	UP†		Easy rise, keep right.
	Keep right.		
	DOWN		Easy descent to Uffington.
18¼	Uffington.	2¼	Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with fine and lofty spire. Monuments: effigy of Robert, Lord Ros, *c.* 1380; Oliver Manners, 1563; Roger Manners, 1587. The ornate entrance gates opposite church are those of Uffington Park. A lime-tree avenue leads to mansion, seat of Earl of Lindsey, built 1688.
17¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	2¾	At fork, by entrance to a park, keep left.
	DOWN		Easy descent.
16¼	Tallington.	4¼	Church is Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular. The sanctus-bell still remains in its bell-cote on nave roof.
15¾	Tallington Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	4¾	
14¾	West Deeping.	5¾	Church has a lofty Decorated crocketed spire.
13	Market Deeping.	7½	(Described, p. 209.)
	Bourn, 7½ m. *Peterborough,* 8¾ m. ☞		(See pp. 206-211.)
			Keeping straight ahead, through Market Deeping, through Market Place, road continues flat to one and a quarter miles beyond Deeping St. James.

Miles from Thorney		Miles from Stamford	
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Spalding*, 🖃 10¾ m.		At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Spalding, ten and three-quarters miles, see pp. 152-153.)
11¾	Deeping St. James.	8¾	(Described, p. 152.) *Road onward from Deeping St. James to Crowland is not suitable for others than pedestrians and cyclists.*
9¾	Deeping St. James Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. Keep right. Keep right. Keep left.	10¾	Over level crossing keep right, and again right. Road then reaches river. Here keep left. It then rises to embanked river-wall, and so continues beside river Welland for two and a quarter miles, passing through a gate on
6¾	GATE. Cross the Welland.	13¾	the way. At a bridge over river turn right and cross river Welland, and in half-mile rise to similar bank as before, on right side of river ; bearing right and then left into Crowland.
5	Crowland. *Triangular Bridge. Spalding*, 🖃 9¼ m.	15½	(Described, p. 161.) (See pp. 161-163.)
3½	Keep right. Cross Catswater Drain. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*	17	Keeping right at Triangular Bridge, turn right in one and a half mile, crossing Catswater Drain, the old course of river Nene, and then in half mile again right, along perfectly straight and flat road known as Harley Drove.
3	Keep right.	17½	
½	Keep right. Thorney Railway Station.	20	Keep right.
¼	LEVEL CROSSING.	20¼	Level crossing.
	THORNEY.	20½	(Described, p. 157.)

Route 44. STAMFORD TO BOSTON

Miles from Boston		Miles from Stamford	
38¼	STAMFORD. *Lincolnshire.* Fork of roads, keep left. *Enter Rutland-shire.* Cross the Gwash. Keep right.		Proceeding from Red Lion Square, and along High Street and St. Paul's Street, keep left at fork past "Victoria" inn.
35½	Ryhall.	2¾	Keep right entering Ryhall and thence left, road risin smartly.
34	Essendine Rail-way Station.	4¼	Road descends through Essen-dine.
33¾	Essendine. Cross the Glen. *Enter Lincoln-shire.*	4½	Church stands within moated enclose of an ancient castle which has wholly disappeared. Building is a small Norman and Early English structure, with bell-cote. Tympanum of Norman south door is sculptured, representing the Saviour, with angels, beneath a rainbow. Road rises easily.
33	Carlby. Cross the Eden.	5¼	Church is chiefly Early English.
30½	Toft.	7¾	Steep winding rise. Short steep descent, in course of which keep right at fork. Left-

Miles from Boston		Miles from Stamford	
28¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Edenham*, 1¾ m.	9½	hand road goes to Edenham, one and three-quarters miles, and Grimsthorpe Castle, one and a half miles beyond Edenham.
27½	Bourn. *Market Deeping*, 7½ m.	10¾	(Described, p. 211.) (See pp. 209-211.)
25	Morton.	13¼	Leaving Bourn, keep left out of market place, and straight ahead to Morton.
24	Fork of roads, keep right. *Folkingham*, 5½ m.	14¼	Passing over cross-roads at Morton, keep right at next fork. (Left-hand road goes to Folkingham, five and a half miles, see pp. 211-212.)
	DOWN		Road undulates, chiefly down, to Dunsby.
23	Dunsby.	15¼	Church is Early English and Decorated. On west face of the fine Decorated tower is effigy of a saint, probably representing St. Andrew, to whom church was formerly dedicated. The Perpendicular font is inscribed in Latin with what appears to be an invocation to the Saviour and to Virgin, but it offers many theories. Chancel is at a lower level than the nave.
	Keep left.		Keep left after Dunsby Church.
22¼	Cross-roads. Keep straight on. *Rippingale*, ½ m. *Rippingale Railway Station*, ¼ m.	16	Keep straight on, over cross-roads.
21¼	Dowsby.	17	Church, almost wholly rebuilt, contains several late brasses of Burrell family, of old mansion in village, known as "The Hall". Effigy of Etheldreda Rigdon.
19½	Pointon-with-Sempringham.	18¾	Here was born "St. Gilbert of Sempringham," *c.* 1083, founder

Miles from Boston		Miles from Stamford	
			of the Gilbertines, the only monkish order of English origin. He was son of a Norman landowner here. He died, according to tradition, in 1189, at age of 106, and was canonised 1202. His monastic order was for monks and nuns. Of the parent priory of Sempringham, only nave of its church remains; now used as parish church half a mile left of road. It is late Norman, with central Perpendicular tower.
18	Billingborough.	20¼	Anciently a tribal centre of the Billings. Large village. Church is chiefly Decorated, with Perpendicular clerestory. Spire is very lofty. Here are mineral springs. Beside road, on way to Horbling, is a sepulchral barrow, supposedly of Danish origin.
	Cross-roads *Folkingham.* ☜ 3 m.		
17¼	Horbling.	21	Cruciform church, of all periods from Norman to Perpendicular. It has settled heavily, and is not only badly out of plumb, but appears to be in danger of entire collapse. Monument of fourteenth century, with kneeling effigies of knight and lady of De la Maine family. Adjoining church is ancient manor house.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right.
15½	Bridgend.	22¾	(Bridgend to Boston, as pp. 180-182.)
	BOSTON. (*Market Place.*)	38¼	(Described, p. 156.)

Route 45. GRANTHAM TO BOURN

Miles from Bourn		Miles from Grantham	
18¼	GRANTHAM. *Lincolnshire.* (*"Angel" inn.*)		Grantham to fork of roads beyond Harrowby Hill (as p. 179). (Left-hand road goes to Threckingham, nine and a half miles, see p. 179.)
15½	Cross-roads, keep right. *Threckingham,* 9½ m.	2¾	
14¾	Somerby.	3½	Church is Norman, Early English, and Decorated. Chancel-arch is elaborate Norman work, richly sculptured with varied mouldings. Numerous monuments of Brownlow family. Brasses: Robert Bawde, 1509; and Peregrine Bradshaw, brother of Bradshaw, president of court which condemned Charles I. to death. In south porch is singular effigy of a knight, late thirteenth century, with representation of a horse, saddled, at his feet.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads at end of village keep right.
			Road descends, generally, by moderate gradients.
13	Boothby Pagnell.	5¼	Nave of church is twelfth century Norman. Tower Norman with Perpendicular upper stage. Aisles late fourteenth century, magnificent fourteenth century chancel, equal in length to nave. Ancient Transitional Norman font. Marble mosaic floors to chancel and South Chapel. Elaborately carved and gilded triptych behind high altar on alabaster pedestal. Fine stained glass all through except clerestory. Carved oak rood and screen, pulpit, benches and organ case with fine organ. These with many treasures of plate, lace and embroidery given to the church in 1897. Dr. Saunderson, Bishop of Lincoln at Restoration, rector 1619-1661. Was shot at in pulpit by Parliamentary soldier.

Close to church is Boothby Hall. House is modern, but ad-

joining is the Old Hall, one of the few remaining examples of Norman domestic architecture, in good preservation.

Miles from Bourn		Miles from Grantham	
			Keep left by church. Fork of roads keep right.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Road rises, generally.
11	Bitchfield.	7¼	Church is Transitional-Norman and Early English.
8½	Cross roads, keep left. *Colsterworth*, 4½ m. ☞	9¾	At cross-roads keep left. (Right to Colsterworth, four and a half miles. Steep pitch down into Corby.
8	Corby.	10¼	Small decayed market-town. Large Decorated church.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Leaving Corby, keep right past village green, road rising. Thence left at next fork.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Road sharply descends and rises, with final descent into Grimsthorpe, very steep, with sharp turn to left at bottom, past entrance to
4¼	Grimsthorpe.	14	Grimsthorpe Park, seat of Earl of Ancaster. The park extends for over four miles south, and is richly wooded and stocked with deer. The mansion, Grimsthorpe Castle, retains an ancient tower called "King John's," but greater part of building is of Tudor and early eighteenth century periods. Near the lake in park stood the Abbey of Vallis Dei, generally called Vaudey Abbey, but no trace of it remains, beyond some shapeless masses of masonry.
			Road descends easily to Edenham.

Miles from Bourn		Miles from Grantham	
3	Edenham.	15¼	Church, Early English and Perpendicular, is filled with numerous monuments of Bertie family, lords of Grimsthorpe from 1553 until 1809 ; Barons Willoughby de Eresby, and later Earls of Lindsey and Dukes of Ancaster. Church possesses a very valuable set of gold communion plate.
			Road rises out of Edenham.
	Cross the Eden.		
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads, road descending to Bourn.
	BOURN.	18¼	(Described, p. 211.)

Route 46. GRANTHAM TO SPALDING. BY THRECKINGHAM AND DONINGTON

Best Route.

Miles from Spalding		Miles from Grantham	
29¾	GRANTHAM. *Lincolnshire.* (*"Angel" inn.*)		Grantham to Donington (as pp. 179-180). Surface here is at times very loose.
9½	Donington. Fork of roads, keep right.	20¼	Keep right at Market Place. (Left to Boston, eleven miles, see pp. 180-182.)
	Boston, 11 m. Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right, then left at Donington Green. Surface here is at times very loose.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
7¾	Quadring.	22	Fine church, chiefly Perpendicular, with tower and spire. Incised slab to Richard Perckine, vicar, 1472. Font is inscribed in memory of Robert Perci, who gave it.

Miles from Spalding		Miles from Grantham	
	Cross Old Ouse Mer Lode.		
6	Gosberton.	23¾	Keep straight ahead to Gosberton. Here is a magnificent cruciform Decorated church; with central tower and spire.
	Cross Risegate Eau. Bear right.		Crossing Risegate Eau, bear right.
4	Surfleet.	25¾	Fine church; chiefly Decorated, with clerestoried nave; a good example of the fenland churches. Tower greatly out of plumb. The spire leans six feet. Cross-legged effigy of knight, thirteenth century: Sir Roger de Cressy.
	Cross the Glen.		
2	Pinchbeck.	27¾	Interesting church, Decorated and Perpendicular, with clerestoried nave and fine oak roof. Brass: Margaret, wife of John Lambert, 1600, with 27 heraldic shields. Elaborate Decorated font. Monuments of the ancient de Pinchbeck family, and of the Custs and Wimberleys.
	Cross Vermatt's Drain.		
¾	LEVEL CROSSING.	29	
	SPALDING. (*Market Place*).	29¾	(Described, p. 153.)

Route 47. GRANTHAM TO BOSTON, BY SWINESHEAD

Miles from Boston		Miles from Grantham	
31¼	GRANTHAM. *Lincolnshire.* (*"Angel" inn.*)		Proceeding south from "Angel" inn, and through the town as for London, keep left at fork of roads
30½	Fork of roads, keep left. Cross	¾	just short of railway.
	Witham.		Crossing a stream (river Witham) road goes easily to foot of Harrowby Hill, a mile-long climb, steep in parts. Thence a moderate descent to cross-roads, where keep
	Harrowby Hill, D *Gradient* 1 in 13.		left, along the Roman Ermine Street, here locally known as "High Dyke". (Right-hand road
28½	Cross-roads, keep left. *Corby*, 7½ m. ☞	2¾	goes to Corby, seven and a half miles, see pp. 175-176.)
28¼	Blueharbour. Fork of roads, keep right.	3	Road level to Blueharbour, where, at fork of roads, keep right. Road thenceforward goes in long gradual undulations, and very lonely. It is the ancient Roman road known as the Holland Road, or Salter's Way.
26	Welby.	5¼	
24½	Ropsley Heath.	6¾	
22¼	Newton Bar.	9	
21¼	Scott Willoughby.	10	
20¼	Cross-roads. *Sleaford*, ☞ 6¾ m. *Bourn*, 10¾ m. ☞	11	(See pp. 211-213.)
19	Threckingham.	12¼	Locally "Three-king-ham," and traditionally the home of three kings; but really ancient tribal capital of the Threckingas. Curiously enough, however, at Stow Green, about one mile south, in A.D. 870, three Danish chieftains

were slain in the defeat of Danes by Morkere and Algar. Church of Threckingham is Transitional-Norman, Early English, and Decorated ; a fine and interesting building, with good sculptured work in capitals of nave arcade ; interesting old ironwork on south door ; curious sixteenth century bench-ends. Font is Early English, with Perpendicular pedestal, and mutilated invocation to Virgin Mary. Monumental effigy of knight in chain-mail, ascribed to Lambert de Threckingham, Judge of Common Pleas, late thirteenth century ; also effigy of lady, very fine example.

At Threckingham the present route crosses another Roman road, the "Ermine Way," locally known as "Marcham Lane".

Miles from Boston		Miles from Grantham	
17¾	LEVEL CROSSING.	13½	
16¼	*Swaton*, ½ m.	15	Here is very beautiful early Decorated cruciform church, with much fine detailed sculptured work.
15½	Bridgend.	15¾	Here was a small priory of Gilbertines, of which only the grass-grown site remains.
13¼	High Bridge.	18	
12¾	Hammond Beck Bridge. Cross South Forty Foot Drain.	18½	
12	Donington Road Railway Station.	19¼	
11	Donington.	20¼	Village, formerly a market-town engaged in hemp manufacture. Church is exceptionally fine, largely of period between Decorated and Perpendicular styles, and partaking of character of both. It is large and lofty clerestoried building. Chancel is Early English, with insertions of Perpendicular windows. Sedilia. Lofty tower and spire reach a height of 240 feet.

Miles from Boston		Miles from Grantham	
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Spalding*, 9¾ m. ☞		In Donington market-place keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Spalding, nine and a half miles, see pp. 177-178.)
9½	*Bicker.*	21¾	Bicker, at time when Domesday Book was compiled, stood upon "Bicker Haven," a branch of the sea-inlet known as "The Wash," which is now seven miles distant. Small, but highly interesting Norman, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular church, formerly transeptal. It is finely clerestoried. Early English sedilia in chancel. The Norman nave-arcade is richly decorated with the chevron moulding.
	Cross-roads, keep right.		At cross-roads keep right.
8	Swineshead.	23¼	Swineshead, a long, populous village, anciently a market town, lies on left. The Wash formerly penetrated to this point, in a creek called "The Swin," at head of which the town was situated: hence the place-name, which is thus shown to have nothing to do with pigs, as might otherwise be supposed. The large and very beautiful Decorated and Perpendicular church has a poor chancel of modern Perpendicular, very spiritless and formal. Tower is finished with an octagonal stage and small spire. Swineshead Abbey is one mile north-east. Only some very scanty remains are left of the Cistercian Abbey, and site of it is occupied by a farm house, built 1607; surrounded by lofty trees. Swineshead Abbey is scene of death of King John, in Shakespeare's tragedy, but not in actual fact. Shakespeare calls it "Swinstead," and apparently did not know that the King died at Newark.
6¾	Swineshead Drayton.	24½	At Swineshead Drayton, avoid road on right and keep ahead as far as the Abbey Farm, at gateway to which, in half mile, keep left.
6¼	Keep left.	25	
5½	Cross-roads, keep right.	25¾	At cross-roads keep right.

Miles from Boston		Miles from Grantham	
4¼	Hubbert's Bridge Railway Station.	27	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads, at Hubbert's Bridge railway station, keep right.
1¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	29½	Keep left at fork of roads.
1½	Cross the South Forty Foot.	29¾	
½	LEVEL CROSSING. Boston Railway Station. Cross the Witham.	30¾	Passing over second level crossing, by Boston railway station, keep straight on, along West Street, as far as "Axe and Cleaver" inn, where keep left (Bridge Street) then again left (High Street), whence to right, and cross river Witham, over "Town Bridge," into Boston town. Granite setts.
	BOSTON. (*Market Place.*)	31¼	(Described, p. 156.)

ROUTE 48. GRANTHAM TO LINCOLN

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from Grantham	
25½	GRANTHAM. *Lincolnshire.*		Grantham to fork of roads half a mile short of Honington railway station, as pp. 201-202.)
20¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *Ancaster*, 2¾ m. ☞ Honington Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	5¼	Keep left. (Road to Ancaster, two and three-quarters miles, see p. 203.)
			The road hence to Lincoln is singularly well provided with a succession of small villages; thirteen in twenty miles. The configuration of the country along

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from Grantham	
			these miles is not less remarkable, the road running the length of a very pronounced ridge called "The Cliff," where the Lincolnshire wolds drop in places precipitously to the valley of the Trent.
19	Carlton Scroop. Fork of roads, keep left.	6½	Church is Transitional-Norman to Decorated, with some very good ancient stained glass. Keep left at fork of roads, after crossing railway.
17¾	Normanton.	7¾	Church is a clerestoried building, Transitional-Norman to Perpendicular, with a fine west window of Decorated period, adorned with the ball-flower moulding.
	Hough-on-the-Hill, 1½ m.		The church and village prominent on left mark the position of Hough-on-the-Hill. The lower part of the church tower is Saxon, with a curious semicircular staircase turret on its western face, which may be compared with that at Brixworth, Northants. This is, altogether, a highly interesting church. The nave-arcades are Early English.
16	Caythorpe.	9½	Here is another fine church, chiefly Decorated, with lofty crocketed spire surmounting a central tower. It has two naves and north and south aisles, with rudimentary transepts.
	Fork of roads, keep right. Keep left.		Keep right at fork of roads by Caythorpe church, and then at next fork left.
			Steep descent and rise to Fulbeck.
14¾	Fulbeck.	10¾	Picturesquely situated village on a steep wooded hillside. The church is prominently placed on the hilltop. It is Transitional-Norman, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Many monuments of

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from Grantham	
			Fane family. Curious epitaph on a servant, Thomas Ball, 1673.
	DOWN		Descent to Leadenham.
13½	Leadenham.	12	
13	Railway Station.	12½	The church of this considerable and rather stately village is Decorated and Perpendicular, with lofty crocketed spire.
	Newark, 10¼ m. *Sleaford*, 8¾ m.		
12	Welbourn.	13½	The church is an Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular clerestoried building, its spire bulging in the middle with an exaggerated entasis.
	UP		Steep rise to the summit of The Cliff.
10	Wellingore.	15½	Church is Transitional-Norman to Perpendicular. Altar-tomb with alabaster effigies of a knight wearing the Collar of SS., and a lady, *c.* 1440.
			The road runs hence to Lincoln on the ridge of The Cliff.
9¼	Navenby.	16¼	The church is another of the very fine series, stretching all along the length of this remarkable Cliff district. Here again it is of all periods between Transitional-Norman and Perpendicular. The Decorated chancel is the finest portion. The tower, however, is a poor rebuilding of the tower and spire which fell in eighteenth century. The richly carved Easter Sepulchre, on north side of the chancel is instinct with grace and inventive design. Next it is an

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from Grantham	
			elaborately arched recess, now containing a fourteenth century inscribed slab to an ecclesiastic, Richard Dewe.
8¼	Boothby Graffoe.	17¼	Modern church. One mile west are the remarkable ruins of Somerton Castle, a fortress built by Anthony Bek, Bishop of Durham, 1281. One of the towers remains, together with a portion of the curtain wall. The ruins are picturesquely incorporated with a sixteenth century manor-house. In this remote castle, difficult of access, the captive King John of France, taken prisoner at the Battle of Poictiers, 1356, was kept from August, 1359, to March, 1360.
7¼	Coleby.	18¼	At the pretty village of Coleby, situated quaintly on the precipitous hillside, is yet another fine church. The tower is partly Saxon, the rest of the building ranging from Transitional-Norman to Perpendicular. The crocketed spire is Decorated, to which period also belongs the fine porch, with parvise-chamber over. The door within is Transitional-Norman, of some elaboration.
6¼	Harmston.	19¼	The church, with exception of the early tower, is modern.
5	Waddington.	20½	Church is good Early English and Perpendicular within. The tower is an unhappy addition of 1726.
	DOWN		Steep descent into Bracebridge.
	Bracebridge.		(Bracebridge into Lincoln, as p. 48.)
	LINCOLN. (*Stonebow.*)	25½	(Described, pp. 215-220.)

Route 49. SLEAFORD TO SPILSBY

Miles from Spilsby		Miles from Sleaford	
28	SLEAFORD. (*Lincolnshire.*)		Proceeding from the Market Place into Ruskington Road, road goes level but with poor surface, and lonely, to Moor Farm. This is a characteristic fenland route.
25¼	Moor Farm. Keep right.	2¾	Keep sharp to right, and over railway.
23¾	Haverholme Bridge.	4¼	
23¼	Anwick.	4¾	The church is a charming little Early English and Decorated building, with a broach spire.
20¼	Cross-roads, keep left. North Kyme.	7¾	Keep left at cross-roads into North Kyme.
18½	Billinghay.	9½	
16	Tattershall Bridge. Cross Witham.	12	
15	Level Crossing. and Railway Station.	13	
14	Tattershall.	14	Tattershall was, "once upon a time," a market-town, and while it has lost touch with affairs, manages, though now a mere village, to keep some traces of its former dignity. The castle and church were built, 1440, by Ralph, third Baron Cromwell, who occupied the important position of Lord High Treasurer to Henry VI. The Cromwells had acquired the estates by marriage, *c.* 1390. The castle consists of a lofty brick tower, 112 feet high, and formerly surrounded with a moat. The bold machicolations cresting it are rather survivals from earlier methods of castle-building than practical aids to defence. It is a four-storeyed building. The church, wholly Perpendicular, was designed by Lord Cromwell to be collegiate, and was thus always much larger than the little town of Tattershall required. It has suffered much from inevitable neglect, and is only partly in use. Brasses: Ralph, Lord Cromwell, 1455, much mutilated; with his nieces, Joan, Lady

Cromwell, 1479, and Maud, Lady Willoughby de Eresby, 1497; William Moor, second Provost of the College, 1456; William Symson, chaplain, 1519; a Provost (unnamed), *c.* 1520; and Hugh de Gondeby, steward to Lord Cromwell, 1411. Tattershall Castle has recently (July, 1911) been the object of much public attention. Sold 1906 by an impecunious peer, the late Earl Fortescue, to the "splendid bankrupt," E. T. Hooley, it was disposed of by the mortgagees, and was later stated to have been acquired by an American millionaire for demolition and re-erection in the United States. This appears to have been a fantastic falsehood, the Castle having been purchased by Lord Curzon, with the public-spirited object of preserving it.

Miles from Spilsby		Miles from Sleaford	
	Cross the Canal.		
13¼	Coningsby.	14¾	The church is a fine Early English and Decorated building.
12	Tumby. White Swan inn. Fork of roads, keep right. *Horncastle*, 6¾ m.	16	Keep right at fork of roads at "White Swan" inn. (Left to Horncastle, six and three-quarters miles, see p. 188.)
9	Mareham-le-Fen.	19	
8	Revesby.	20	The so-called "Revesby Abbey" adjoining this pretty village is a modern residence of the Stanhope family.
5¾	East Kirkby.	22¼	The church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, and is a fine building within, though exteriorly cobbled clumsily with brick. On north side of chancel is a very interesting Easter Sepulchre, with an ancient alms-dish for what was called "creeping-silver," offered during Lent.
5	Hagnaby.	23	
3¼	West Keal. Fork of roads, keep right.	24¾	

Miles from Spilsby		Miles from Sleaford	
3	Keal Hill.	25	Road rises Keal Hill. The view from the summit, looking south, affords an extraordinarily wide range over the flat fen country, although the elevation is but 160 to 180 feet.
2¾	East Keal.	25¼	
	SPILSBY.	28	(Described, p. 194.)

Route 50. TATTERSHALL TO LOUTH

Miles from Louth		Miles from Tattershall	
22¾	TATTERSHALL. *Lincolnshire.* Cross the Canal.		Leaving Tattershall, cross the Canal.
22	Coningsby.	¾	Passing through Coningsby, keep left at fork of roads by "White Swan" inn. (Right to Spilsby, twelve miles, see p. 187.)
20¾	Tumby. White Swan inn. Fork of roads, keep left. *Spilsby*, 12 m.	2	
18¼	Haltham.	4½	Church has some interesting Norman and Decorated details.
16½	Dalderby.	6¼	Inferior surface to Horncastle.
16	*Scrivelsby*, 1¼ m.	6¾	Scrivelsby Court, standing in a large and beautiful deer park, is the seat of the Dymoke family, Hereditary Grand Champions of England at the Coronations of English sovereigns: the manor being held by this service, which was that of appearing on horseback in Westminster Hall, gauntlet in hand, and challenging three times the right of the sovereign against all possible comers. This office performed, the Champion received a cup of wine in a gold goblet. The last occasion of this ceremony being performed was at the Coronation of George IV. The

mansion has been rebuilt, but contains the gold goblets used at the crowning of all the sovereigns from James II. to George IV. In the church is the monument of Sir Robert Dymoke, 1545, who served the office of Champion at coronations of Richard III., Henry VII., and Henry VIII.

Miles from Louth		Miles from Tattershall	
14	Horncastle.	$8\frac{3}{4}$	Pop. 3900. The August horse fair is the great annual event in Horncastle, which is otherwise a very quiet little market-town on the small river Bain, which originated the name of *Banovallum*, the Roman station situated here. The Saxon name "Hyrnceaster," afterwards conferred upon the place, is said to have been derived from the horn-like configuration of the site, formed by the river. The castle is a thing of the past, but some fragments of the Roman wall remain in the churchyard. The church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Brasses: two for Sir Lionel Dymoke, Champion of England, 1519. Monument to Sir Ingram Hopton, killed in the skirmish at Winceby, five miles east, 11th October, 1643. Near by it are a number of scythes used on that occasion, when the Royalists were defeated by Cromwell. Hotels: Great Northern; Red Lion; Bull. Motor repairs: J. Ward & Company, Bull Ring.
	Wragby, ☎ 10 m. *Winceby*, 5 m. ☎		
	Cross the Bain.		Leaving Horncastle by Bull Ring, North Street, and Ashby Road, the road crosses the little river Bain and goes level to West Ashby.
$12\frac{1}{4}$	West Ashby. 	$10\frac{1}{2}$	Steepish rise and fall, followed by long rough ascent to the wold district.
$9\frac{3}{4}$	South Wold Kennels. 	13	
9	Woldale Lodge. Fork of roads, keep right. 	$13\frac{3}{4}$	Keep right at fork of roads at Woldale Lodge, road descending steeply and lengthily; surface deteriorating in next three miles.

Miles from Louth		Miles from Tattershall	
8	Scamblesby.	14¾	
6	Cawkwell.	16¾	
	Cawkwell Hill, *Gradient* 1 in 9.		Long arduous ascent. Keep right at fork on hilltop.
	D UP† Fork of roads, keep right.		
3½	Tathwell.	19¼	Church is dedicated to St. Vedast, an early Bishop of Arras.
2	Cross-roads, keep left. *Burwell*, 3½ m. ☞	20¾	Keep left at cross-roads. (Right to Burwell, three and a half miles.
	LOUTH.	22¾	(Described, p. 196.)

Route 51. BOSTON TO SKEGNESS

Miles from Skegness		Miles from Boston	
23	BOSTON. *Lincolnshire.*		Proceeding from Boston by Bargate Bridge, keep right at fork of
21¾	Burton Corner. Fork of roads, keep right. *Spilsby*, ☜ 15¾ m.	1¼	roads in one and a quarter miles at Burton Corner. (Left to Spilsby, fifteen and three-quarters miles, see p. 194.)
			This is a characteristic fenland road, very winding, with several sharp corners.
21	Ballhouse Inn. Fork of roads, keep left.	2	Some little way off to right is the curious old red brick tower, the only remaining part of a residence, called Kyme Tower, built about 1500 by the Rochfords. It passed to the Kyme family at a later date.
19¼	Frieston Haltoft End. *Frieston*, 1 m. ☞	3¾	The name "Frieston," derives from the Friesland settlers in this district of Lincolnshire. Here was a Priory founded by Alan de Creon, of which the existing parish church, a fine large and lofty build-

Miles from Skegness		Miles from Boston	
			ing, is a part. It is clerestoried, with central tower. The nave and tower are Transitional-Norman. The rest is chiefly Perpendicular. The font cover is an astonishingly lofty spired wooden structure, of great elaboration. It is a further two miles hence to the seashore.
18	Benington.	5	Here is a large and handsome Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular church, with an unfinished tower of the last-named period. Here is a highly-ornate Perpendicular font, with two projecting steps or kneeling stones.
	Fork of 3 roads, take middle.		Take middle road at fork of three.
16¾	Leverton.	6¼	Lincolnshire churches are a liberal education in ecclesiology. This of Leverton is a fine work in Late Decorated and Perpendicular styles. There are good stalls and beautifully enriched sedilia in the chancel. South of chancel is a Perpendicular chapel. The name of "Henry Peacham," with the date 1597, is cut on one of the window sills. He was the author of a work called the "Compleat Gentleman," but such do not deface buildings by carving their names upon them.
15	Leake.	8	The church is Late Decorated, with a gigantic unfinished Perpendicular tower. Tower doorway has a fine Norman arch. The lofty clerestoried nave is very impressive.
13½	Wrangle.	9½	In Domesday "Weranghe". Church is Decorated and Perpendicular, with some remains of stained glass. The tower is a stunted building of nondescript architecture, or architecture better

Miles from Skegness		Miles from Boston	
			left undescribed. The south porch is a picturesque work, with an Early English inner doorway. Inscribed slab to John Reed, 1503 ; altar-tomb, Sir John Reade, 1626.
			The road now runs from one and a half miles to two miles from the sea, and passes from the Holland division of Lincolnshire into that of Lindsey. The land is flat and low-lying, and guarded from inroads of the sea by a Roman embankment. It is known as the "Marsh" district. Wild-fowl are extremely plentiful here, and there are decoys for them at Friskney.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of road.
10¾	*Friskney*, 1¼ m.	12¼	The very large and noble church is almost wholly Perpendicular, with the exception of some few Norman and Early English details. Here is a long and important series of fifteenth century fresco-paintings. Incised slab, John de Lyndewode, rector, 1374. Brass to Piers Jonson, with Norman-French inscription. Good Jacobean pulpit, with canopy dated 1659.
10¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	12¾	Keep left at fork.
7½	Fork of roads, keep left. Keep right. Cross the Steeping. LEVEL CROSSING.	15½	Keep left and right at successive forks.
5	Wainfleet.	18	Wainfleet is a picturesque little ancient market town and decayed port on the "fleet" or creek, formed by the sluggish streams called the

Miles from Skegness	Miles from Boston	
		Steeping and the Limb. It is considered to be the Roman *Vannona*. William of Waynflete, Bishop of Winchester, 1447-1486, was a native of this place. His paternal name appears to have been Patten, The church was rebuilt in eighteenth century. Here is the Magdalen College School, founded by the Bishop, 1459, and intended as a preparatory school for his foundation, Magdalen College, at Oxford. The school is a fine and interesting building, in red brick.
Fork of roads, keep right. *Burgh-le-Marsh*, 4½ m. *Spilsby*, 9¾ m.		Keep right at fork leaving Wainfleet. (See p. 197.)
Cross the Limb.		Crossing two channels of the river Limb, the road goes quite level, but with inferior surface, to Skegness.
SKEGNESS.	23	Popular modern seaside resort, created by the enterprise of the Great Northern Railway. It is a place of boisterous enjoyments, greatly favoured by cheap long-distance excursionists. All these things have changed Skegness from a quiet fishing village into a place very crowded and noisy in summer. The sands are a great attraction.

Route 52. BOSTON TO LOUTH

Miles from Louth		Miles from Boston	
33	BOSTON. *Lincolnshire.*		Proceeding from the town by Bargate Bridge, keep left at fork
31¾	Burton Corner.	1¼	of roads in one and a quarter

Miles from Louth		Miles from Boston	
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Wainfleet*, 16¾ m. *Skegness*, 21¾ m.		miles at Burton Corner. (Right to Wainfleet, sixteen and three-quarters miles, and Skegness, twenty-one and three-quarters miles (see pp. 190-193.)
28	Sibsey.	5	The fine and impressive church is of all periods from Norman to Perpendicular. The nave is Norman, of lofty character.
24	Stickney. *New Bolingbroke*, 2¾ m.	9	
22	Stickford. Fork of roads, keep left.	11	
	UP†		Long gradual rise.
20¾	Keal Cotes.	12¼	
19	West Keal. Cross-roads, keep right.	14	
18½	East Keal.	14½	
	UP†		
16	Spilsby.	17	Pop. 1482. Small town on the escarpment of the wold district, overlooking the fens. Here was born Sir John Franklin, the lost Arctic explorer, 1786. A statue of him stands in the market-place. The church, much altered and repaired, in journeyman fashion, has some good Decorated work in the nave arcades. The Willoughby chapel contains many monuments of that family, including cross-legged effigy of first Baron Willoughby de Eresby, 1348, beside his wife. He was one of those who fought at Creçy ; John, second Baron, who took part in the Battle of Poictiers and died 1372, alabaster effigy ; Robert, third Baron, *c.* 1400, with effigies of himself and second wife. A brass in the floor represents his third wife, 1391. Brass : William, fourth Baron with first wife, 1410 ; a very large monument to Katharine, Duchess of Suffolk, 1580. She was a daughter of the ninth Lord Willoughby, and married firstly, at the age of sixteen, Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and secondly Richard Bertie. Elaborate monument of her son, Peregrine Bertie, eleventh Baron Willoughby, 1610,

and his daughter. Eresby Hall, which stood half mile south of Spilsby, and gave a title to the Willoughbys, was destroyed by fire 1769.

Hotel: White Hart, High Street. Motor repairs: Dodd, Market Place.

Miles from Louth		Miles from Boston	
	Wainfleet, 9¾ m. ☞		
15¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	17¼	Leaving Spilsby by Church Street and Hundleby Road, keep right at fork in quarter mile.
			Steep descent.
	Cross the Stepping.		
14¼	Partney.	18¾	
			Steep rise into Dalby.
13	Dalby.	20	The rebuilt church stands in the park.
10¾	Ulceby Cross. Cross-roads, keep left. *Alford*, straight on, 3 m.	22¼	Keep left at cross-roads, Ulceby Cross. (Straight on to Alford, three miles.)
8¾	*Haugh*, 1 m. ☞	24¼	The poor little church of Haugh contains monuments of the Bolle family, including that to Sir John Bolle (described, p. 50), the hero of the romantic ballad, "A Spanish Lady's Love for an Englishman". The late fifteenth century manor-house adjoining is interesting.
	☞ *Calceby*. Cross the Calceby Beck.		Church is in ruins on hilltop.
7¼	Swaby.	25¾	

Miles from Louth		Miles from Boston	
			Long ascent and similar descent to Burwell.
5½	Burwell.	27½	It is a little difficult to realise the historic fact that Burwell was once a market-town. It is now a village, and a small one at that. An old building now used as a pigeon-house was formerly the Butter Cross of Burwell, when its markets flourished. The church is an ivy-mantled building, with a Norman chancel arch.
	LOUTH.	33	Pop. 18,285. The town stands on the edge of the wolds, which here break away with a dramatic suddenness and give place to the marshland. The river Lud has been made into a canal, known as the "Louth Navigation," which runs some ten miles to Tetney Haven on the sea at the mouth of the Humber estuary. The noble parish church of St. James dominates the town and the country for considerable distances, with its lofty spire, 300 feet high, which was begun in 1501 and completed in fourteen years. It was originally sixty feet higher, but was shortened in 1587 on being repaired after great damage wrought by a storm, and further shortened on subsequent occasions. The church is wholly in the Perpendicular style.

Hotels : King's Head ; Pack Horse. Motor repairs : Hodgson & Sons (garage) ; Stranson & Sons (garage).

Route 53. WAINFLEET TO MABLETHORPE

Miles from Mablethorpe		Miles from Wainfleet	
22½	WAINFLEET. *Lincolnshire.*		
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Wainfleet, keep left at fork. (Right to Skegness, five miles, see p. 193.)
	Skegness, 5 m.		

Miles from Mablethorpe		Miles from Wainfleet	
21¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	¼	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Spilsby, nine miles.)
	Spilsby, 9 m.		
20¾	Oak Bridge. Fork of roads, keep right. Keep left.	1¾	Keep right at fork of roads at Oak Bridge, and then left.
20½	Croft.	2	The church is prominent for its size and beauty, even among the exceedingly fine churches of this marshland district. It is a clerestoried building, of Decorated and Perpendicular periods. The chancel and parclose screens, the bench-ends, and the pulpit, dated 1615, are exceptionally good examples of wood carving. The fifteenth-century brass eagle lectern has a somewhat romantic story. It was found in the moat of the old-manor house. Here is a very fine early brass, *c.* 1310, of a knight: a demi-effigy. Altar-tombs, with effigies in chancel, Sir Valentine Browne and wife and fifteen children, early seventeenth century; John Browne and two wives, about 1630.

Note in churchyard the tomb of a Baptist Nonconformist, Robert Shalder.

18¾	Bratoft Corner. Fork of roads, keep right.	3¾	At fork of roads at Bratoft Corner keep right.
18	Burgh-le-Marsh.	4½	Small town, deriving the first part of its name from being situated on the site of a Roman station. An exceptionally large tumulus stands near by. The town stands on a hill, conspicuous in the marshes. Here were once two churches: the remaining one is a fine Perpendicular building, with handsome pinnacled tower. Monuments of the Palmer family. Pulpit dated 1623; as also is the font-cover, a highly enriched work of good Renascence detail.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork leaving Burgh.

Miles from Mablethorpe		Miles from Wainfleet	
16½	Burgh Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. *Gunby St. Peter,* ☜	6	Church is modern, but contains good and interesting brasses: a knight of the Massingberd family, 1405, with lady. The whimsical economy of a much later descendant, Sir Thomas Massingberd, 1552, led to the old effigies being fitted with an inscription for himself and wife. The brass to William Lodyngton, 1419, shows him in his robes as a Judge of the Common Pleas.
15¾	Fork of 3 roads, keep right. DOWN	6¾	Keep to right at fork of three roads, at gates of Gunby Park. We now enter some very charmingly wooded country, with pretty villages.
14¾	Welton-le-Marsh. Forks of roads, keep left. LEVEL CROSSING.	7¾	Keep left at two forks of roads, leaving Welton-le-Marsh.
12¼	Willoughby.	10¼	The Willoughby de Eresby family take their name from this place, and from Eresby Hall, near Spilsby. Here was born Captain John Smith, the husband of the Indian princess, Pocahontas, *c.* 1570. Church is a large Perpendicular building.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads leaving Willoughby.
11¾	Willoughby Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	10¾	
11½	Fork of roads, keep right.	11	Keep right at fork of roads.
10¼	LEVEL CROSSING.	12¼	
8¾	Alford.	13¾	Small town. The fine Decorated church stands on a mound, thought to be an earthwork. Large altar-

Miles from Mablethorpe		Miles from Wainfleet	
			tomb, Sir Robert Christopher and wife, 1668, with effigies. A steam tramway runs hence to the rising little seaside place, Sutton-on-Sea, six miles right, where there are good sands.
	Sutton-on-Sea, 6 m. ☞ *Ulceby Cross*, 3 m.		
8	LEVEL CROSSING.	14½	
7¼	Saleby.	15¼	Church rebuilt. Effigy of a knight, 1302.
6½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Louth*, 9¾ m.	16	Keep right at fork of roads. Left to Louth, nine and three-quarters miles, see Route 54.)
5¾	Beesby. Fork of roads, keep left.	16¾	Keep left at fork of roads to Maltby.
4¾	Maltby-le-Marsh.	17¾	Church contains a thirteenth century cross-legged effigy of a knight, and a very fine sculptured fourteenth century font.
	MABLETHORPE.	22½	Modern seaside place, created by Great Northern Railway on a somewhat unattractive coast, which here has suffered for centuries from encroachment by the sea. The church is half mile inland. It is Early English, but has been altered and cut down, apparently in eighteenth century. Monuments include one to George Fitzwilliam, 1533. Brass : Elizabeth Fitzwilliam, 1522.

ROUTE 54. LOUTH TO MABLETHORPE

Miles from Mablethorpe		Miles from Louth	
16¼	LOUTH. *Lincolnshire.*		Leaving the town along Upgate and to left, past the Roman Catholic chapel, proceed up Newmarket and over railway bridge, and keep left at fork of roads.
16	Fork of roads, keep left. *Burwell*, 6¼ m. ☞	¼	

Miles from Mablethorpe		Miles from Louth	
14	Kenwick Lodge-gates. Fork of roads, keep left.	2¼	Keep left at fork, opposite the lodge gates of Kenwick Park, and cross the railway.
13½	Legbourne Railway Station.	2¾	
13	Legbourne.	3¼	The place-name is something of a singularity: the two syllables being a repetition, in different languages, of the word "stream," *i.e.*, the Norse "leake," and the Saxon "bourne". The church is Decorated.
11¾	North Reston.	4½	Here are three singular isolated artificial hills, and surrounded with a moat. They are thought to have been connected with a thirteenth century castle of the Bardolph family.
10¾	Castle Carlton.	5½	
10¼	South Reston.	6	
9¼	Cross-roads, keep left.	7	Keep left at cross-roads.
7½	Withern.	8¾	
6½	Woodthorpe Hall.	9¾	Tudor red-brick mansion. Here is a remarkable ancient oak, with a girth of forty-two feet.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Alford*, 2¼ m. ☞		Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Alford, two and a quarter miles.)
	MABLETHORPE.	16¼	(Described, p. 199.)

Route 55. LOUTH TO SALTFLEET

Miles from Saltfleet		Miles from Louth	
12	LOUTH. *Lincolnshire.*		Leaving the town along Upgate, and to left past the Roman Catholic chapel, proceed up Newmarket and over railway bridge, and keep left at fork of roads.
11¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Burwell*, 6¼ m. ☞	¼	

Miles from Saltfleet		Miles from Louth	
10	Fork of roads, keep left. *Withern*, 6½ m. ☞ LEVEL CROSSING.	2	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Withern, six and a half miles, see p. 200.)
	UP†		Short pitch.
3¼	Saltfleetby St. Peter.	8¾	Locally "Sollaby Sinper". Church rebuilt on a new site. Tower of former building stands half mile distant to north.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
2¾	Saltfleetby All Saints.	9¼	Church is a somewhat mouldy, dilapidated Early English and Perpendicular building, with Transitional-Norman chancel-arch.
2	Saltfleetby St. Clements.	10	Church rebuilt, partly with old materials, on new site.
1¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	10¼	Keep left at fork of roads.
	SALTFLEET.	12	Decayed ancient seaport on the mouth of the Withern Eau, a small stream forming the harbour.

ROUTE 56. GRANTHAM TO BOSTON. BY SLEAFORD

Miles from Boston		Miles from Grantham	
32¾	GRANTHAM. *Lincolnshire.* ("*Angel*" *inn.*) Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Grantham in northerly direction by Watergate, keep right into Chapel Street and Brook Street. At end of Brook Street keep left and again left at following fork of roads, road rising easily.
	UP†		
31¼	Manthorpe.	1½	Church is modern.
	DOWN		
	Cross the		
	Granta.		
	UP&DOWN		

Miles from Boston		Miles from Grantham	
30	Belton.	2¼	Pretty and well-ordered village. Here is Belton Park, with large mansion, a seat of Earl Brownlow. In park are some lakes, supplied by river Granta or Witham. Mansion was designed by Sir Christopher Wren. It has a private chapel, in which are carvings by Grinling Gibbons.

Belton Church is partly Norman and Early English, with much would-be Gothic work, added 1720. Curious octangular thirteenth century font, on four squat pillars. The eight arcaded sides display evil-looking priests of absurdly short proportions ; a griffin, etc. Monuments are numerous and interesting, including : Richard Brownlow, an official of the Court of Common Pleas, 1679, with son and wife ; Sir John Cust, Speaker of the House of Commons, 1768 ; Etheldreda Cust, 1778 ; Sir John Brownlow, Viscount Tyrconnel, 1754 ; the first Baron Brownlow, 1807 ; first Earl Brownlow, 1853, and two wives ; second Earl, 1867 ; and Viscount Alford.

29¼	Syston.	3½	Pretty village. Sharp and dangerous turns on reaching church, with high wall on left. Church is Norman and Early English. Syston Park adjoins that of Belton. Mansion, a large eighteenth century building, was formerly the home of the great Syston Park library, dispersed at auction, 1884.
	Keep right.		Keep right to Barkston.
28¾	Barkston-le-Willows.	4	Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with fine crocketed spire. Hagioscopes on either side of chancel : that on south side large, and curiously resembling a window. Latin inscription over south porch, inviting prayers on behalf of one Thomas Pacy.
	Keep left. Keep right. *Lincoln*, 20¼ m. straight on. UP†		Keep left out of Barkston and right into Honington (straight on to Lincoln, see pp. 182-185) bearing left up incline through village ; road winding. Church is heavy early Norman, with Early English chan-

Miles from Boston		Miles from Grantham	
27½	Honington.	5¼	cel and tower, and a Tudor chantry chapel filled with monuments of Hussey family.
27¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	5½	
25¾	Willoughby Hall.	7	
24¾	Ancaster.	8	Village situated on Roman road, the Ermine Way, which is known in Lincolnshire variously as the High Dyke, or "London Ramper," *i.e.*, "rampart". Ancaster was a Roman station: part of earthworks still to be traced. Many archæological finds have been made here.
			Church is Norman to Perpendicular.
			Keeping straight ahead from Ancaster, road rises lengthily, and then descends sharply to Wilsford.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads keep left.
23¼	*Wilsford.* ☞	9½	Interesting church, of Norman, Early English, and Decorated periods. Adjoining it is a fine old seventeenth century mansion. The building stone, called "Ancaster" stone, is quarried here.
22¾	LEVEL CROSSING.	10	
21	Rauceby Railway Station.	11¾	Village of Rauceby is one and three-quarters miles left.
20½	LEVEL CROSSING.	12¼	
19¾	Quarrington.	13	Church is of Decorated period.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
18½	SLEAFORD.	14¼	(Described, p. 213.)
	Lincoln, ☜ 17¼ m.		(See pp. 211-215.)
	Bourn, 17½ m. ☞		

Miles from Boston		Miles from Grantham	
			Leaving Sleaford, keep right at Handley Memorial, and thence straight ahead.
16½	Kirkby Thorpe.	16¼	Church is small building of all styles from Norman to Perpendicular.
13½	Heckington.	19¼	Here is a somewhat rare example of a church of great size and beauty, wholly in Decorated style.

It was built 1345-1380. The building is cruciform and clerestoried, with lofty tower and spire. The work was undertaken by Richard de Potesgrave, vicar, whose tomb, with mutilated effigy, is on north side of chancel. Here is exceptionally ornate Easter Sepulchre, considered to be the finest example in England, except perhaps that at Hawton, near Newark-on-Trent. It is sculptured with representations of groups about sepulchre of our Lord; and of the risen Saviour. Finely sculptured sedilia, etc. A crypt, called locally the "scaup-house" (*i.e.*, "skull-house"), exists beneath chancel. It was formerly a charnel-house.

	Great Hale, ½ m. ☞		Church is Early English and Decorated. Tower, plain and severe, is Saxon. Monuments: Robert Cawdron and three wives, 1605; Robert Cawdron and two wives and twenty children, 1652.
	Cross		Cross Midfodder Car drain.
	Midfodder Car.		
9½	East Heckington. (*Post Office.*)	23¼	
8¼	Swineshead Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	24½	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right.
	Cross		
	Hammond Beck.		
7	Swineshead.	25¾	At Swineshead North End, keep

Miles from Boston		Miles from Grantham	
	North End.		right. Thence to Boston (as pp. 181-182).
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	BOSTON. (*Market Place.*)	32¾	

Route 57. LONDON TO LINCOLN

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from London	
132¾	LONDON. (*General Post Office.*)		London to Norman Cross (as pp. 105-118).
56¾	Norman Cross. *Huntingdonshire.*	76	
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Stamford,* 13½ m.		At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Stamford, thirteen and a half miles, see pp. 118-123.)
55¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Yaxley.*	77	At fork of roads in one mile, keep left. Fine Decorated and Perpendicular clerestoried cruciform building, with lofty crocketed spire. District between this and Peterborough is busy brickmaking region.
	Turn right.		Crossing a railway bridge approaching Fletton, keep along second road to right.
51¾	Fletton.	81	Church is Norman and Decorated. Clerestoried nave. Lofty spire. At west of church is ancient cross inscribed RADVLF, FILIVS WILIELMI. Curious rude sculptures on south wall, supposed to have been brought from original Saxon cathedral of Medehamsted (*i.e.*, Peterborough.)
	Cross the Nene.		

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from London
	Enter Northamptonshire.	
51½	Peterborough Railway Station. Level Crossing.	81¼
51	Peterborough. (*Market Place.*)	81¾

Pop. 33,578. Cathedral city and important railway junction on western fringe of fenland. In Saxon times it was "Medehamsted". Here, in seventh century, was founded monastery of Sts. Peter, Paul, and Andrew : hence derivation of "Peterborough". Devastated by the Danes, Peterborough experienced a refounding *c.* A.D. 966, and the town became wealthy. At this time, so rich and splendid became the rebuilt Minster, that Peterborough was alternatively known as "Gildenburgh," *i.e.*, the "golden town". In 1069 the monastery was greatly injured and town burnt by Hereward the Wake, and the great abbey church and all its golden splendour and treasures perished subsequently by fire.

The Abbey was rebuilt from 1118 onwards under John de Seez and following Abbots ; and became the Cathedral in time of Henry VIII., when Abbey was suppressed. It is one of the most interesting in England, and retains a very large proportion of Norman work.

Cathedral lies picturesquely behind Norman and Perpendicular gateway of precincts, facing upon market-place, from which the clustered spirelets of West Front are seen. Total length, east and west, is 471 feet. General character of building is solemn Norman, but the west front, which is the first view usually obtained by visitors, is Early English, *c.* 1200-1222. This is unique and beautiful feature, the peculiar glory of Peterborough, consisting of deeply-recessed porch (what would in Italian Renascence be styled a "loggia"), formed by three enormous arches, supported on lofty and comparatively slender piers. The arches support three gables, in each of which is a wheel window. The wall space between is lavishly enriched with arcading, effigies, and sculptured ornament. Turrets and spirelets to right and left, complete the composition. The general effect is that of a deeply embayed front, affording on bright sunshiny days a fine picture of contrasting light and shade. In central bay is Early Perpendicular porch, added *c.* 1370. This is of itself a large building, with parvise-chamber over, containing cathedral library, but looks small in comparison with its spacious setting, to which it serves to give scale. It

appears to have been added for purpose of supporting tall piers, bending under heavy weight of gables. Entering Cathedral, a Late Norman nave (1155-1193) is disclosed, with massive piers flanked by engaged shafts, and surmounted by triforium and clerestory. The wooden twelfth-century roof is richly decorated in colours. Nave aisles are vaulted in stone. Transepts, chiefly c. 1155-1177, have their Norman gloom relieved by insertion of large Perpendicular windows. The heavy cushion capitals of piers dividing eastern aisles of transepts from main part, and the (1118-1133) archaic billet and other mouldings disclose an earlier period of Norman ; to which entire eastern end of cathedral, including choir, belongs. The Normans of this period built heavily and clumsily, but without much structural capacity ; hence the collapse in early times of many of their towers. The central tower of Peterborough Cathedral owes its insignificance to fear of builders that it would fall, as had those of Winchester and Ely. It was accordingly for most part removed, and the Decorated lantern, vaulted in the lighter material of wood, added. It was again rebuilt 1884-6. The vast sums expended in recent years on restorations proved that to the Norman and other ancient builders' lack of knowledge of strains and stresses was to be added the worse indictment of much "jerry building," interior of some of apparently substantial piers and walls proving on examination to be mere loose rubble.

Choir, although earlier Norman than nave, is of better proportions. Modern restorations and embellishments on very costly scale have altogether erred in superabundance of mosaic flooring which, together with the reredos of baldacchino type, contrasts strongly with the simpler, massive dignity of Norman surroundings. Choir ends eastward in apse. Beyond it, forming eastern termination of cathedral, is the so-styled "New Building," 1438-1528. now in use as morning chapel. It ranges from middle to late Perpendicular, and is beautifully and delicately vaulted in fan-vaulting.

Queen Katherine of Aragon, who died 1535, lies buried in north choir aisle ; the spot marked by a slab recently laid, with inscription. Monuments in cathedral are singularly few. On wall of west transept is the most curious of them ; to "Old Scarlett," the cathedral sexton, who died 1594, aged 98. This is a picture representing him in his working garb. Rhymed inscription on him.

Various picturesque remains in precincts.

There is little of interest save cathedral in Peterborough, which is a small place now increasing, with growing commonplace suburbs. The only ancient church is that of St. John

Baptist, of Perpendicular date. The Guildhall, adjoining, is stone building, with open arcaded ground floor, dating from 1671. It is a model of proportion and reserved dignity, with broad overhanging eaves and high-pitched roof : an architectural gem. Unfortunately, it is little appreciated at Peterborough, the Town Council having in recent years discussed its demolition.

Hotels : Saracen's Head (garage) ; Grand (garage) ; Angel ; Great Northern. Motor repairs : Rowe & Company, Cowgate.

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from London	
	Thrapston, 20½ m. *March*, 17½ m. *Thorney*, 7 m.		(See pp. 79-84.)
			(See p. 157.)
			Leaving Peterborough by Long Causeway, keep left at end of that thoroughfare, and then third turning to right, to Boroughbury and Lincoln Road.
48¼	Walton. *Paston*, ½ m.	84½	Fine Early English and Perpendicular church.
47½	Werrington.	85¼	Sharp turn left. Village lies chiefly right.
45¼	Glinton.	87½	Sharp turn left, then right. Village chiefly right. Church is chiefly Decorated, with thin lofty spire.
	Peakirk, 1 m.		*I.e.*, "Pega's Church," from Pega, sister of St. Guthlac, who *c.* A.D. 716 retired hither, into fens, and founded a religious house. Church is fine clerestoried Norman building, with Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular portions. Some little distance east is ancient chapel called "The Hermitage". St. Pega finally went to Rome, and died there.
44¼	Northborough.	88½	Church, with western bellcote, is Decorated, profusely enriched with the "ball flower" device.

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from London	
			Large south transept chapel, known as Claypole Chapel, more imposing than main body of church. Ancient manor house, in part, stands, and is mid-fourteenth century. Gatehouse and hall remain, the hall externally enriched with "ball flower". This was seat of De la Mare family.
44	Cuckoo Inn. Fork of roads, keep left. *Spalding*, 12 m. ☞ Cross the Welland. *Enter Lincolnshire.*	88¾	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Spalding, twelve miles, see pp. 151-153.)
42¼	Market Deeping *Market Place.*	90½	Small decayed market-town. Church of St. Guthlac is Early English and Perpendicular. Good sedilia in chancel. Low-side window, barred with iron. Ancient rectory was part of a religious house attached to Crowland Abbey. It retains fine refectory roof, of Decorated period.
	Crowland, 8 m. ☞ *Stamford*, 🚂 7½ m.		(See pp. 169-171.)
40¼	Langtoft.	92½	Road quite flat from Market Deeping. *I.e.*, the "long village". Fine Early English and Decorated church, with exceptionally beautiful details. Tower, curiously placed at end of north aisle, is Early English and Perpendicular, with Perpendicular spire. Combined Easter Sepulchre and aum-

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from London	
			bry in chancel. A handsome chantry, of Decorated period, opens from south of chancel. Monument, Elizabeth Moulesworth, 1648. Picturesque gateway and avenue of old manor house of Hyde family.
	Cross North Drove Drain.		Road has now come fairly into Lincolnshire fen district, and henceforward crosses a long succession of drains and dykes, which carry off the surface water from these levels.
39	Baston. Cross the Glen.	93¾	Church, chiefly Perpendicular, with west bellcote. Cross river Glen.
37	Thurlby.	95¾	Church, overhung by a huge tree, is dedicated to St. Firmin, bishop of Amiens, martyr, A.D. 303. It is Early Norman, perhaps even Saxon in parts, with transepts and Early English chancel, altered in Perpendicular period. Norman tower and squat Decorated spire. Curious Early English font.
			Near church, and running north and south, is the ancient Carr Dyke, the Roman main drain of these Lincolnshire old-time swamps. It ran a distance of some fifty-five miles, between the river Nene, near Peterborough, Market Deeping, and the river Witham, at Washingborough, near Lincoln. Parts of it are now somewhat obscure, but this portion at Thurlby is the most perfect, showing almost the original width of some fifty feet.
	Level Crossing.		Approaching Bourn, pass over level crossing at railway station.

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from London	
34¾	BOURN.	98	Pop. 4344. Bourn, or Bourne: the Post Office spells the place-name with a final "e," the railway company without it. Ancient market-town, standing where the "forest" (*i.e.*, the upland) and the fen districts of Lincolnshire meet. Name derives from its clear water springs. In a field at the west end of the town is a spring called "Peter's Pool," or "Well Head," the water from which flows in a strong stream eastwards, driving three mills within half a mile from its source, and is called the Bourne Eau; joining the river Glen at Tongue End. From this stream the town is supposed to derive its name. Here was an Augustine abbey. This, except nave, now parish church, has wholly disappeared, as also the ancient castle, of which only the mound remains. Church is Norman and Early English, with clerestory added in Perpendicular period, and upper stage of south tower then built. Font bears black-letter inscription: "Jesus est nomen quod est super omne nomen".

Here, by tradition, was born Hereward the Wake, whose very existence over-sceptical antiquaries are perversely disposed to doubt. The great Cecil, Lord Burghley, progenitor of the little Cecils of our own time, was born at Bourn, as also was Dr. Dodd, executed for forgery, 1777.

The railway station was unique among railway stations. It is the "Old Red Hall," an Elizabethan manor-house of the Digby family, and associated with Gunpowder Plot. Railway was slightly diverted in the making, in order to save it. A new station was erected a few years ago.

Hotels: Angel; Crown. Motor repairs: Heighton, Limited.

	Stamford, 10¾ m.		(See pp. 172-173)
	Spalding, 10¾ m. ☞		(See pp. 163-164.)
32¼	Morton.	100½	Fine cruciform church, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. Tower is striking and lofty. Sedilia in chancel. Perpendicular font, decorated with emblems of crucifixion.
31¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *Boston*, 24 m. ☞	101½	At fork of roads, past cross-roads, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Boston, twenty-four miles, see pp. 173-174.) Moderate rise and sharp descent, with further sharp rise, after passing road to Rippingale.

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from London	
30¼	*Rippingale*, ½ m.	102½	Fine church, chiefly Decorated, with lofty Perpendicular tower. Large assortment of monuments: including two cross-legged effigies, thirteenth century, ascribed to Guy and Goband, lords of manor in that period. Effigy, fourteenth century, of ecclesiastic, with a book on his body. Fine monument, fourteenth century, of Lady Goband, etc.
27¾	Aslackby.	105	Locally "Aselby". Here was a Preceptory of Knights Templars, of which the round church fell, *c.* 1800. The fine tower remains.
			Sharply undulating.
26¾	*Laughton*, ¼ m.	106	Church is Transitional-Norman to Perpendicular. Fine brass, *c.* 1400, of a Knight of Dalison (formerly D'Alençon) family, placed on the altar-tomb of William and George Dalison, 1546-9.
			Steep winding descent, with final rise through Folkingham.
25¾	Folkingham.	107	Small derelict town, decayed since end of coaching age. Church, conspicuously set on a hill, has fine tall Perpendicular tower. Body of building is Early English and Decorated. Fine Perpendicular rood-screen, of great elaboration.
			Leaving Folkingham, keep right past "Greyhound" inn, road descending and bearing left, then rising, and finally down to Osbournby.
24	*Grantham*, 11 m. *Swineshead*, 13 m.	108¾	(See pp. 179-181.)

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from London	
22¾	Osbournby.	110	Church is chiefly Decorated, with Transitional-Norman font. Fine Decorated sedilia in chancel. Very fine and interesting series of Perpendicular carved bench-ends.
21¾	Aswarby. Keep left.	111	Keep sharp to left.
19¾	*Cross a stream.* Keep right.	113	Crossing a stream, road turns abruptly right to Silk Willoughby.
19¼	Silk Willoughby.	113½	Prefix "Silk" derives from hamlet of Silksby, and was added to distinguish this Willoughby from Scott Willoughby, four miles south. Church is chiefly Decorated, with Perpendicular chancel. South door is decorated with the "ball-flower" ornament. Striking tower and spire. It is a large and fine building, retaining its ancient bench-ends, a Decorated chancel screen, Jacobean pulpit, etc. The lofty niche in chancel was for a processional cross. Font is Late Norman, with intersecting arcade design and rosette-like ornaments.
17½	Level Crossing.	115¼	Bearing right and then left over level crossing at Sleaford railway station, town of Sleaford is entered.
17¼	Sleaford. (*Market Place.*)	115½	Pop. 6428. The little river Slea, whence place-name derives, is now a stream of small significance. Town owed its old-time importance, and the beautiful church owes its size and beauty, to Sleaford having been from time of Remigius, first Bishop of Lincoln, the manorial property of the See. Here was also the Bishop's castle, of which scarcely anything remains. The town at present is neat and tidy, rather than picturesque. Church is chiefly Decorated, about 1370, and is a very large and lofty cruciform building, with west tower and lofty spire. Spire, destroyed by lightning 1884, has been rebuilt. A transverse Perpendicular inverted arch at west end of north aisle was added

to counteract a settlement. Chancel is poor Perpendicular, but there is a noble rood-screen, of great boldness and beauty. Lower stages of the tower are Transitional-Norman. Curious monumental inscriptions on exterior walls : to Richard Dokke, under east window, and to William and Elizabeth Harebeter, under west window of south aisle. Many monuments of Carre family, merchants, of which oldest is brass to George Carre and wife, 1521.

The series eloquently attests rise, financially and socially, of the Carres ; proceeding with alabaster altar-tombs of Robert Carre, 1590 ; Sir Edward and wife, 1618 ; and marble monument of Sir Robert, 1682. A bust of Sir Edward, the last of his race, concludes the set. Here is an ancient desk, with chained books.

Vicarage has date, 1568, on one of its gables.

Hotels : Bristol Arms (garage) ; Old White Hart (garage) ; Lion. Motor repairs : Holland Brothers, Motor Works, Boston Road (garage).

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from London	
16	Holdingham.	116¾	Here was born Richard de Haldingam, who about 1314 made the curious "Mappa Mundi" still preserved in Hereford Cathedral. It is supposed to be the oldest map in existence, and includes a representation of the Day of Judgment and other things that do not commonly come within the purview of the cartographer.
15¼	Leasingham.	117½	Leasingham Church tower is Transitional-Norman, surmounted by a lofty Decorated spire. Here is an hour-glass stand. The road between Leasingham and Lincoln crosses the lonely expanse of Lincoln Heath, formerly a dreary uncultivated waste, haunted by footpads and highwaymen. This sixteen-miles solitude was long without proper roads, and many were the travellers who perished in snow and storm on the almost trackless wild, as the

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from London	
			burial registers of neighbouring villages abundantly bear witness.
4¼	*Dunston Pillar.*	128½	Dunston Pillar, the prominent monumental-looking tower on the right hand, eleven miles from Leasingham, is 100 feet in height, and was built by Sir Francis Dashwood in 1751, to serve as a lighthouse by night and a signpost by day, to guide strayed wayfarers. The statue of George III. which now crests it, replaced the lantern in 1810.
1¾	Cross Cliff Hill,	131	In a further two and a half miles the road descends the steep and dangerous Cross Cliff Hill, and enters High Street, Lincoln, by Bar Gate bridge, across the Sincil Dyke.
	D *Gradient* 1 in 10.		
	Cross the Sincil Dike.		
	Cross Great Gowts Drain.		
	LEVEL CROSSINGS. Cross the Witham.		
	LINCOLN.	132¾	

Pop. 57,294. Lincoln, one of the most interesting and picturesque among English cathedral cities, is the representative of an important Roman town, known as *Lindum Colonia*, whose remains are still prominently seen in the busy and increasing city of the twentieth century. The Roman town itself was established on the site of a British settlement known as *Llyn dun* (*i.e.*, the hill-fort on the lake or mere), a name it shared with the original title of London. Thus the present name of Lincoln enshrines its British and Roman origin. The situation of the city is singularly effective, on a hill considerable in itself and rendered the more striking by

overlooking vast fenland levels. The Cathedral (or "Minster," as it is locally styled) occupies the apex of this "sovereign hill," and forms a noble and effective picture, near and far. The river Witham, flowing through the city, forms with its subsidiary "delphs," "gowts," and "dikes," an additional picturesque feature.

Lincoln, in common with much of East Anglia, became an easy prey to the Danish invaders of the ninth century, and was largely in Danish hands at the time of the Conquest, when William the Conqueror founded his great castle here, 1068, for the consolidation of his rule. The castle is of earlier foundation than the cathedral, by about four years; for the original site of the Bishopric of Lindsey, founded at Stow, eleven miles north-west, in A.D. 678, had been laid waste by the Northmen, c. A.D. 870; and the capital of the then vast diocese was placed, for sake of security, in the extreme south, at Dorchester-on-Thames. Thus it happened that when the firm rule of the Conqueror brought back a sense of safety, the cathedral-city was established here in 1072, and the new cathedral was built on the hilltop, immediately adjoining the fortress. The bishop who effected this transference was he who is generally styled "Remigius," a Latinised form of Rémi. He was, in fact, one of William's fellow Frenchmen, and had been Almoner of the Benedictine monastery at Fécamp. He died in 1092, at the moment of the completion of his new cathedral, of which we still have remaining only the central portion of the massive west front; the rest having been rebuilt within 130 years.

The approach along the High Street of Lincoln, towards the Castle and Minster, prominent ahead on the hilltop, is full of interest. (The street is a busy one, apt to be crowded, and has electric tramways on the stud system.) On the way we pass, on right, the church of St. Botolph, rebuilt 1721, and subsequently modernised. Then, also on right, St. Peter-at-Gowts, whose grim tower, retaining much of the rude stark manner generally associated with Saxon work, has also the characteristic Saxon belfry windows, divided by early baluster-shafts, similar to those of St. Benet's, Cambridge; St. Michael's, Oxford; Earl's Barton church, and numerous others generally accepted as of the pre-Conquest period.

Also on right, approaching the Midland Railway, is the interesting Late Norman house called "John of Gaunt's Stables," really the Hall of the Guild of St. Mary. On the opposite side of the street are some ancient houses, among them the fourteenth-century building called "John of Gaunt's Palace".

Passing the inconvenient level crossings of the Midland and Great Northern Railways, the stern tower of St. Mary-le-

Wigford is seen on right. It remains to this day uncertain which of the several meanings that may be applied to "Wigford" was first attached to this name, but it is perhaps derived from the Danish "vik," signifying a creek; the Witham and the basin called Brayford Harbour being close at hand. The district south of it, formerly suburban, was however known as "Wickerford," which may have originated in the Saxon "wick," indicating a village. A third choice is from the Middle-English "wicke," *i.e.*, marshy. The tower of St. Mary-le-Wigford greatly resembles that of St. Peter-at-Gowts, but is crested with Perpendicular additions. Note an ancient stone at side of doorway, with two inscriptions: one in Latin to Sacer and Quintus, sons of Bruscus and his wife Carssouna, considered to be of the first century of the Christian era; the other Saxon, which has been translated: "Eirtig had me built and endowed to the praise of Christ and St. Mary". The body of the church is Early English and Decorated. St. Benedict's Church is an ivy-covered building no longer used. The High Bridge crossing the Witham, to which we now come, has houses built on the west or left-hand side. On the right the picturesque obelisk of the conduit, built 1763, stands on the site of a chapel, dedicated to St. Thomas of Canterbury, which formerly stood on the bridge. The fifteenth century stone gateway, known as the "Stone Bow," spanning the High Street, is now reached. It marks the ancient south limits of the city in Roman times. The large room over it is the Guildhall. St. Peter-at-Arches church, seen on right after passing the Stone Bow, dates from 1724. The road now ascends to the castle and cathedral, past the appropriately-named "Strait," and up the equally well named "Steep Hill". Here is the extremely interesting Norman house called the "Jew's House". From it the Jewess Belaset was dragged and executed in 1290, for clipping coin. An equally interesting Late Norman house higher up is known as that of "Aaron the Jew".

The Cathedral or "Minster," to style it by the generally received name, is now reached. The "Minster Yard" forms a less effective setting to this lovely architectural composition than the usual widespreading green closes surrounding English cathedrals; being comparatively small and hemmed in by houses, while a good deal of the north side of the Minster is hidden from public view by the Deanery and its gardens.

The total length of the Minster is 524 feet. The west front first meets the stranger's gaze and discloses the surviving Norman work of Remigius, together with the Late Norman additions of Bishop Alexander, and the Early English completion by Bishop Hugh of Wells, 1209-1235. It is a mass of heavy

walling, its clumsiness only modified, not altogether disguised, by the elaborate Early English panelling. It is a work forming a singularly contradictory introduction to a cathedral otherwise so well balanced in all its parts and graceful in all the delicate beauty of the Early English style.

The Minster as a whole was built in the time of St. Hugh of Lincoln, a French Carthusian monk of Grenoble, who became Bishop in 1186, and died 1200. It was not his work in the sense that William of Wykeham's rebuilding of Winchester Cathedral was personal to himself. Wykeham was architect as well as ecclesiastic. Hugh of Lincoln employed an architect, whose name has survived. He was one Geoffrey de Noiers, who in spite of his name, appears to have been an Englishman. To this great craftsman we owe the design and a good deal of the execution, of nave and aisles, the transepts, and the Choir. That supremely beautiful work, the "Angel Choir," so called from the decorative figures of angels which fill the spandrels of the triforium, was built as an eastward extension of the original choir, especially to enshrine the remains of St. Hugh. It was in progress between 1260-1280, and marks the merging of the simply beautiful Early English style into the richer Decorated phase of Gothic architecture. It is not so much a new design as an elaboration of the original.

The Chapter House and the Cloisters are on the north side. The Chapter House is of beautiful proportions, inside and out. It is a polygonal structure, roughly appearing round to the eye, and picturesquely detached from the main building, with peaked roof and effective flying-buttresses. It is of the purest Early English, about 1220. The interior discloses a ten-sided building, vaulted from a central clustered shaft and from subsidiary shafts in each angle. The windows are tall and lofty lancets, in pairs. The Cloisters were rebuilt between 1290-1315, and are therefore in the Decorated style. The north side, however, with the Library above, was rebuilt by Sir Christopher Wren, 1675, in a Palladian style.

The very beautiful central tower of the Minster is chiefly of the Decorated period, 1307-11 ; and the two western towers, only in degree less beautiful, are in the Perpendicular style, 1360-1400. The two very noble circular windows : the so-called "Bishop's Eye" in the south transept, and the "Dean's Eye" in the north transept, should be noticed. The Galilee Porch, projecting westwards from the south transept, was built *c.* 1230. There are various small chapels, added in the Perpendicular period, but there is little in that style at Lincoln.

It is one of the ironies of history that this great Minster rebuilt by St. Hugh, with its retro-choir added to fittingly house

his shrine, has been deprived of all memorials to him. His shrine was demolished in the time of Henry VIII., and no one knows what became of his remains.

Under the great east window of the Angel Choir are monuments to Bishop Burghersh, 1320-1340, and Robert Burghersh, father of above, and of Bartholomew, Lord Burghersh, 1355, whose very fine recessed tomb, with effigy, is in the wall of the north-east angle, built into the beautiful Early Decorated arcading, which was somewhat brutally cut away to receive it.

A modern monument under the south side of the great east window, marks the site of one erected here to Queen Philippa, consort of Edward I. The original was destroyed in the seventeenth century. Next to it are those to Nicholas de Cantelupe, third Baron Cantelupe, 1355; and Prior Wymbysh, 1478. The Fleming Chantry, built by Bishop Fleming, 1419-1431, is on north side of the Angel Choir. He was founder of Lincoln College, Oxford. An effigy of him rests on an altar-tomb, and underneath is a dreadful figure intended to represent him after death. Opposite, on south side, is the Russell Chantry, built by Bishop Russell, 1480-1494. The altar-tomb within had a brass, but it has disappeared. Near by is the chantry of Bishop Longland, 1521-1547. The four tombs in a row behind the reredos, counting from north, are: the supposed tomb of St. Hugh, erected *c.* 1664; Bishop Fuller, 1667-75; Bishop Gardiner, 1694-1705; and Sub-Dean Gardiner, 1732. The recent elaborately canopied tomb, with effigy, is that of Bishop Wordsworth, 1868-1885. Here also is the altar-tomb, with effigy, of Dean Butler, 1894.

There are some few other monuments of lesser importance. The miserere seats in the Choir date from about 1376, and are rich in grotesque and humorous carvings. The font is one of the several interesting black basalt fonts imported from Tournai in Belgium, in the eleventh century. The finest example is that in Winchester Cathedral. Others are found at St. Peter's, Ipswich; St. Mary Bourne and East Meon, Hampshire, and St. Michael, Southampton.

The Castle is now used as the County Gaol. The Bishop's Palace, after many vicissitudes, is again in use by the Bishop, having been restored by the late Bishop King. It is entered by a Late Perpendicular gateway. Its chief feature is the Great Hall, built by Bishop Hugh of Wells, 1220. The group of buildings known as the Vicar's Court is of the Decorated period, with picturesque features.

At the north end of the Castle and Minster precincts, through the street called Bailgate, is the so-called "Newport Arch," a most interesting survival of the Roman city: nothing less than

the ancient northern gateway. The road still runs through the archway, which has a smaller arch beside it. It is the only surviving Roman city gate in England still spanning a road in daily use: that of the Balkerne Gate at Colchester being in a mere obscure lane.

Lincoln is now a place busy in engineering works and other modern commercial developments.

Hotel: Great Northern (garage). Motor repairs: R. M. Wright and Company, 12 Newland.

Route 58. MELTON MOWBRAY TO LOUGHBOROUGH

Miles from Loughborough		Miles from Melton Mowbray	
19½	MELTON MOWBRAY. *Leicestershire.* (*Market Place.*) Cross the		Proceeding from market-place along Cornhill, keep left at next turning, descending Leicester Street to river.
	Cross the Canal.		Crossing river and canal, avoid left-hand turning, road then rising.
16	Fork of roads, keep left. Brooksby.	3½	At fork of roads keep left. Church is Decorated. Monument, Sir William Villiers, Bart., and wife, 1711. Brooksby Hall is adjacent to the church.
11¾	Rearsby.	7¾	
9½	Syston.	10	
9	Syston Railway Station.	10½	(After crossing the railway bridge, turn sharp right straight on to Leicester, four and a half miles, see p. 221.)
	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Leicester*, 4½ m.		Keep straight on, over cross-roads. The roads running right and left are the Fosse Way.

Miles from Loughborough		Miles from Melton Mowbray	
	Lincoln, m. ☞		
	Cross the Canal.		Cross canal and river Soar.
	Cross the Soar.		
7	Wanlip.	12½	Wanlip Hall on left.
	Turn left.		Road now rises to main Leicester and Loughborough road, where turn left.
	LOUGHBOROUGH.	19½	(To Loughborough, see pp. 27-29.)

Route 59. LEICESTER TO GRANTHAM

Miles from Grantham		Miles from Leicester	
30¾	LEICESTER. *Leicestershire.* (*Clock Tower.*)		Proceeding to Belgrave Gate (electric tramways) keep right at fork in one and a quarter miles.
29½	Fork of roads, keep right.	1¼	
27½	Thurmaston.	3¼	
26½	Fork of roads, keep right.	4¼	At fork of roads keep right.
	Newark, 30 m.		(Left along Fosse Way to Newark, thirty miles, see pp. 224-226.)
26¼	Syston Railway Station.	4½	
25¾	Syston.	5	
23½	Rearsby.	7¼	
	Brooksby.		
	Cross the		Steeply down. Loose surface on descent.
	Canal.		

Miles from Grantham		Miles from Leicester	
	Cross the Wreake.		Keep right from river, into Melton Mowbray, along Leicester Street to Cornhill and market place.
15¾	Melton Mowbray. *Nottingham*, 18¼ m. *Oakham*, 10¼ m. ☞	15	(Melton Mowbray described, p. 41.) (See pp. 38-43.)
			Leaving Melton, proceed from market-place straight ahead by Sherrard Street.
	Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the Seald.		At fork of roads keep left.
			Short steep pitch.
14¼	Thorpe Arnold.	16½	The church is mostly modern. It contains a weirdly sculptured Norman font, representing a personage in Roman helmet doing battle with dragons.
10½	Waltham-on-the Wolds.	20¼	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Short descent and rise. Steep gradients. At fork of roads keep right.
	D *Gradient* 1 in 10.		Rough series of descents and rises of varying lengths, to Croxton Kerrial, or Keyrial.
	Croxton Hill, D *Gradient* 1 in 11.		
7	Croxton Keyrial.	23¾	The village takes the second part of its name from Bertram de

Miles from Grantham		Miles from Leicester	
			Criol, an ancient lord of the manor.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads keep left.
	Enter Lincolnshire.		Long descent, steep gradients, to Denton.
3¾	Denton.	27	A medicinal spring exists in Denton Park. Church is Perpendicular, almost wholly rebuilt.
	Belvoir Castle, ☜¼ m.		Seat of Duke of Rutland, standing on a height in midst of extensive and beautiful park, commanding wide views over the rich Vale of Belvoir. A castle was built here by Robert de Todeni, in time of William the Conqueror. He also built Abbey of Belvedeir, of which only scantiest traces remain. From Todeni the estate passed to de Roos family, and thence, *c.* 1500, to Sir Robert Manners, whose son became first Earl of Rutland. The Earldom was elevated to Dukedom, 1703. Castle, after many alterations, was destroyed by the Parliament, but rebuilt 1668. Rebuilt by Wyatt 1801-16, in the worst taste of would-be Gothic, but almost wholly destroyed by fire, on the eve of completion. It was then again rebuilt, and so exists to this day, a melancholy example of how easily vast sums may be expended, and yet how difficult it is to command a satisfactory result. The size of Belvoir Castle is enormous (length 252 feet). The great Round Tower resembles in outline that of Windsor, but Belvoir looks best from a distance.
2½	Harlaxton.	28¼	Very pretty village. Church is Norman to Perpendicular. There are Perpendicular chapels north and south of chancel. Monumental effigies of a civilian and wife, *c.* 1410.
	GRANTHAM. (*"Angel" inn.*)	30¾	(Described, p. 128.)

Route 59A. LEICESTER TO NEWARK AND LINCOLN

THE FOSSE WAY

This road between Six Hills and Saxondale fell into disuse from want of repair but a grant has been obtained from the Road Board and the road is now being reinstated and will shortly be complete.

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from Leicester	
50	LEICESTER. *Leicestershire.* (*Clock Tower.*)		Proceeding by Belgrave Gate (electric tramways), keep right at fork in one and a quarter miles.
48¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	1¼	
46¾	Thurmaston.	3¼	
45¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Melton Mowbray,* 10¾ m.	4¼	At fork of roads at commencement of Syston, keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Melton, ten and three-quarters miles, see pp. 221-222.)
45½	Syston. Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Melton Mowbray,* 10½ m. *Loughborough,* 9 m.	4½	(See p. 220. Route 58.) Keep straight on, and under the Midland Railway, avoiding all cross roads, to Newark.
	Cross the Wreake.		
43½	Ratcliffe on the Wreake.	6½	The church, erected in 1310, is of stone, and in the Early English style. Road rises.
			Ratcliffe College R.C. Public School on the left. Road undulates and gradually rises to Six Hills.
39¼	Six Hills. (*Durham Ox Inn.*)	10¾	

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from Leicester	
	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Melton Mowbray*, 7¾ m. ☞ *Loughborough*, 🚂 7¼ m. *Enter Nottinghamshire.*		Keep straight on. Road undulates.
36½	Cross-roads, keep straight on.	13½	At second cross-roads beyond Six Hills is the site of the Roman Station "*Vernometum*". Tumulus on left hand.
	Willoughby on the Wolds, 🚂 ¼ m.		The church is of stone in the Early Decorated style and contains seven fine monuments of the Willoughby family. Road descends gradually and passes under the Midland Railway.
34¼	Widmerpool. (*New Inn.*) Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Nottingham*, 🚂 9½ m. *Melton Mowbray*, 9¼ m. ☞ *Kettering*, 40 m. ☞	15¾	(See pp. 35-43.)
29¼	Cross the Grantham Canal.	20¾	Keep straight on avoiding all cross-roads.
28¾	*Cropwell Butler*, ¼ m. ☞	21¼	
27¾	Moothouse Pit.	22¼	Moothouse Pit, a clearly defined hole or hollow of great antiquity.
27¼	Saxondale. Cross-roads, keep straight on.	22¾	Road rises and then falls, crossing the Nottingham and Grantham road and joining the Nottingham and Lincoln road, see pp. 47-48.

Miles from Lincoln		Miles from Leicester	
	Nottingham, 9 m. *Grantham*, 15¾ m.		(See pp. 226-230.)
15¾	Newark.	34¼	Proceed straight ahead.
	LINCOLN. *Lincolnshire.* (*Stonebow.*)	50	(See pp. 47-48.)

Route 60. NOTTINGHAM TO GRANTHAM

Miles from Grantham		Miles from Nottingham	
24¾	NOTTINGHAM. *Nottinghamshire.* (*Market Place.*) Cross the Trent.		Proceeding along Lister Gate (electric tramways) and across railway bridge at top of Carrington Street, continue by Arkwright Street to Trent Bridge, where the broad river Trent is crossed. Then turn sharp to left, leaving Notts County cricket ground on right.
	Fork of roads, Turn left.		
	Melton Mowbray, 17¼ m. *Loughborough*, 13¾ m.		(Left-hand road ahead goes to Melton Mowbray, seventeen and a quarter miles, see pp. 41-43.) (See pp. 45-47.)
23½	West Bridgford.	1¼	Suburb of Nottingham. After passing under Midland Railway keep right at fork.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
22	Cross the Grantham Canal.	2¾	Humpbacked canal bridge.
20¾	Basingfield.	4	
18¾	Radcliffe-on-Trent.	6	The river scenery along the Trent is here of a superior order, and continues for some distance of

Miles from Grantham		Miles from Nottingham	
			a very pleasing character. An old local rhyme, indeed, declares :— *"The fairest mile within the Vale Is that 'twixt Bingham and Saxondale."*
	Saxondale Hill,		The "vale" in question is the beautiful Vale of Belvoir, a great corn-growing district.
16¼	Saxondale.	8½	Wayside hamlet.
16	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Leicester*, 22¾ m. ☞ *Lincoln*, 27¼ m.	8¾	At cross-roads keep straight on. Road running right and left is ancient Fosse Way.
			Easy rise and fall to Bingham.
15¼	Bingham Road Railway Station.	9½	
14½	Bingham.	10¼	Decayed market town, quite off the main stream of traffic since end of the coaching age. The fine Early English and Decorated church is cruciform, with a stone spire of great charm. Effigy of thirteenth century mail-clad knight in vestry. Here was born in 1811 Robert Lowe, afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer and Viscount Sherbrooke. He was son of the rector.
	Turn right. Turn left. Cross the Smite. Turn right.		Turn right, and then left in Bingham. Cross the Smite and then turn right on approaching Whatton.
12	Whatton.	12¾	The church is dedicated to St. John of Beverley. It is Early English and Decorated, but has been greatly modernised. Monu-

Miles from Grantham		Miles from Nottingham	
			ments : Robert de Whatton, canon of Welbeck, fourteenth century. Altar-tomb, with effigy, Sir Richard de Whatton, fourteenth century ; Sir Hugh de Newmarsh, *c.* 1400, etc. Here is a Burne-Jones and Morris window. The bells of Whatton are exceptionally fine, and are referred to in a local rhyme :—
			" Colston's cracked pancheons, Screveton's egg-shells, Bingham's tro-rollers, and Whatton's merry bells."
	DOWN Fork of roads, keep left.		Moderate descent to fork of roads, where keep left.
	UP † Elton. *Enter Leicestershire.*		Steep incline to Elton.
10		14¾	
	DOWN Bottesford Railway Station.		Moderate descent from Elton. Poor surface.
7¾		17	
7¼	Bottesford. *Belvoir Castle*, 3½ m.	17½	Picturesque village, greatly resorted to as the readiest way by which Belvoir Castle may be reached. Church is a large building, of Decorated and Early Perpendicular periods. Chancel rebuilt 1630. Low tower, with very lofty crocketed spire. Font is a curious octangular affair, with deeply recessed panels, designed and sculptured in imitation of Gothic work. It is good by intention, rather than in execution. Carolean pulpit and reading desk, 1631. But Bottesford Church is rather a tomb-house of the Manners family and other owners of Belvoir Castle, than a place of worship, and is a perfect museum of mortuary art. Many of the monuments came from Belvoir Priory. They include : diminutive Purbeck marble effigy, eighteen inches long, representing William de Albini, 1231. It originally marked the spot

where his heart was buried ; slab to Robert de Roos, 1310. (The inscription was cut in sixteenth century.) Effigy of lady of de Roos family, fourteenth century ; altar-tomb in alabaster, with effigy, Sir William de Ros, K.G., 1413, with Collar of the Garter, and gartered leg ; similar tomb, with effigy, John, Lord de Roos, 1421. Brasses : Henry de Codyngton, rector, 1404, a very fine example ; John Freeman, rector, 1420 ; first Earl of Rutland, of Manners family, with wife and children, 1543, very fine ; second Earl, 1563, and one son, a cleric : third Earl, 1587 ; fourth Earl, 1588 ; fifth Earl, 1612. Monument, of enormous size, to sixth Earl, 1632, and two wives and three children. Statues of sixth and seventh Earls, 1641, 1679.

Belvoir Castle, seat of Duke of Rutland, is three and a half miles right (see p. 223).

Miles from Grantham		Miles from Nottingham	
	Cross the Devon.		
6¼	*Muston.* ☞	18½	Church is Early English and Decorated. Fine bench ends.
	Enter Lincolnshire.		
	DOWN		Long descent to Sedgebrook.
4¼	☜ *Sedgebrook.*	20½	Church is Early English and Perpendicular, of a florid style. Incised slab to Dorothy Markham, 1494. Carolean pulpit, 1634.
	Barrowby Hill,		Road rises Barrowby Hill, a steep climb. At crest keep left. Extensive view over rich Vale of Belvoir.
	D UP†		
	Gradient 1 in 12.		
2¼	*Barrowby.* ☞	22½	Church is chiefly Decorated. Fine Perpendicular font. Brasses : Nicholas Deen and wife, 1470 ; James Deen and wife, 1508. Monument : Dr. Hurst, chaplain to Charles I., deprived of living, restored 1661, and died 1674.
	DOWN		Long descent. Rough surface.
	Cross a stream.		Crossing a stream, road rises short steep pitch and thence

Miles from Grantham		Miles from Nottingham	
			descends somewhat smartly to Grantham ; winding freely. At foot take second turn to right (North Street) and thence right into Watergate Street.
	GRANTHAM. (*"Angel" inn.*)	24¾	(Described, p. 128.)

Route 61. SLEAFORD TO HOLBEACH

Miles from Holbeach		Miles from Sleaford	
26¾	SLEAFORD. *Lincolnshire.* (*Market Place.*)		Leaving Sleaford by South Gate and past Handley Memorial, keep left into Boston Road.
24¾	Kirkby Laythorpe.	2	
21¾	Heckington.	5	The church of St. Andrews is a cruciform building of stone in Decorated style. Exterior extremely rich in architecture, while interior comparatively plain and unadorned, except chancel. Here is one of the finest Easter sepulchres remaining in England.
17¾	East Heckington. Swineshead	9	
16¾	Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the Hammond Beck.	10	
15½	Swineshead. *North End.* keep straight on. *Boston,* ☜ 7 m.	11¼	At Swineshead North End keep straight on. (Left-hand road goes to Boston, seven miles.)
14¾	Swineshead. (*Market Place.*)	12	The great navigable Forty Foot drain passes near the parish. Church chiefly Decorated and Perpendicular containing a copy of Rubens' "Taking down from the Cross". An ancient cross stands

Miles from Holbeach		Miles from Sleaford	
			in the market place and the old stocks are still in existence. About a quarter of a mile north-east of the town is a circular Danish encampment called the "Man-war-ings". King John after the loss of his baggage in the Wash took refuge here. The curfew is regularly tolled at 8 P.M.
13¾	Swineshead. *South End.*	13	
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		At cross-roads keep straight on, into a rough and narrow road.
12	Fork of roads, keep right. Fork of roads, keep left.	14¾	At successive forks of roads keep right and then left.
11¼	Wigtoft.	15½	Fine Norman to Perpendicular church, with spire.
			Keep straight ahead to Sutterton.
9¾	Sutterton.	17	
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		At cross-roads keep straight on, and keep to right of Sutterton church.
	Boston, 6¼ m. *Spalding*, 10 m.		(See pp. 153-156).
9¼	Algarkirk.	17½	*I.e.*, "Alfgar's Church," from Earl Alfgar, slain at battle of Stow Green, A.D. 870. The church stands in park. It is very large and very beautiful cruciform and clerestoried building, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, elaborately restored, perhaps in too showy a fashion. Brass: Nicholas Robertson, merchant, 1498, and two wives.
8½	Algarkirk Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	18¼	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		At fork of roads, just past level crossing, keep left.

Miles from Holbeach		Miles from Sleaford	
7½	Fork of roads, keep left.	19¼	At fork of roads keep left.
5¾	Fossdyke.	21	Modern red brick church, with lofty spire. Decorated font, with tall oaken cover of Perpendicular design.
	Fossdyke Bridge Cross the Welland.		Bear right to Fossdyke Bridge, crossing river Welland. The picturesque old timber Fossdyke Bridge of 5 spans has now (June, 1911) given place to a new iron swing-bridge.
1¾	Holbeach Clough.	25	
	Keep left.		Here keep left at "Old Saracen's Head," and again right at "New Saracen's Head," then in quarter mile right.
	Keep left.		
1¼	Keep right.	25¼	
	HOLBEACH.	26¾	(Described, p. 165.)

Route 62. CAMBRIDGE, ELY, AND KING'S LYNN ROAD.

This route, the great fenland highway, admits to that curiously waterlogged district of England in which Hereward the Wake held out against William the Conqueror, speedily victorious elsewhere, but long defied successfully here. It is an easy road, in no part really hilly except approaching Royston, from which town, on through Cambridge to King's Lynn, it is almost wholly flat.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
97	LONDON. (*Mansion House.*)		Proceeding along Prince's Street opposite the Mansion House, and into Moorgate Street, turn to right along London Wall, and at the end of that thoroughfare turn left, into Bishopsgate Street, straight away to Shoreditch.
95¾	Shoreditch Church.	1¼	Continuing straight on past Shoreditch Church, and under broad railway bridge (electric tramways right and left and ahead, together with much heavy railway

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
			lorry traffic, and rough granite setts), keep on along the Kingsland Road, a broad thoroughfare, but squalid neighbourhood.
94¾	Kingsland.	2¼	
93¾	Stoke Newington.	3¼	
	UP†		Long sharp rise at Stamford Hill. This was for considerable
92¾	Stamford Hill.	4¼	period a favourite residential suburb of city magnates, and still retains a superior air. The pleasant and well-kept little gardens and flower-beds along the broad pavements are a charming feature.
	DOWN		Road descends to Tottenham High Cross.
92½	SEVEN SISTERS ROAD *Holloway Road.*	4½	Here the Seven Sisters Road goes off to the left and leads to the Holloway Road. (See p. 1.)
	("*Nag's Head*,") 3¼ m.		
91½	Tottenham. (*High Cross.*)	5½	Modern imitation-Gothic cross stands beside road. Tottenham is, to all intents and purposes, now an integral part of London. Here are the quaint Balthazar Sanchez almshouses, founded 1600, by a confectioner of that name. (See pp. 511-513.)
	North Woolwich Free Ferry, Ilford, 15 m. *Chigwell,* 8 m.		
91¼	Tottenham.	5¾	Electric tramways continued. Squalid modern suburb.
89¾	Upper Edmonton.	7¼	The old-time country paradise here of the Cockney has altogether disappeared, and in place of the idyllic surroundings to which Cowper and Charles Lamb severally were used, particularly striv-

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
			ing and struggling working-class suburbs have arisen. The famous "Bell" inn of Cowper's "*John Gilpin*" is now nothing more than an ugly public-house in an equally ugly street, which is called "Gilpin Grove".
89	Lower Edmonton. Cross Salmon's Brook.	8	Here is, or was, Edmonton Wash, where Salmon's Brook, a tributary of the Lea, is crossed. There are not any salmon in it, but plenty old tins and dilapidated boots. Along a lane to left is Edmonton Church, surrounded by vast crowded churchyard, in which Charles Lamb's tomb may be seen. He died 1834, and lies with his sister Mary. A long set of verses is inscribed upon headstone. The mean-looking little house in which Lamb last lived is near by. Formerly "Bay Cottage," it is now styled "Lamb's". Bear to right with the electric tramway. The old part of Edmonton Wash is on the left.
87¼	Ponder's End.	9¾	Old roadside hamlet, formerly with old shops, and a wayside rural inn. Modern developments have altered character of place. The old shops have given place to new "business premises," and the rustic tavern has become a sheer public-house.
	Barnet, 7¾ m. *Woodford Green*, 4¾ m.		(See p. 3.)
86¼	Enfield Highway.	10¾	A semi-rustic interval, after leaving Ponder's End, is succeeded by the populous district of Enfield Highway.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
86	Enfield Wash. *Cross a Stream.* *Enter Hertfordshire.*	11	
84½	Waltham Cross.	12½	Modern suburb, developed from ancient wayside hamlet at cross-roads, where the beautiful and still surviving Eleanor Cross was erected, 1291, in memory of Queen of Edward I. She died of a lingering fever, 28th November, 1290, at Harby, Notts. Her body, removed to Lincoln Cathedral, five miles distant, was thence taken for interment to Westminster. The long journey began 4th December, and entombment took place 17th December. At or near every place where Queen's body rested : Grantham, Stamford, Geddington, Northampton, Stony Stratford, Woburn, Dunstable, St. Albans, Waltham Abbey, West Cheap, and Charing, the sorrowing King caused a memorial cross to be erected. Of these only three remain : this at Waltham Cross, and the fine examples at Hardingstone (see p. 18) and Geddington (see p. 86). The accounts for building of Waltham Cross survive. It cost £95, equal to £1000 of our present money. The two upper stages were restored and reconstructed 1832, at cost of £1200, and again 1885-92, at almost equal expense. Waltham Cross became an important stage in coaching days. The "Falcon" and the "Four Swans" were then very notable hostelries. The first-named has been rebuilt. The old-world "Four Swans," with its curious gallows sign spanning the road, remains.
	Romford, 15 m.		(See pp. 257-259.)
83¾	Crossbrook Street.	13¼	Wayside settlement. Here is a commonplace inn called the "Roman Urn," with an urn inscribed "Via Una," in niche over front door.
	Potter's Bar, 9¼ m.		(See pp. 140-141.)
82¾	Turner's Hill.	14¼	Wayside suburban stretches, in process of development. Bumpy macadam, full of "motor holes".
82½	Cheshunt.	14½	On left is Cheshunt Great

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
			House, a gloomy old mansion, *temp.* Henry VII., standing on a knoll in a meadow. It is of red-brick. Interior displays large central hall, with hammerbeam roof, but building has been greatly patched and altered. Church, partly Perpendicular, but largely altered and rebuilt, contains monuments: Robert Dacres and wife, 1543; Margaret Dacres; and Henry Atkins, physician to James I. and Charles I., died 1635. Brasses: John Roger, 1413; Johanna Clay, 1456; and Constancia Parre, 1502.
82	Cheshunt Wash.	15	Formerly a watersplash across road, greatly flooded at times by river Lea. Travellers were frequently brought to a halt here, and sometimes drowned: "We rode to the saddle-skirts [in water] for a considerable way, but got safe to Waltham Cross".—*Ralph Thoresby, c.* 1715.
81¾	Turnford.	15¼	Rural hamlet.
81	Wormley. Cross New River.	16	Village of scattered rural character, with wayside inn. Small church, with Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular details. Altar-tomb, with effigies, William Purvey, 1617, and wife. He was auditor of Duchy of Lancaster. Brasses: John Cleve, rector, 1404; John Cok, wife and eleven sons, *c.* 1450. Mural tablet to Richard Gough, antiquary, 1809, etc.
80	Broxbourne.	17	*I.e.*, "Badger's brook". Here, on right, are Broxbourne tea-gardens, long a favourite resort with Early and Mid-Victorian Cockneys, content with the simpler pleasures of that era: now perhaps not so favoured, although the fishing in river Lea is still popular. "Hope springs eternal in the human breast," and especially in that of the patient

angler, hopeful of something else than the worn-out umbrellas in which waters of river Lea appear to be particularly rich. Here was a medicinal spring, but the "rotten-egg water," as it is locally called, has lost its popularity. Church is fine Perpendicular building. The north chancel chapel bears inscription: "Pray for the welfayr of Syr Wylyam Say, Knyght, which fōdyd yis Chapel in honor a ye Trenete the yere of our Lord God 1522". In chancel is fine altar-tomb, with brass, Sir William Say and wife, 1473. The figures are exceptionally good, the knight being represented in heraldic tabard, with the Yorkist Collar of suns in splendour, and roses. Altar-tomb of the Sir William Say who founded the Trinity Chapel, with two wives. Monument, with effigies, Sir Henry Cock, 1609, and wife. He was cofferer to Queen Elizabeth. Brasses include two to ecclesiastics, fifteenth century; a fine example to Sir John Borrell, macebearer to Henry VIII.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
78¾	Hoddesdon. ("*Bull*" *Inn.*)	18¼	Pop. 4171. Small, old-fashioned town, with wide street. The place is full of old inns, of which the prominent "Bull" is foremost. The Clock Tower, ahead at fork of roads, marks the fire-engine house.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Hertford, four and a quarter miles, see p. 260.)
	Hertford, 4¼ m.		
			Moderate descent and rise.
76¼	Great Amwell. Cross	20¾	Like so many places named "Great," this is a very small village. Here the "New River," fresh from its source in the Chadwell Spring, glides smoothly on its way, to be the water supply of a great part of London. The scenery here is pleasingly park-like. Ancient church on right overlooks Lea and New River. It is Early English and Decorated. Two islands divide stream of New River, one with a monument to
	New River and river Lea.		

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
			Sir Hugh Myddelton, its projector and constructor in seventeenth century, belatedly erected, 1800 : and with a stone bearing some lines from John Scott, the "Quaker Poet of Amwell" :— "*Amwell, perpetual be thy stream, Nor e'er thy spring be less,*" *etc.* (See pp. 262-264.)
	Harlow, 9¼ m.		
			Smart descent from Great Amwell.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		At fork of roads approaching Ware keep right, across railway bridge. (Left-hand road goes to Hertford, two and a quarter miles, see pp. 5-6.)
	Hertford, 2¼ m. Cross the		
	Lea.		Crossing river Lea, bear right and then left into High Street, Ware.
75	WARE.	22	Pop. 5842. *I.e.*, "weir". The name comes from the great dam or weir, built across river Lea by invading Danes, A.D. 893. The immediate effect of this was to create a vast lake in the valley between Ware and Hertford, and thus to defend by that great sheet of water the camp they had constructed. Alfred the Great, however, caused a new channel to be dug, by which the lake was drained. The Danish war fleet then lay stranded, and their crews, deserting them, fled across country.

Ware, seen from any little distance, is a town of great picturesqueness, both of form and colour, owing to the slanting cowls of its many red-roofed malt houses, backed by trees, and with the old church tower rising in their midst. Ware has the largest trade in malt of any town in England, and has from very early times specialised in it. Many of the old maltsters' houses remain, one at least dating back to 1625, and are interesting relics of times when business men lived adjoining their own warehouses.

Ware at close quarters is a town of narrow streets and bargees. Church is large cruciform building, chiefly Decorated.

The Perpendicular tower is crested with usual attenuated spirelet, characteristic of Hertfordshire and neighbouring counties. South of chancel is a Lady Chapel. Elaborate late fourteenth century font. Brasses include: Ellen Warburton, 1454; and William Pyrry, 1470, with two wives and twenty children.

The famous "Great Bed of Ware" is now at Rye House.

Hotel: Saracen's Head. Motor repairs: Dennis, Wickham, and Company.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
	Bishop Stortford, 11 m. ☞		(See pp. 6-7.)
			Leaving Ware keep right out of High Street into Baldock Street, road rising moderately past "Royston Crow" inn. After undulating, road descends steeply to crossing of little river Rib at Wade's Mill, past "Sow and Pigs" inn.
73	Wade's Mill. Cross the	24	Wade's Mill is a hamlet, clustered around site of original water-mill. It stands in parish of Thundridge, of which modern church stands on right, before descending to Wade's Mill.
	Rib.		
			Steep rise. Half-way up, on left, is "Clarkson's Monument," a mean little stone obelisk to memory of Thomas Clarkson of Wisbech. It marks the spot where, in his youth, he knelt and vowed to dedicate his life to abolition of slave trade. He was born 1760 and died 1846, having seen Emancipation Act of 1833, liberating 800,000 slaves.
72½	High Cross.	24½	Hamlet. Beyond it, along lane to left, signposted for "Rowney Abbey and the Mundens," is a monument in a field called the "Balloon Stone," a rough block of sandstone placed here to record alighting on this spot of first balloon that ever ascended in Eng-

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
			land, 1784. Long inscription, beginning, "Let Posterity Know And Knowing be Astonished". But so many demands have since then been made upon posterity in this sort, that astonishment is not now so easily evoked.
71	Collier's End. *Bishop'sStortford* 8½ m. ☞	26	Wayside Hamlet. (See pp. 264-265.)
			Road undulates, with general downward tendency to Puckeridge.
69	Puckeridge.	28	Wayside hamlet in parish of Standon, two miles right. Puckeridge grew into importance in old days of road travel, standing as it does at junction of two roads.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Barley*, 10 m. ☞ Cross the		At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Barley, ten miles).
	Rib.		
67	☜ *West Mill.*	30	Ancient village down in hollow on left. Here is a fine Early English church, with tall tower. Village is very picturesque.
64¾	Buntingford.	32¼	Pop. 1272. Old-fashioned broad-streeted town developed out of Layston, one mile right. Layston church is in ruinous condition, and the village has wholly disappeared. Red-brick chapel-of-ease in Buntingford was built 1615. Behind it is group of eight almshouses, built 1684, by Dr. Seth Ward, Bishop of Salisbury.
			Hotel: George and Dragon.
			Motor repairs: Harris, High Street.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
63	Chipping.	34	Wayside hamlet. Road begins rising.
62	Buckland.	35	Wayside hamlet. Road descends slightly, then rises to hamlet of Reed End. Here character of country changes to bold rolling chalk hills : Royston Downs.
60½	Reed End.	36½	Long descent, thence undulating ; and then long trying ascent, followed by steep drop into Royston.
58	ROYSTON.	39	Pop. 3985. Royston, in common with several other places on this road, was anciently only a hamlet situated in various parishes, and owed its existence entirely to road travel. It occupied land in no fewer than five parishes, and was situated in two counties. These anomalous conditions were first tackled in 1781, but were not wholly made an end of until 1895, when Cambridgeshire portion of Royston was transferred to Hertfordshire. It is a quaint and old-fashioned town, of narrow streets. Its prime curiosity is "Royston Cave," discovered 1742. This is situated in Melbourn Street, in centre of town in front of Post Office, and is a bottle-shaped excavation in chalk, reaching a depth of twenty eight feet below street level. Entrance and exit were only by long and narrow neck, but in modern times a sloping passage has been excavated in solid chalk. Origin of this singular place (which, it should be added, is on line of ancient Icknield Way) is unknown ; but it is much older than Royston itself. It appears to have been inhabited by a hermit, *temp.* Henry II., and is more or less adorned by weird sculptures in chalk. Church is fine Early English building.

Hotels : Crown (garage) ; Bull (garage). Motor repairs : Pepper & Son (garage) ; Bullard's Motor Works (garage).

Baldock, 8½ m.	(See p. 141.)
Huntingdon, 21¼ m.	(See pp. 266-268.)

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
	Enter Cambridgeshire.		Leaving Royston, keep right along Melbourn Street, and then in quarter mile keep left. Country now becomes flat.
55	Melbourn.	42	Large village, with many white-washed, heavily thatched houses. Fine church of Perpendicular date, with great tower crested with spirelet of Hertfordshire type. The district is very largely interested in greengage growing.
53¾	*Shepreth.*	43¼	*I.e.*, "Sheep Ford". This is a charming old-world village, with rustic church.
51¾	Foxton Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	45¼	Foxton church is Early English and Early Decorated.
50¼	Harston.	46¾	
48¾	Hauxton. Junction of road from Barley. Cross the Cam, or Granta.	48¼	Here is a small Norman church in which was discovered, 1860, a fresco representing St. Thomas of Canterbury, one of the very few surviving: all relics or paintings of him being destroyed by order of Henry VIII. This was preserved by being bricked up and plastered over.
47	Trumpington.	50	The village of Trumpington forms a delightful approach to Cambridge. It is a place of one broad rustic street, lined with old-world cottages and tall and graceful elms. The fine Early English and Early Decorated church contains the interesting brass, on an altar-tomb, of Sir Roger de Trumpington, 1289. It is the second earliest brass in England, the earliest being at Stoke d'Abernon, Surrey. The figure of the knight is shown in chain-mail. Two golden trumpets on his shield form a pun upon his name.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
	Stump Cross, 8 m. ☞		
			The quite straight and level road into Cambridge passes the beautiful Botanic Gardens on right. On the left is the Leys School, and on right again runs the stream to Hobson's conduit. Beyond it, on right, are the buildings of Addenbrooke's Hospital; and presently, on left, we see the great classic portico of the Fitzwilliam Museum. This practically marks the beginning of Cambridge, but distances are generally measured from Market Hill, in the middle of the town, where the church of Great St. Mary is situated. It is a grave and reserved entrance into the University town, past Peterhouse on left, with Pembroke College opposite; St. Catharine's next on left, the Pitt Press building, Queens' College, and King's College. On right are Corpus Christi College and St. Botolph's Church.
44½	CAMBRIDGE. (*Market Hill.*)	52½	Pop. 56,000. The original name of the town, in British times, seems to have been "Caer-grant". This appears in the first known mention of it in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 875, and to have been changed to "Grante-brycge," *i.e.* Grant Bridge. It is also in Domesday "Grentebridge". The river now known as the "Cam," did not generally acquire that name until about 1600, and was known as the "Granta;" but "Cantebruggescir" appears in documents of 1142, and "Cambrugge-schire" about 1400.

The site of the Roman station of *Camboritum* is a matter of dispute, and indeed the entire subject of the nomenclature of Cambridge, the river Cam, and the neighbouring village of Grantchester is greatly involved; but the most likely presumption is that Grantchester was then, as now, merely a neighbouring village, and that the Roman *Camboritum* actually was placed

upon the partly natural and partly artificial hill overlooking the river where William the Conqueror afterwards built his Castle. The great Castle Mound still remains in the grounds of the Shire Hall and gaol, and the steep rise of Castle Street (very marked in this otherwise exceptionally flat country) shows how desirable a site this must have been, amid the surrounding fens.

The University of Cambridge has an equally vague origin. It begins in legends, telling how an entirely fictitious Cantaber, a Spanish prince, who flourished in the time of "Gurguntius, King of Britain," founded a seat of learning here; but the first mention of it is found in 1231, when a Chancellor and a governing body appear to have been already in existence. The oldest foundation is Peterhouse, which was established 1280, by Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely. There are now some twenty-five Colleges and Hostels attached to the University.

The general aspect of Cambridge is that of a small, somewhat rustic provincial town. It has not the size or commercial importance of Oxford, and the colleges pervade the town and impart character to it as a whole. They, moreover, have the advantage, in many cases, of exceptionally fine gatehouses: those of Trinity College, St. John's, and Christ's, being particularly noticeable. The gatehouse of St. John's, in red-brick and stone, is perhaps, in its enrichment and symbolism combined, the finest thing of the kind that Cambridge can show; the tympanum over the archway being sculptured with the crowned rose and portcullis badges of the Tudors, and *semée* with groups of daisies, or "marguerites," in allusion to the founder, the Lady Margaret, mother of Henry VII. The tabernacled niche above contains the figure of St. John. King's and Trinity are generally accounted the premier colleges. Magdalene College is associated with Samuel Pepys the diarist, and has many relics of him, in addition to the fine building containing the Pepysian Library. The famous "Backs" are the backs of the several Colleges—Queens', King's, Clare, Trinity, and St. John's—which look upon the lovely, placid, moat-like course of the river Cam, and with their varied and highly-picturesque bridges form an unforgettable picture.

The churches of Cambridge are numerous, and with the exception of Great St. Mary's, the University church, on Market Hill (which is not a hill, and is not to be distinguished in the matter of levels from its surroundings), are decidedly of semi-rustic appearance. Great St. Mary's is a Perpendicular building of considerable size, and with lofty tower but poor details. The familiar quarters sounded by the clock of "Big Ben" at Westminster, and freely copied all over the country as the "Westminster" chimes, originated in fact at Cambridge, and

were composed by Dr. Jowett, 1790. They sound from the belfry of Great St. Mary's. The "Round Church"—that of Holy Sepulchre—is one of the four round churches in England (or five, if we include the early ruined round chapel in Ludlow Castle). The popular belief that this was a church belonging to the Knights Templars is an error. It was never other than a parish church. It was built *c.* 1120. The round portion, the nave, is Norman of a very fine solemn type, and is far better within than the poor refacing done by the Camden Society in 1845 would lead the casual observer to suppose. St. Benet's contains the earliest work extant in Cambridge. It is in general a late Perpendicular building, with a curious gallery, built 1485-1515, leading from Corpus Christi College into the chancel. The church then was used as the College Chapel. The passage is now blocked up. The tower is Saxon, with windows balustered in the characteristic Saxon manner, but the interior tower-arch, opening upon the nave, is the finest piece of work. It is supported by columns terminating in capitals surmounted by sculptured lions with grotesque goggling eyes. It is thought to be a work of Alfred the Great's time.

One of the most admirable modern institutions of Cambridge is the Sedgwick Museum of Geology, in Downing Street. The building, designed by T. G. Jackson, R.A., has figures of mammoths curiously sculptured in low relief at the entrance.

Hotels: Ye Old Castle; Bull; Hoop; Lion; University Arms; Bath. Motor repairs: King & Harper, Bridge Street (two garages); Saint & Company, Hyde Park Corner; Cambridge Auto. Engineering Company, Sidney Street.

Miles from King's Lynn	Miles from London	
Biggleswade, 21 m.		(See pp. 148-150.)
St. Neots, 16¾ m.		(See pp. 104-105.)
Earith, 13¼ m.		(See pp. 272-273.)
Newmarket, 13½ m.		(See pp. 281-282.)
Linton, 10¾ m.		(See pp. 274-275.)
Stump Cross, 10½ m.		(See pp. 361-362.)
Cross the Cam.		Proceeding from Cambridge by Bridge Street, and crossing the river Cam, continue straight along Magdalene Street, and take first

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
			turn to right, Chesterton Road. Then in a half mile keep left, along the Milton Road.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
41¼	Milton.	55¾	
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Landbeach*, 1¼ m.		Keep right at fork of roads in Milton. (Left to Landbeach, one and a half miles.) It really is a matter of indifference whether right or left-hand fork is taken here, for both routes rejoin in about two miles. The road surface is somewhat better to the right, but Landbeach is an attractive rustic village. The church, with spire, is Decorated and Perpendicular, and contains much old woodwork removed from Jesus College, Cambridge, about 1787.
39¾	Waterbeach.	57¼	At Waterbeach in 1851, Charles Haddon Spurgeon, the celebrated Baptist preacher, was made pastor of the Baptist Chapel, being then seventeen years of age. The road has now fairly entered the fenland district. It soon passes the farm, on right, which includes some remains of Denny Abbey. The refectory is now a barn.
36¼	Chittering.	60¾	Lonely wayside hamlet, consisting chiefly of two public-houses, a very ugly Baptist Chapel, a school, and some few cottages. Fenland dykes, full of duckweedy water, complete the scene. Wicken Fen, a square mile of carefully preserved specimen of what the ancient fens were like, is about two miles off to the right. It is a mass of marsh and quaking bog, in which the reeds grow tall and dense. Entomologists know the place well, for it is almost the last

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
			resort of certain rare species of insects: *e.g.*, the swallow-tail butterfly.
34¾	Stretham Bridge. Cross the Great Ouse.	62¼	Here at the crossing of the Great Ouse, whose old channel is now very much shrunken, the artificial cuts of the Old and New Bedford rivers having taken most of the stream away by a direct route, we enter what is still technically the "Isle of Ely," by a narrow, hunch-backed bridge.

The Isle of Ely was anciently islanded amid the swamps and widespreading morasses caused by overflows of the sluggish Ouse and other rivers, and was the only considerable dry land for many miles. Its gentle uplands are glimpsed on the left. Engineering works undertaken in the seventeenth century and later, for the draining of these levels, have wrought a remarkable change in the district, and it is to many travellers difficult to realise that, by reason of the surrounding meres and bogs, this "Isle of Ely" was the almost impregnable place of refuge where Hereward the Wake long bade defiance to William the Conqueror, whose projected invasions, often doomed to failure, were eventually successful only through the treachery of the monks of Ely. Aldreth Causeway, away on the left, marks the Conqueror's line of advance. It long remained the usual road from Cambridge to Ely.

33¼	Stretham.	63¾	The name of Stretham village indicates its situation on the line of an old Roman road locally called the "Akeman Street". It is built on one of the fen islands, and is an old-world place, with a market-cross. The steps formerly surrounding this fifteenth century shaft were barbarously cut away to provide more room in the village street. The church contains a fifteenth century brass to Joan Rippingham.
31¼	LEVEL CROSSING.	65¾	On right of level crossing is the small village of Thetford.
28¾	ELY.	68¼	Pop. 7917. Ely is a very small

place for a Cathedral city, and apart from that ecclesiastical importance is a mere village. Far and near, the giant bulk of the Cathedral dominates the scene. It originated in a religious house, established A.D. 673 by Etheldreda, daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles. She had married one Tondert, a petty kinglet in these parts ; and received the Isle of Ely as her portion. He died and she married again, King Egfrid of Northumbria, from whom she eventually fled to this spot. Her monastery was a mixed establishment for monks and nuns. In it she ruled as Abbess for six years and then died, and was succeeded by her sister, Sexburga. In A.D. 870, in the time of the fourth Abbess, the Danes sacked and burnt the place, and murdered all upon the Isle. In the time of Alfred the Great, the monastery was refounded as a College of Secular Clergy, which was succeeded by a Benedictine Abbey, whose buildings were all swept away by Simeon, the first Norman Abbot, in 1080. He then began the present church, and twenty-six years later had proceeded so far with it that the relics of Etheldreda, long since canonised, were translated to the Choir. The festival of the translation, 17th October, was ever afterwards observed while the Roman Catholic religion prevailed in this country, and was also marked by a fair—"St. Audrey's Fair," for the name "Etheldreda" had by this time become corrupted in popular speech into "Audrey". Two years after the translation, the new Abbey Church was made the Cathedral of a new diocese.

The total length of the Cathedral is 537 feet. It is therefore the third longest in England ; but would have been by far the longest of all had the Lady Chapel, which is 100 feet in length, been built at the east end, as is customary, instead of being placed on the north side.

Of the work wrought by Abbot Simeon and his successor, Richard, only the great north and south transepts remain. The choir they built was replaced in the thirteenth century by the present beautiful Early English work, greatly resembling the famous Angel Choir of Lincoln. The nave, of twelve bays, is Late Norman, completed *c.* 1170 ; with a canted wooden ceiling instead of stone vaulting. The Lady Chapel is of the Decorated period.

The beautiful park-like surroundings of the Cathedral, especially on the south, display this magnificent architectural composition to great advantage. From this standpoint, commanding an uninterrupted view of the whole length of the building, it is seen to have a central octagonal lantern-tower and a very lofty tower at the west end, neighboured by smaller towers. The central lantern-tower had a curious origin. It replaced a

lofty tower which suddenly fell in ruins in 1332. Fearing a repetition of this disaster, if rebuilt in like manner, the existing lantern-tower was designed and executed by an architectural genius whose name, fortunately, has come down to us. Alan of Walsingham, the sacrist and sub-prior, was the author of this beautiful and unique feature. It is built upon a large circle of stone columns which replace the original four great pillars that had failed to support the tower. This circle carries arches and a masonry wall rising in octagonal form above the roofs, and crested by the timber structure of the lantern itself. These timbers spread inwards, to form a number of vaulting-ribs which support a maze of wooden traceried windows. The effect is that of a dome. It has been styled "the only Gothic dome in the world". The work that Alan designed and wrought so well has stood firm ever since, while the lofty western tower, 215 feet high, begun *c.* 1175, and added to at various times during the next two centuries, has ever been an anxiety, lest it should fall, as did the central tower. It had at one time a wooden spire, but this was removed to lessen the weight. On either side were the north-west and south-west transepts. The first of these fell long ago, at some unspecified period, and has never been rebuilt. The Galilee porch, built in advance, and forming the west front, was added about 1215, in the Early English style. Monuments: chief among the monuments is the supposed base of the Shrine of St. Etheldreda, on the north side of the presbytery. It is a Decorated building, the work of Alan of Walsingham. Next to it, eastwards, is the tomb of Bishop Northwold, builder of the choir. Bishop Alcock's chapel dates from 1488. It is an extremely ornate Perpendicular chantry on north-east of presbytery. That of Bishop West, 1533, is in a corresponding situation on the south. Bishop Redman's altar-tomb in north presbytery is also elaborate Perpendicular, 1505. East of it is the effigy of Bishop Kilkenny, 1256. On south, proceeding eastward, are Bishop Louth, 1298; Bishop Barnet, 1373; John Tiptoft, Earl of Worcester, and two wives. He was beheaded 1470. Next is Bishop Hotham, 1337. Also altar-tomb and effigy to Bishop Woodford, 1885. Brasses: Bishop Goodrich, 1554, sometime Lord Chancellor of England. He is shown with the Great Seal. Dean Tyndall, 1614.

The remains of the monastic buildings, on the south side of Cathedral, are picturesquely mingled with the Deanery and other residences of the Ely ecclesiastical staff of to-day; the Deanery itself having been the ancient Guesten Hall of the thirteenth century. The "King's Grammar School," founded 1541, is partly housed in the fourteenth century gatehouse of

the Abbey. The Late Norman and Early English arches of the Infirmary, to the east of the south transept, disclose some very fine work. The Bishop's Palace, built 1490-1550, is a red-brick house in advance of the west front of the Cathedral, and neighboured by St. Mary's church, which is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with a spire; and adjoining it is the old Glebe House, once the residence of the farmer of the tithes, and afterwards that of Oliver Cromwell, when he first came into public notice.

Hotels: Lamb (garage); Bell. Motor repairs: Rodwell Brothers, Minster Place.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
	Earith, 13¼ m. *Newmarket*, 13½ m. Chittisham		(See pp. 99-100.) (See pp. 427-429.)
26¾	Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	70¼	Leaving Ely past "Lamb" Hotel, road runs across a park-like open space to level crossing at Chittisham railway station, and bears round to right, entering Littleport.
23¾	Littleport.	73¼	Large and growing village or small town. Littleport is unfortunately, from a picturesque point of view, built of white brick, a characteristic modern product made from the Cambridgeshire gault. It weathers to an unwholesome-looking dirty grey, and never looks well. The Early English church of Littleport has a lofty tower which anciently exhibited a beacon-light after nightfall, to guide travellers across the fens.
23¼	Littleport Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	73¾	Leaving Littleport, turn to left into Granby Street after passing Town Hall, and thence into Station Road on right, passing over level crossing at railway station.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
	Cross the Great Ouse. Fork of roads, keep left.		Having crossed the bridge spanning the broad stream of the Ouse, keep left along road running parallel with the river, which is hidden from sight by the tall embankment; the road itself being somewhat below the level of the water.
20	Brandon Creek. Cross the Little Ouse. *Enter Norfolk.*	77	At the hamlet of Brandon Creek, Norfolk is entered.
17¾	Southery.	79¼	The village of Southery is built on one of the fen-islands. It is a place of some picturesque qualities. The church has been wholly rebuilt.
	Modney Bridge. Cross Sam's Cut Drain.		Halfway between Southery and Hilgay the road crosses one of the straight-cut fenland drains.
14½	Hilgay.	82½	Village built on one of the slight fenland rises. Large Decorated and Perpendicular church.
	Cross the Wissey, or Stoke River.		Road crosses the Wissey or Stoke River.
13½	Fordham. Ryston Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. *Ryston,* ½ m. ☞	83½	The Early English church of Ryston has two low-side windows. Ryston Hall, in its park, is seat of the Pratt family, who were resident here at the time of Kett's Rebellion, 1549. This rising, headed by the brothers Robert and William Kett, was a popular outbreak against the action of the

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
			Norfolk landowners of that time, who had enclosed many commons and waste lands. It was not quelled until after much bloodshed. The rebels camped here, in Ryston Park, among other places, and "Kett's Oak" is still pointed out, under which the leaders held their councils, and from whose branches some of them were subsequently hanged; according to the old local rhyme:— *"Surely the tree that nine men did twist on, Must be the old oak now at Ryston."*
12¼	Denver.	84¾	Denver is a small village, to which we come past the picturesque old manor-house on left. The road sweeps in a pronounced semicircle into the village, past the church. Denver has lent its name to Denver, Colorado. It is otherwise famous for "Denver Sluice," a massive lock on the Ouse, one mile left. This great work shuts out the tidal waters, running up from the sea at King's Lynn, from flooding the reclaimed fens. It is opened at the ebb, to liberate the discharge of the Ouse and its tributary streams.
11¼	Downham Market.	85¾	Small village-like town. The "Castle" and "Crown" inns are quaint hostelries.
10	Wimbotsham.	87	The road leaves the fens, and grows prettily wooded through Wimbotsham and Stow Bardolph.
9½	Stow Bardolph.	87½	
8	Fork of roads, keep left.	89	Keep left at fork of roads.
7½	South Runcton.	89½	The church on right has a fine Norman chancel arch, but exterior

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from London	
			of building has been severely restored.
	Junction of road from Stoke Ferry.		
4¼	Setchey.	92¾	The name of Setchey was originally "Sedgehithe". In olden times it stood upon a sedge-grown reach of the river Nar, which was then a navigable creek.
	Cross the Nar, or Setchey River.		
3	West Winch.	94	Crossing the whin commons, the road becomes broad and important as it nears King's Lynn at Hardwick Corner, where it swings round sharply to left.
	Hardwick Corner.		
1½	Fork of roads, keep left. *Swaffham* 14¼ m.	95½	(Right to Swaffham, fourteen and a quarter miles, see pp. 485-486.)
¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	96¼	Keep right at fork, entering King's Lynn past the fine old South Gates, a gatehouse in the town-walls, built *c.* 1440. It is the last of the several town gates, and stands in what was formerly a strong position, on the banks of the Setchey River.
	Cross the Nar, or Setchey River.		
	KING'S LYNN (*Railway Stn.*)	97	Pop. 20,205. Lynn is a very ancient and highly picturesque seaport, on the estuary of the Ouse, about two miles from the Wash. It obtained its prefix "King's" Lynn in the reign of

Henry VIII. by a very simple process. The Norman Bishop of Norwich, Herbert de Losinga, had built a Priory here, which conferred upon the town the appellation "Lynn Episcopi". That title remained until the Priory was confiscated by the King, when the town automatically changed its proprietary style. The streets of Lynn are narrow, and the long entrance, past the South Gates, is grimly commonplace, but the quaint old streets by the harbour are extremely interesting, and the town is remarkably rich in antiquities of many centuries. It is still a prosperous place, but the great days of the port ended in 1847, when railways reached it and the coaching days were done. In those old times Lynn was the great port of Norfolk, trading with many foreign climes ; and its merchants were very wealthy and considerable persons. Something of those old conditions may be guessed by an exploration of the quaint old cobblestoned streets by the Ouse side, between the Tuesday and Saturday market-places. There the old residences of those merchant-princes stand side by side with their wharves and counting houses ; and in the beautiful old churches of St. Margaret and St. Nicholas, which benefited by their wealth, are the monuments and brasses to their memory. "Clifton's House" is typical of those old residences. It stands in Queen Street, at the corner of King's Staith Lane, and although the Cliftons and their argosies are all gone, and though it has been stripped of a good deal, it yet serves to show a good deal of olden conditions. It was built 1707, and has a fine Renascence doorway, with twisted pillars, leading into a courtyard. The back of the mansion looks upon the river, and a tall brick tower commands views down to Lynn Deeps, so that from the roof the home-coming merchandise of the Cliftons could be glimpsed afar.

Along the river front is the very beautiful stone Custom House, with high pitched roof and quaint bell turret. It was built as an Exchange for the use of the Lynn merchants, in the time of Charles II., whose statue still occupies an alcove. It is rather unfortunate that Lynn should be associated in the minds of most people with the sordid tragedy of Eugene Aram, who was arrested here in 1758, and subsequently hanged for a murder he had committed at Knaresborough, in Yorkshire, in 1745.

The Guildhall, dated 1624, but in part earlier, has a curious frontage, chequey in a chess-board pattern of stone and flint. It contains the very fine and antique plate and regalia belonging to the Corporation.

The very large and beautiful church of St. Margaret has two west towers. It has some few Norman details, but is largely Early Decorated and Perpendicular. It is, however, to the two extremely large and particularly fine brasses now placed in the

pavement of the south-west tower that the attention of the antiquary will in the first place be drawn. They are both of that highly enriched and unrestrained style generally associated with "Flemish" brasses, and measure no less than ten feet by five feet. The earliest is to Adam de Walsoken, merchant, and his wife, 1349. The other is for Robert Braunche, 1364, Mayor of Lynn, and his two wives, and is incomparably the finer and the more interesting of the two, including as it does a very careful representation of a "Peacock Feast". This entertainment probably marked the supreme moment of Braunche's successful life, when he entertained the King, Edward III.; and it is a quaint secular thing to have included on a memorial brass.

St. Nicholas is a large Decorated and Perpendicular building, with lofty clerestory. Monuments of Lynn worthies.

The Greyfriars' Steeple is the sole relic of a Franciscan Priory. The chapel of the Red Mount, in the wooded grounds known as "The Walks," is a small building planned in the form of a cross, and in three floors, enclosed within an octagonal red-brick casing. It is of Perpendicular date, 1483. The chapel occupies the upper floor. It is considered to have held a relic of peculiar sanctity, for the adoration of pilgrims on their way to Walsingham.

Hotels: Globe; Duke's Head. Motor repairs: Johnson and Sons, London Road (garage).

Route 63. LONDON TO WALTHAM ABBEY

Miles from Waltham Abbey		Miles from London	
15½	LONDON. (*General Post Office.*)		General Post Office to Markhouse Corner. Keep left. (Right-hand road
9	Fork of roads, "Bakers' Arms" inn, keep left. *Epping*, 11½ m. ☞	6½	goes to Epping, eleven and a half miles see pp. 316-318.)
7¾	Hoe Street Railway Station.	7¾	Road goes straight ahead to Hoe Street Railway Station, whence keep on, still straight ahead, over cross-roads to "Bell" inn, and again on to Chapel End. Road generally bumpy.
7¼	Walthamstow. "Bell" inn.	8¼	

Miles from Waltham Abbey		Miles from London	
6¼	Chapel End. "Crooked Billet" inn.	9¼	Avoiding all turnings at Chapel End, keep on, road rising Chingford Mount.
	Chingford Mount, **D** *Gradient* 1 in 10.		Pleasant village on the borders of Epping Forest, greatly resorted to in summer by brake-parties, beanfeasters, and excursionists by rail. Chingford is at its best when the οἱ πολλοι are gone about their business, and should be visited in the middle of the week and strictly avoided on Saturdays, Sundays, and Bank Holidays. The "old church," in ruins, stands on the hilltop, shrouded in ivy. It was closed in 1844, when a new church—an ecclesiastical horror in white brick—was built on Chingford Green. "Queen Elizabeth's Hunting Lodge," a lofty timbered and plastered building, very picturesque, is maintained in good preservation by the City of London, and is open daily to the public.
4¾	Chingford. (*Old Church.*)	10¾	
			Leaving Chingford church, road descends and then rises by steep but short pitches.
	Fork of roads, keep left. **Mansfield Hill,**		At fork of roads keep left under trees and descend steep pitch of Mansfield Hill. Thence straight on to Low Street.
3¾	Low Street.	11¾	
2	Sewardstone. Cross	13½	
	Cobbin's Brook.		
	WALTHAM ABBEY. (*Abbey Church*).	15½	(Described, p. 257.)

Route 64. WALTHAM CROSS TO ROMFORD

Miles from Romford		Miles from Waltham Cross	
15	WALTHAM CROSS. *Hertfordshire.* Cross Lea.		Turning eastward at the Cross, road goes level, past railway station and across river Lea to Waltham Abbey. Several hump-backed bridges on the way.
13¾	Waltham Abbey. *Enter Essex.*	1¼	

Waltham, *i.e.*, the "weald ham," or home in the forest, originated with one Tofig, a powerful thane at court of Hardicanute. Here he had his manorial seat, where he hunted the red deer in the surrounding forests. He also founded the Abbey, dedicated to the Holy Cross. Around this abbey sprang up the old-fashioned market-town of to-day. Abbey, rebuilt by that unfortunate Harold who afterwards fell at Hastings, suffered greatly at Dissolution, and although the remaining portion is itself large and imposing, it is but the nave of a formerly immense building, of which choir, transepts, and central tower have wholly disappeared. Existing building is 108 feet in length. The Norman columns of nave-arcade are comparable with those of Durham, alike in their massive character, and in the spiral and zigzag lines in which four of them are deeply scored, by way of decoration. An extensive restoration by Burges was undertaken 1859. The timber roof of nave is painted with emblematic figures, representing the twelve months, and with signs of the Zodiac; the work of E. J. Poynter, R.A. Monuments, with effigies, Sir Anthony Denny and wife, sixteenth century. Brasses: Edward Stacey, 1555, and wife, 1565; Thomas Colte, 1559, and wife, 1591. Of the Abbey domestic buildings nothing remains except one gateway. Adjoining it is a small bridge, known as "Harold's Bridge". Harold's body was traditionally buried in the Abbey. The Royal Gunpowder Factory, of which portions are blown up at frequent intervals, is an extensive establishment stretching for great distances along shores of river Lea. The market-place of Waltham is rich in old houses. The town, in general, is a place of narrow and winding streets.

Keeping right at west front of Abbey, and thence left (Church Street), and again left (Sun Street), keep right at end of Sun Street, and thence first turn left.

Miles from Romford		Miles from Waltham Cross	
13¼	"Green Man" inn.	1¾	At fork of roads, at "Green Man" inn, keep right and cross Cobbin's Brook.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	Cross		
	Cobbin's Brook.		
			Road rises steeply and then undulates to Honey Lane.
11½	Honey Lane.	3½	
			Steep rise of Woodredon Hill, at crest of which is the "Wake Arms" inn.
	Woodredon Hill.		
10½	"Wake Arms." Cross-roads, keep straight on.	4½	Here one is in Epping Forest. Keep straight on, over cross-roads.
	Woodford, 6 m. ✉ *Epping*, 3 m.		(See pp. 317-318.)
			Road undulates and thence descends lengthily and smartly to Theydon Bois.
9½	Theydon Bois.	5½	
	Theydon Bois		
9	Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	6	
8¾	*Theydon Gernon*. ¾ m.	6¼	Church, restored and added to, still retains a good timber south porch. The piers of the north nave-arcade are also of timber. The red-brick tower was built by Sir John Crosby, 1552. Brasses: an ecclesiastic, William Kirkaby, 1458. Ellen Braunche, 1567.
	Cross		
	Roding.		
7	Abridge.	8	

Miles from Romford		Miles from Waltham Cross	
	Cross-roads, keep right.		Keep right at cross-roads.
	Ongar, 7½ m.		(See pp. 358-359).
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Leaving Abridge, keep right at fork and proceed as for London
6¼	Keep left.	8¾	for nearly three-quarters mile. Then keep left for Chigwell Row. Road narrow, like a country lane.
	Chigwell, 2 m.		(Chigwell two miles right, see pp. 357-358.)
5½	Fork of roads, keep right.	9½	At fork of roads keep right.
			Sharp ascent.
4½	Chigwell Row.	10½	Chigwell Row (by no means to be confounded with Chigwell, one and a half miles distant), is a highly picturesque village on borders of Hainault Forest. Here is a "Maypole" inn, not that of *Barnaby Rudge* celebrity.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		At cross-roads at Chigwell Row, keep straight on.
			Sharp hilly stretch of road : poor surface.
2	Collier Row. Cross the	13	Hamlet. Keep left at cross-roads.
	Rom.		
	Cross-roads, keep left.		
1½	Fork of roads, keep right.	13½	Keep right at fork of roads.
¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	14¼	Keep left at fork of roads.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads.
	ROMFORD.	15	(Described, p. 364.)

Route 65. HODDESDON TO HITCHIN

Miles from Hitchin		Miles from Hoddesdon	
19¾	**HODDESDON.** *Hertfordshire.*		
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads at Clock Tower.
	Cross-roads, keep left.		Keep left at cross-roads at end of Amwell Street. (Right to Ware, three and a half miles, see pp. 237-238.)
	Ware, 3½ m.		
			Road rises to Hertford Heath, a lofty plateau on which is situated
18	*Haileybury College.*	1¾	Haileybury College, an institution founded 1805 by the East India Company for the training of their civil servants. The East India Company came to an end in 1858, and Haileybury was remodelled as a public school, 1864.
17½	Hertford Heath.	2¼	(Or "Little Amwell"). Modern village.
	Keep left.		Keep left into Hertford.
15½	Hertford.	4¼	(Described, p. 5.)
	Turn right.		Proceeding through Hertford,
	Cross the		along Fore Street, turn to right
			across the bridge, and then to left
	Lea.		along St. Andrew Street, keeping
	Turn left.		to right at fork of roads at the
	Fork of roads, keep right.		church. (Left to Hatfield, six and three-quarters miles, see pp. 4-5.)
	Hatfield, 6¾ m.		
	Cross the		
	Beane.		
13½	Waterford.	6¼	
12½	Stapleford.	7¼	
10¾	Watton.	9	Properly "Watton-at-Stone".

Miles from Hitchin		Miles from Hoddesdon	
			Church contains brasses: Sir Philip Peletot, 1361; an ecclesiastic, *c.* 1370; a civilian, *c.* 1450; Sir E. Bardolf, 1455, and wife Joan, 1438; John Butler, two wives and children, 1514. Monumental slab: John Boteler, two wives and seven daughters. On right is Woodhall Park.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads opposite Watton Church.
6¾	Broadwater.	13	
	Junction of road from Welwyn.		Junction of road from Welwyn, (see p. 109). The road continues through Stevenage.
4½	Stevenage.	15¼	(Described, p. 110.)
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at end of Stevenage, at fork of roads on the Green. (Right to Baldock, five and a half miles, see p. 110-111.)
	Baldock, 5½ m. ☞		
2½	Little Wmyondley.	17¼	
	DOWN		
	HITCHIN. (*Market Place.*)	19¾	Pop. 10,384. In Saxon times Hitchin was known as "Hicce," (pronounced "Hitche"). It takes its name from the little river Hiz. This is a pleasant old market-town, with considerable general trade, and some straw-plaiting, lavender distilling, and malt making. The church is a very large and fine Decorated and Perpendicular building, with a crypt. The tower is a low and broad structure, of massive strength, surmounted by a slender *flèche* or extinguisher spirelet. Fine north and south porches, with parvise chambers over. Many monuments and

Miles from Hitchin		Miles from Hoddesdon	
			brasses. The Biggin Almshouses occupy an ancient and very picturesque mansion. Hotel: Sun, Sun Street (garage).

Route 66. WARE TO HARLOW

Miles from Harlow		Miles from Ware	
10¼	WARE. *Hertfordshire.* Cross the Lea. Fork of roads, keep left. *Hertford,* 2 m.		Proceeding from Ware, cross river Lea, keep left at fork of roads (Hertford two miles right) and continue as for London, through village of Great Amwell.
9¼	Great Amwell.	1	
8½	Cross roads, keep left. *Hoddesdon,* 1¼ m. straight on.	1¾	Keep left at cross roads. (Hoddesdon, one and a quarter miles straight on.)
7¾	St. Margaret's Railway Station. Level Crossing. Cross the Lea.	2½	
7½	Stanstead Abbots. Fork of roads, keep right. Cot's Hill. *Hunsdon,* 2¼ m	2¾	Long village street. Keep right at end of street, by "Pied Bull" inn, road rising. At fork of roads, keep right, up Cot's Hill. (Left to Hunsdon, two and a quarter miles.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at next fork of roads, (left to Eastwick, 2 miles) presently passing the church, which

Miles from Harlow		Miles from Ware	
	Eastwick, 2 m.		stands on a height immediately on left of road. It is a much restored building, its tower crested with the customary Hertfordshire "extinguisher" spirelet. Monuments of Baeshe family. Brass: William Saxaye, "of Grais In," in costume of a lawyer, 1581; and his wife, Joyce.
5½	LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the Stort. *Enter Essex.* Roydon Railway Station.	4¾	Cross level crossing and river Stort at Roydon Railway Station.
5	Roydon.	5¼	Here, about two miles from the railway station, are the striking red-brick ruins of Nether Hall, built by Thomas Colte, *c.* 1469. The mansion was demolished 1773, except the two towers and the gatehouse, which are picturesquely situated beside a moat, in wooded grounds. The village of Roydon is a pleasant rustic place, with handsome church, containing brasses of the Colte family: Thomas Colte, 1471, and wife; and John Colte and wife, 1521. On right, just past church, notice the stocks and whipping-post, together with the old lock-up.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at end of village.
			Steep descent.
3½	Keep right. Keep left.	6¾	Keep right and then left.
			Steep rises and descents.

Miles from Harlow		Miles from Ware	
	Cross a		
2¾	stream.	7½	
	Hare Street.		Hamlet.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads.
1¾	Netteswell Cross.	8½	Hamlet.
	Netteswell Hill,		Steep rise, with following long run down.
	HARLOW.	10¼	(Described, p. 318.)

Route 67. COLLIER'S END TO BISHOP'S STORTFORD

Miles from Bishop's Stortford		Miles from Collier's End	
8½	COLLIER'S END. *Hertfordshire.*		Keeping northwards from Collier's End, turn to right in one and a half miles.
7	Turn right. *Puckeridge*, ½ m.	1½	(See p. 240.)
			Road rises and then descends lengthily to level crossing at Standon Railway Station.
	Level Crossing. Cross the Rib.		
6¼	Standon.	2¼	The fine Decorated church of Standon has clerestory, a raised chancel with crypt underneath, and the singular feature of a tower placed on its south side. Here is an elaborate monument to Sir Ralph Sadleir, diplomat and soldier, with effigy. Beside it is the long pole of the Royal Standard of Scotland, which he captured at the battle of Pinkie, 1547 ; together

Miles from Bishop's Stortford		Miles from Collier's End	
			with his sword, stirrups, spurs, and two helmets. He died 1587. Also monument of his son, Sir Thomas Sadleir, 1606, and wife, with kneeling effigies. Brasses: John Feld, Alderman of London, 1477; and Sir William Coffyn, Master of the Horse to Queen Jane Seymour, 1538.
			Road ascends a long steep hill, winding freely, from Standon, and then goes in a more easy decline to Little Hadham.
3¼	Little Hadham.	5¼	Church is Early English and Perpendicular, with a picturesque timbered south porch. Brasses: Richard Waren, an ecclesiastic, *c.* 1470; and a knight and four daughters, *c.* 1485. On south side of chancel is a stone bearing epitaph to Arthur, Lord Capel, a devoted Royalist who was beheaded 1649. Little Hadham Hall, a handsome red-brick Elizabethan mansion, still standing, was the home of this unfortunate adherent of King Charles.
			Proceeding through village of Little Hadham, the road passes through a watersplash.
	WATERSPLASH.		
			Road rises long hill, thence undulating, and finally descending to Bishop's Stortford, into which turn right.
	BISHOP'S STORTFORD.	8½	(Described, p. 320.)

Route 68. ROYSTON TO ALCONBURY HILL

[The Old North Road]

This is a part of the Roman "Ermine Street," a work executed at a very late period in the Roman colonisation of Britain. It ran from London to Lincoln, by Edmonton, Ware, and Royston, and thence through Huntingdon and Castor. Portions of it are now lost. This stretch, between Royston and Alconbury, although a good high-road, is, for most part, very lonely. It is characterised by the usual straight, rarely deviating course associated with Roman roads. The country through which it runs is flat and featureless for miles.

Miles from Alconbury Hill		Miles from Royston	
26¾	ROYSTON. *Hertfordshire. Enter Cambridgeshire.*		Keeping straight ahead at cross-roads at centre of town, road undulates.
26¼	Royston Railway Station.	½	
24	Kneesworth.	2¾	On right is the magnificent "Wimpole Avenue," two and three-quarters miles long, formed of two double rows of elms, leading to Wimpole Park.
21¼	Arrington B'dge. Cross the Cam. *Biggleswade*, 12 m. *Cambridge*, 9 m. ☞	5½	Here stands fine old coaching inn, the "Hardwicke Arms," together with post-office and a few houses. (See pp. 148-150.)
20	Arrington.	6¾	Arrington church is off to left, on hilltop. On right is Wimpole, park and mansion, created a lordly and extravagant seat by first Earl of Hardwicke, one of those magnificent eighteenth-century peers who built and planted to wonderment, to their own immediate glorification, but with disastrous effects upon their impoverished successors. The great avenue presents

Miles from Alconbury Hill		Miles from Royston	
			a remarkably fine vista of two and three-quarters miles. The church, in the park, was rebuilt in red brick, 1749. It contains monuments of Lord Chancellor Hardwicke, the first Earl, with wife and son; also of second Earl. Wimpole has in recent years become the property of Viscount Clifden.
17½	Old North Road Railway Station.	9¼	
14¾	Caxton.	12	Old-fashioned village, which was something of a small town in the old coaching days, as the several houses that were formerly inns very markedly hint. The seventeenth century "George" inn is now a private residence.
13½	Caxton Gibbet.	13¼	Here stands a restored gibbet, on which malefactors were formerly hanged in chains, as warning to their surviving fellows.
	Cambridge, 9½ m. ☞ *St. Neots*, 🚲 7½ m.		(See pp. 104-105.)
12	Papworth St. Everard.	14¾	Locally "Parper," just as Elsworth, two miles right, is called in rustic speech "Elser," and Boxworth, "Boxer". Papworth St. Everard Hall was until recently the seat of one whom *Truth* picturesquely styles the "splendid bankrupt," *i.e.*, Ernest Terah Hooley.
11½	Kisby's Hut.	15¼	Old coaching inn, with alternative sign of the "Three Horseshoes".
	Eltisley, 🚲 2½ m. *St. Ives*, 5½ m. ☞ *Enter Huntingdonshire.*		(See pp. 142-144.)

Miles from Alconbury Hill		Miles from Royston	
	Papworth St. Agnes.		
			Gradual descent to Godmanchester, into which keep left.
6½	Godmanchester.	20¼	(Described, p. 151.)
	Godmanchester		
6	Railway Station.	20¾	
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Passing over level crossing, cross river Ouse.
	Cross the		
	Ouse.		
5½	HUNTINGDON.	21¼	(Described, p. 97.)
	(*Town Hall.*)		
	Ramsey, 11 m.		(See pp. 100-101.)
	Ely, 24 m.		(See pp. 98-100.)
	Buckden, 4¼ m.		(See p. 97.)
	Kettering, 25¾ m.		(See pp. 270-271.)
			Keeping straight through Huntingdon, road rises gently, and then descends and rises to Great Stukeley.
3½	Great Stukeley.	23¼	Church is Early English and Perpendicular.
2½	Little Stukeley.	24¼	Church is chiefly Perpendicular. Here is picturesque old "Swan and Salmon" inn, dated 1676, with a hiding-hole in one of gables, associated by tradition (without any real basis) with Dick Turpin.
	Alconbury Hill. (*Milestone.*) Junction with Great North Road.	26¾	Road rises to Alconbury Hill.

Route 69. CAMBRIDGE TO KETTERING

Miles from Kettering		Miles from Cambridge	
41¾	CAMBRIDGE. *Cambridgeshire.* (*Market Hill.*)		Leaving Cambridge along Bridge Street, cross river Cam at Magdalene Bridge, and rise Castle Street (stiff ascent) and Huntingdon Road.
39¾	Cross the Cam. *Earith*, 11½ m.	2	(See pp. 272-273.)
	UP		This is the straight Roman road styled the "*Via Devana*," very featureless and lonely.
32½	*Fen Drayton*, 1 m.	9¼	A house in the village bearing the inscription: "Niet Zonder Arbyt," *i.e.*, "Nothing without Trouble," is supposed to have been the residence of Cornelius Vermuyden, the seventeenth-century Dutch engineer who was employed in draining the Fens.
	Enter Huntingdonshire.		
31½	*Fen Stanton*, ½ m.	10¼	Church is fine clerestoried building with tall spire, chiefly Perpendicular, but chancel is Decorated.
30½	Cross-roads, keep straight on.	11¼	At cross-roads keep straight on.
	St. Ives, 1¾ m. *Potton*, 14½ m.		(See pp. 142-144.)
	UP&DOWN		Long gentle incline, with like descent to Godmanchester.
	Fork of 3 roads, take middle.		Approaching Godmanchester, keep right of "White Hart" inn, and then take middle road.
26¾	Godmanchester.	15	(Described, p. 151.)
26¼	Godmanchester Railway Station.	15½	
	Level Crossing.		Keeping over level crossing,

Miles from Kettering		Miles from Cambridge	
	Cross the Ouse.		proceed over river Ouse into Huntingdon.
25¾	HUNTINGDON. (*Town Hall.*) *Alconbury Hill*, 5¼ m. *Royston*, 21¼ m. *Ramsey*, 11 m.	16	(Described, p. 97.) (See pp. 266-268.) (See pp. 100-101.)
			Leaving Huntingdon past Town Hall, keep left at "George" inn, and out of the town along George Street.
24¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Higham Ferrers*, 20 m. Brampton Hut: "Sun" inn.	17½	At fork of roads keep right. (Left-hand road goes to Higham Ferrers, twenty miles left, see pp. 96-97.)
22¾	Cross-roads. *Alconbury*, 2½ m. *Buckden*, 2¾ m.	19	(See pp. 115-116.)
20¾	Ellington.	21	Fine large Perpendicular church. Bad corner to left, on entering village.
			Keep right, past church.
18¾	Spaldwick.	23	Large church with tall tower and lofty spire.
			Gentle rise to Bythorn.
13½	Bythorn. *Enter Northamptonshire.*	28¼	Steepish rise out of Bythorn, thence undulating to Thrapston, with final long moderate descent.
9¼	Thrapston. (*Market Place.*) *Oundle*, 7¾ m.	32½	(Described, p. 79.) (See pp. 79-81.)

Miles from Kettering		Miles from Cambridge	
	Higham Ferrers, 7¾ m.		(See pp. 95-96.)
9	Thrapston Railway Station.	32¾	
	LEVEL CROSSING. Keep left. *Islip.*		Passing over level crossing, keep left at "Woolpack" inn.
			Steep rise and descents.
7	Twywell Railway Station.	34¾	
			Long rise and short steepish drop.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork at railway station.
			Long rise and smart descent.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads. (Left-hand road goes to Wellingborough, seven miles, see pp. 77-79.)
	Wellingborough, 7 m.		
			Road descends.
4¼	Cranford St. John.	37½	
			Moderate rise of Barton Hill, steep short descent.
	Barton Hill,		
	Turn right.		Sharp turn right.
1¾	Barton Seagrave.	40	Norman north doorway of church has tympanum weirdly sculptured with monsters, etc.
			Smart rise and fall, with final rise into Kettering.
	KETTERING. (*Horse Market.*)	41¾	(Described, p. 84.)

Route 70. CAMBRIDGE TO WISBECH

(The better route is by Ely and Littleport)

Miles from Wisbech		Miles from Cambridge	
41	CAMBRIDGE. *Cambridgeshire.* (*Market Hill.*) Magdalene Bridge. Cross the Cam.		(Cambridge, described, pp. 243-245.) Leaving Cambridge by Trinity Street and St. John's Street, turn left opposite the Round Church into Bridge Street, crossing the Cam by Magdalene Bridge; road sharply rising up Castle Street.
39	Fork of roads, keep right. *Huntingdon,* 13¾ m.	2	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Huntingdon, thirteen and three-quarters miles, see pp. 269-270.)
37¾	Girton.	3¼	Girton is notable for its college for women, about half a mile from the village, on the road to Huntingdon, built 1873, from designs by Alfred Waterhouse, R.A., and added to in later years.
	Keep left. Keep right.		Keep left approaching church, and then right. Brasses in church: William Maltster, rector, 1492; William Stevyn, rector, 1497.
36	Oakington. Keep left.	5	Oakington church is Early English. Here the road is little better than a lane. Keep left at "Plough and Harrow" inn. Indifferent surface.
35	Long Stanton. (*St. Michael's.*)	6	"Long" Stanton is appropriately given its prefix. It is about one mile in length, with two churches. That of St. Michael is Early English, and has a thatched roof. It contains a twelfth-century oak chest.
34¼	Long Stanton. (*All Saints.*)	6¾	All Saints' church is a Decorated building, with transepts.

Miles from Wisbech		Miles from Cambridge	
			The road traverses a dull level, with poor surface, to Willingham.
33	Long Stanton Railway Station.	8	
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
	Fork of roads, keep left and right.		Keep left at fork of roads approaching Willingham Church, and then right.
31½	Willingham.	9½	Fine Decorated church, with a remarkable stone-vaulted vestry. The double hammer-beam roof, with large figures of angels, is very good.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		The road continues across the levels to Earith Bridge.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Rough loose surface. Approaching the bridge, pass over level crossing at railway station and turn left at fork. (Right to Ely, twelve and a half miles, see p. 99.)
	Ely, 12½ m. ☞		
28½	Earith Bridge. Cross the	12½	Cross Earith Bridge.
	Ouse. *Enter Huntingdonshire.*		
27¾	Earith.	13¼	Keep right at "George" inn, Earith, and to left in quarter mile, then to right.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
	Keep left.		
	Keep right.		
26¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	14¾	Keep right at fork of roads.
	Huntingdon, 10¾ m. *Colne*.		(See pp. 98-99.)
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
25½	Somersham.	15½	Somersham to Wisbech as pp. 144-146.
	WISBECH.	41	

Route 71. CAMBRIDGE TO COLCHESTER

Miles from Colchester		Miles from Cambridge	
48¼	CAMBRIDGE. *Cambridgeshire.* (*Round Church.*)		(Cambridge, described pp. 243-245.) Leaving Cambridge in south-easterly direction, along Sidney Street and St. Andrew Street, keep straight ahead along Regent Street and the Hills Road, avoiding left turn to railway station.
	Gog Magog Hills,		Long rise begins in three and a half miles to the Gog Magog Hills, which, although they do not rise more than 300 feet above sea-level, provide a tiring ascent and give a good corresponding run down. They are derisively called the "Cambridgeshire mountains," and University men and others generally style them "The Gogs," which is a very derogatory way of treating their terrific name. The summit was in Roman times the summer camp of a cohort of Vandals, and the earthworks, known as Vandlebury, still remain, in private grounds of Gog Magog House. The descent, by a well-wooded road, is a welcome change from the bare rise from Cambridge.
41¾	*Babraham.* ☞	6½	Originally "Bradburgham". The park is beautifully wooded. In it is the church, with a Saxon tower.
			The road now crosses that ancient track, the Icknield Way, with the deserted railway running parallel with it. These lonely cuttings, looking peculiarly eerie in their long abandonment, are the remains of a line built in 1848 by what was then the "Eastern Counties Railway," now

Miles from Colchester		Miles from Cambridge	
			the Great Eastern, to give a direct route between London and Newmarket. It was abandoned in 1852.
41	Cross-roads. *Newport*, 7¾ m. ☞ *Newmarket*, 14¼ m.	7¼	(See pp. 322-326.)
40¼	Little Abington. Keep right.	8	Keep right past church, road bending sharply through the pretty village of Little Abington.
	Cross the Bourn.		Crossing the Bourn, road bends sharply left after passing church of Great Abington.
	Keep left.		
39¾	Great Abington.	8½	Roads here are beautifully shaded with beech avenues.
39	*Hildersham*, ½ m.	9¼	In church are two curious recumbent wooden effigies of a crusader and his wife, thirteenth century. Brasses: Robert de Parys and wife, Alienora, *c.* 1379. This is a very fine and very remarkable "bracket" brass, with kneeling effigies, and a representation of the Holy Trinity in the head of the cross. Henry Parys, and wife Margaret, *c.* 1427. Henry Parys, *c.* 1466; and one other, *c.* 1530.
	Keep left.		Keep left into Linton, road descending.
37½	Linton.	10¾	Linton is a small town of one long narrow street. The church is a fine Perpendicular building, with lofty tower. Brass: Henry Parys, 1427.
	Cross the Bourn.		Two old fire-hooks, mounted on long poles, rest on brackets on the side of one of the houses. They were used for pulling off the roofs from burning buildings. Numerous

Miles from Colchester		Miles from Cambridge	
			old houses here and elsewhere in Cambridgeshire have rings built into the eaves, expressly for the purpose of affording a hold for these hooks.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Bartlow*, 2 m. ☞		Keep left, leaving Linton. (Right to Bartlow, two miles.) Bartlow is remarkable for its famous "hills," four in number. These are very prominent sepulchral tumuli, made further conspicuous by being crested with trees. It was originally proposed, when the railway was made, to make the cutting between two of the largest. The line was, however, deviated slightly. They are the huge mounds raised over the dead slain in some great fight. It is still a matter of dispute to what period these tumuli belong. Excavations made at various times point to the curious circumstance that the Romans found them already here, and used them for burying their dead, who were thus interred above the remains of a prehistoric people. The skeletons and other relics of the Romans found were probably those of soldiers overwhelmed in the great British rising of A.D. 61. (See also Wormingford, p. 422.) Two and three miles south-east are Shudy Camps and Castle Camps, on the hills ; connected with ancient military operations.

Bartlow Church has a round tower, perhaps of Saxon date.

			Repeated sharp rises and falls to Horseheath.
34	Horseheath.	14¼	Village stands upon an old-fashioned village green. Church is Decorated and Perpendicular. Monuments of Alington family. Brasses : Sir John de Argentine, 1382 ; Robert Alington, 1552.
32¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	16	Keep left at fork, road rising a steep pitch, and then descending.
	Enter Suffolk.		
31	Withersfield.	17¼	Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular.

Miles from Colchester		Miles from Cambridge	
	DOWN		Jacobean pulpit. The village lies at the end of a long valley between chalk downs. Keep right at foot of hill.
29	Haverhill.	19¼	Pop. 4900. Haverhill is a busy town chiefly of one long street. It has factories for silk-weaving, velvet-making, and the manufacture of cocoanut-matting and brushes. The large Perpendicular church is not particularly notable. Hotels: Bell; Queen's Head. Motor repairs: Claydon, 49 High Street.
	Enter Essex.		
27	Sturmer.	21¼	*I.e.*, "Stour Mere". Small Norman and Early English church.
25	Baythorn End. Fork of roads, keep right.	23¼	Keep right at fork of roads, road rising sharply.
24½	*Clare*, 3½ m.	23¾	(See pp. 410-412.)
	UP†		
	Keep left.		Keep left. Narrow, twisty road.
23¼	Ridgewell. Keep right. Keep left.	25	Pleasant village, grouped round a green. Keep to right and then to left at the windmill. Road descends and undulates, finally going in a steep drop into Yeldham.
	DOWN		
20¾	Great Yeldham.	27½	Yeldham Oak is an ancient tree in middle of village. It has a circumference of thirty feet. The church has a rood-screen heraldically enriched with badges of the de Veres and their allied families.
19¾	Pool Street.	28½	
18½	*Castle Hedingham*, ½ m.	29¾	Picturesque village, with very fine church and grand Norman castle keep. The keep stands in a beautifully wooded and hilly park, adjoining an eighteenth-century red-brick mansion, the property of the Majendie family. The Castle was built about

1100, by Aubrey De Vere, whose son was created Earl of Oxford. The de Veres were a strenuous race, who made their mark very prominently in English history, and their natural force was not soon abated. There were no fewer than twenty de Veres, Earls of Oxford (1137-1703), a long unbroken line which cannot be challenged. It was the seventeenth Earl, the spendthrift, who dismantled the great castle which had known many gorgeous receptions but had rarely suffered from the rude attacks of war ; and of all the many buildings that clustered around the keep he left none standing. That stern yet beautiful Norman tower, wonderful alike in the fine jointed masonry of its walls, and in their singularly perfect preservation, is the finest Norman keep in England. It is of the same type as those of the Tower of London and of Rochester Castle, but is technically, in the masons' work, far superior. It measures sixty-two feet by fifty-five feet, and rises to 100 feet. Two of its four angle-turrets are gone, and two holes have been laboriously made in the twelve feet thick walls of the ground-floor, the real entrance being on the floor above, on a level with a former drawbridge. There are five floors, including the basement, some of them with small cell-like rooms contrived in the thickness of the walls. The third floor contains the state-room, richly adorned with the Norman chevron moulding. The great thirty feet Norman arch supporting the floor above, is the largest in this country. The wooded and lake scenery in the small but romantic park is exceedingly fine.

The church of St. Nicholas is a very beautiful structure, of considerable size, with clerestoried Norman nave, a good and elaborate roof, and remarkably fine chancel-arch, of advanced Early English character. The wooden rood-screen is Decorated. The east end is a very interesting work, with three Early English lancets surmounted by a wheel window. Many of the details are, however, Norman. It is a singular contest between the two architectural periods. Fine enriched Norman north and south doorways. In the chancel is the very handsome altar-tomb of John de Vere, fifteenth Earl of Oxford, and Lord Great Chamberlain of England, K.G., *d.* 1539 ; and of his Countess, with effigies in relief on the covering slab. It is of black marble, in the Renascence style. Note the quaint wood carvings of the stalls. The western tower is of red brick, dating from 1616. The sculptured boars and mullets (*i.e.*, five-pointed stars) (the badges of the de Veres), upon various parts of the church, indicate their part in the enrichment of the building.

Miles from Colchester		Miles from Cambridge	
17¾	Sible Hedingham. "Sugar-loaves" inn.	30½	The older part of the village, clustering round the church, is on right. It is a sweetly pretty scene, the ancient church of St. Peter, on its knoll, looking upon the rustic street. It is late Decorated, the tower curiously bearing some small sculptured figures of hawks, in niches, probably alluding to it having been built from benefactions left by Sir John Hawkwood, who was born at Sible Hedingham about 1320. He fought in the English army at Poitiers, and was knighted for his bravery. He then became a soldier of fortune in Italy: a captain of *condottieri* who sold his services to the State of Florence, and warred with valour and success. He was known to the Italians as *l'Acuto*: that is to say, "the Needle". This was an allusion to the supposition that he was the son of a tailor. (His father was really a tanner, and he had been apprenticed to a tailor, but broke his indentures, ran away, and became a soldier.) He married a daughter of the Duke of Milan, and died 1394. An elaborate monument to him still exists in the Cathedral at Florence. His epitaph names him Giovanni Acutus. The very fine, though mutilated, canopied recess in the wall of the south aisle of Sible Hedingham church has some association with him; being freely carved with hawks.
17	Swan Street.	31¼	Swan Street takes its name from the "Swan" inn. It is a long picturesque wayside continuation of Sible Hedingham.
			Sharp rise.
16½	Fork of roads, keep left. *Braintree*, 6¾ m. ☞	31¾	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Braintree, six and three-quarters miles, see pp. 406-407.)
			Succession of sharp rises and falls, with final easy rise to Halstead.
13¾	Halstead. *Braintree*, 6½ m. ☞ *Sudbury*, 8 m.	34½	(Described, p. 401.) (See pp. 399-402.)

Miles from Colchester		Miles from Cambridge	
	Turn left.		Leaving Halstead, turn left to the church, and then right.
	Turn right.		Steep descent to river Colne, followed by a steep rough rise.
12¾	Cross the	35½	Avoid the turn to right, on the way up.
	Colne.		
	Keep left.		Keep left at hilltop.
11¾	Cross a	36½	Sharp fall to stream and similar rise.
	stream.		
10¼	Earl's Colne.	38	Considerable village, largely grown of late years. The prefix to the name derives from the de Veres, Earls of Oxford, whose badge of the five-pointed star is still to be seen worked into the upper stage of the church tower. Here was a Benedictine Priory founded by Aubrey de Vere, *c.* 1100. The so-called "Priory" of to-day is a modern residence, added to which is a cloister containing three mutilated effigies of the thirteen monuments of the Earls of Oxford buried here. They are Robert, fifth Earl, 1295; Thomas, eighth Earl, 1371; Robert, ninth Earl, 1392, together with his wife, Lancerona Serjeaulx. Here are engineering works, and a silk-weaving factory.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Coggeshall*, 4 m.		Keep left at fork of roads after passing church. (Right to Coggeshall, four miles.)

Miles from Colchester		Miles from Cambridge	
			Descending to river Colne, and crossing it, keep right; uphill, avoiding turn to left.
	Cross the		
	Colne.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
9½	*White Colne*, ¼ 1 m.	38¾	
7¾	Chappel.	40½	Or Pontisbright. Village on right.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		Here the lofty red-brick viaduct of thirty-two arches, carrying the Colne Valley Railway across the vale at a height of seventy-five feet, is a striking object in the landscape.
	Cross the		
	Colne.		
5½	Ford Street.	42¾	Hamlet.
			Steep rise.
3¾	Eight Ash Green.	44½	
			Steep drop to Lexden.
1¾	Lexden.	46½	Lexden to Colchester (as p. 370).
	COLCHESTER. (*Town Hall.*)	48¼	(Described, pp. 370-372.)

Route 72. CAMBRIDGE TO YARMOUTH

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
83	CAMBRIDGE. *Cambridgeshire.* (*Round Church.*)		(Cambridge, described, pp. 243-245.) Leaving the Round Church in a southerly direction along Bridge Street, take the next turning to left, Jesus Lane, a narrow thoroughfare, and proceed straight

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
			ahead, the road now becoming a broad thoroughfare, called the "Newmarket Road". This ends in the suburb of Barnwell.
81½	Barnwell.	1½	Passing Barnwell Junction station, note the deserted Norman chapel of the ancient Leper Hospital of St. Mary Magdalene, Stourbridge, on left.
78¾	Quy.	4¼	Quy, *i.e.*, "Cow Island". In Domesday Book "Coeia". Later forms have been "Cu-eye," "Cow-eye," "Cow-ye". (Cowey Stakes, on the Thames, near Walton, has similar derivation.) The church stands solitary by the road side, and is that of the conjoined parishes of Quy-cum-Stow, of which the few houses and a small railway station lie some distance off to the left.
			The road goes in long undulations straight ahead, with ex-
76¼	Bottisham.	6¾	cellent surface, through Bottisham, whose outskirts are passed. The village is chiefly on left, with a large clerestoried Decorated and Perpendicular church.
71¾	Devil's Ditch. Junction of road from London.	11¼	Road bears left to crossing through the Devil's Ditch (described, p. 326) and Newmarket Heath.
69½	Newmarket. (*Clock Tower.*)	13½	(Described, p. 326.) The Jubilee Clock Tower, in the middle of the road, is a prominent object at the further end of Newmarket, at a place where several roads branch. Keeping on the
	Enter Suffolk.		
68½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Thetford*, 19¾ m.	14½	left of tower and straight ahead, take right-hand fork in one mile. (Left-hand road goes to Thetford, nineteen and three-quarters miles, see pp. 327-329.)
			We now leave the training-stables and other evidences of

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
			Newmarket behind, and proceed under the lea of the lengthy plantation of fir-trees bordering the road, and known as "The Long Belt".
	Cross the Kennet.		
64¾	Kentford.	18¼	Crossing the Kennet, the church of Kentford stands on a knoll to the right. It is a Decorated building, with good Flamboyant windows.
62¼	Higham Railway Station.	20¾	The church away to right is that of Barrow.
	Risby, ½ m.		Passing a wayside inn, Saxham "White Horse," Risby is half mile left in a picturesque situation. The church, Early English and later, has a good example of the East Anglian round towers.
59¼	Saxham Railway Station. *Little Saxham*, 1 m. ☞ *Great Saxham*, 2 m. ☞	23¾	Little Saxham church has an exceptionally good round tower of the Norman period, and contains interesting monuments of Lord Crofts, first and only Baron, 1677; one of the merry companions of Charles II.; Thomas Lucas, Solicitor-General in reign of Henry VII., etc.
			Great Saxham Church contains the monument of John Eldred, 1632, one of the adventurous merchants whose voyages are described by Hakluyt.
			The road undulates easily, and then enters Bury St. Edmunds along the street called Risby Gate, past the barracks.
			Abbey Gate is reached by turning right at "King's Head," and through Brentgovel Street to Cornhill. Thence left into

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
55¼	Bury St. Edmunds. (*Abbey Gate.*)	27¾	Buttermarket, and again left into Abbey Gate Street. Pop. 16,785. This is a considerable market-town of great antiquity, but presenting in general a much modernised appearance, due greatly to the re-building of many of its houses and the various expansions and alterations consequent upon the agricultural prosperity during the Napoleonic wars, when the price of corn ruled high. Bury, therefore, has lost a great deal of its mediæval aspect. The place appears to have taken its rise early in the Saxon period when it was called "Beodricsworth". In A.D. 631, Sigebert, King of East Anglia, founded a monastery here. In A.D. 869, the kingdom of East Anglia was broken up by the Danes, and King Edmund was captured and put to death by them; suffering martyrdom at Hoxne. Thirty-three years later the body of the Christian king was removed to Beodricsworth. During a further Danish irruption in 1010, it was taken for safety to London, and brought back in 1013; many miracles being performed on the journey to what now became known as "St. Edmundsbury". The relics, not less sacred than those of St. Thomas of Canterbury afterwards became, made the fortune of the town, which grew up around the magnificently rebuilt Abbey. Pilgrims came from all parts to visit the Shrine of St. Edmund, and the Abbots, the most powerful in England, were frequently called upon to entertain Royalty. (See Carlyle and the old chronicler of the monastery, Jocelin of Brakelond, for an account of the visit of King John, 1203.) At the high altar on St. Edmund's Day, 1214, the Barons in assembly swore to exact an acknowledgment of the rights of the people from the King, who was thus compelled the following year to sign the Great Charter.

But the Abbot and monks were not popular with the people of Bury. They could scarcely be, for the town and its markets belonged to the monastery, which was a grasping and exacting landlord. Hence repeated rioting and destruction in the fourteenth century. The dissolution of the monastery, in the time of Henry VIII., led to the complete destruction of the monastic buildings, except the Abbey Gate and the great Norman tower, facing the broad open thoroughfare called "Angel Hill". The large neighbouring churches of St. James and St. Mary, in the Decorated and Perpendicular styles, were always parish churches. The few and puzzling remains of the widespreading monastic

establishment are chiefly contained in the Botanic Gardens, in which is seen the thirteenth century Abbot's Bridge, spanning the river Lark.

The very large plain white-brick "Angel" hotel is an eighteenth century building on the site of a mediæval hostelry, whose Gothic cellars in part remain. The house figures in *Pickwick*. Two strangely different persons, in widely-sundered eras, but both with the literary instinct, were natives of Bury: Jocelin of Brakelond, born in the street still called "Short Brakland" in the twelfth century, and in 1840 Louise de la Ramé, afterwards famous as "Ouida".

The Guildhall is a venerable building, of far greater antiquity than at first sight would be suspected, including Early English and Perpendicular work beside the new front added 1807. In the Market Place is the late Norman building, with Perpendicular additions, known variously as "Moyses' Hall" and the "Jew's House". In modern times it was used as a police station, but has now become, more fittingly, a museum.

Hotel: Angel (garage). Motor repairs: Brock & Company; Dallinger & Company; Montgomery & Company.

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
	Thetford, 12 m.		(See pp. 404-406.)
	Ipswich, 29¾ m.		(See pp. 352-354, 439-440.)
	Sudbury, 15½ m.		(See pp. 402-404.)
	Forks of roads, keep left and then right.		Leaving Bury by proceeding through Eastgate Street, road rises to fork in three-quarters mile at railway station. Keep left and then right. (Left-hand road goes to Thetford, eleven and a quarter miles, see pp. 404-406.)
			Road then rises sharply, and continues in undulations to Barton.
52½	Great Barton.	30½	Great Barton church is half mile right. It is a fine large clerestoried building, chiefly of Perpendicular period. The chancel, however, is Early English, and of an excellent type. The tower includes some elaborate ornamentation with

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
			stone and black flint, in the characteristic East Anglian way. In the church are many monuments of the Bunbury family of Barton Hall, which stands in its fine park to the left of the road.
	Cross the Thet.		
49	Ixworth.	34	Ixworth, on the river Thet, is a large village, with a Perpendicular church whose tower displays some elaborate and excellent devices executed in the East Anglian stone and flint "flush-work". "Ixworth Abbey" is a mansion standing in the surrounding beautiful park. It incorporates portions of an Augustinian priory. Many Roman and Saxon remains have been found in and about Ixworth.
	Fork of 3 roads, take middle.		Road rises. Take middle road at fork of three ways.
			Repeated sharp descents and rises, finally descending into Stanton.
46	Stanton.	37	Stanton is a considerable village comprising the amalgamated parishes of All Saints and St. John. The church of the last-named of these is disused.
43¼	Wattisfield.	39¾	
41¼	Rickinghall Inferior. *Rickinghall Superior*, ¼ m. ☞	41¾	Rickinghall Inferior takes the second half of its name from its situation below the sister village of Rickinghall Superior, on rising ground, quarter mile right. The

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
			church of the first-named has a round tower, Norman and Perpendicular, and a fine porch. It forms, with the wayside trees, a pretty picture.
40½	Botesdale. *Redgrave*, 1 m.	42½	Village of one long street. On the left is Redgrave Park, with a large lake. The church of Redgrave contains monuments to Sir Nicholas Bacon, 1616, and wife; and to Sir John Holt, Lord Chief Justice, 1709. His robed effigy is accompanied by figures, respectively meek and stern, of Mercy and Justice.
38	Wortham Common. *Wortham*, 1 m.	45	Outskirt of Wortham, one mile left, which is situated on the river Waveney.
34¾	Palgrave. Bear right. Cross the	48¼	
			Cross railway, and then bear right and cross river Waveney.
	Waveney. *Enter Norfolk.*		
33½	Scole.	49½	The chief feature of Scole is the great "White Hart" inn, (described, p. 380).
	Ipswich, 21½ m. *Norwich*, 19½ m.		(See pp. 376-383.)
	Turn right.		Turn right opposite the "White Hart".
			The road runs for many miles parallel with the Waveney.
32¼	Billingford.	50¾	In the church, behind the pul-

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
			pit; is an hour-glass stand. The building, which is chiefly Perpendicular, has only the base of a tower, which fell in ruins at beginning of nineteenth century.
31¼	Thorpe Abbots.	51¾	Church is partly Norman, with a round tower of same period.
29½	Brockdish.	53½	The tower of Brockdish church is a modern addition, but the body of building is partly Saxon and Norman: chiefly, however, Early English. It is an interesting church. The old hall is one of the several mansions legendarily associated with the "Mistletoe Bough" story of the vanished bride.
28	Needham.	55	Church has a round Norman tower, with Perpendicular octagonal upper stage.
26	Harleston.	57	Small town, with railway station.
24½	Redenhall.	58½	The noble tower of Redenhall church has an exceptionally fine peal of bells. Here are monuments of the extinct Gawdy family, whose ancient mansion, Gawdy Hall, is a moated house in a park, on the left.
23¾	Wortwell. Forks of roads, keep left and again left. *Lowestoft*, 20¼ m. ☞	59¼	Keep to left at Wortwell, and in a further half mile again left. (Right-hand road goes to Beccles, nine miles, and Lowestoft twenty and a quarter miles.
23	Homersfield Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. ☜ *Denton.* LEVEL CROSSING.	60	Village is in Suffolk, on the other side of the Waveney.
19¾	Earsham.	63¼	Earsham church is Perpendicular, with tower and spire. Its site is in midst of a prehistoric earthwork.

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
	Cross the Waveney.		The road, proceeding fairly straight, crosses the river Waveney, which here takes a very pronounced turn and then bears round again, doubling upon itself and enclosing a kind of lofty promontory, on which are situated the castle and town of Bungay.
	Enter Suffolk.		
18¾	Bungay.	64¼	Pop. 3314. The pleasant old town of Bungay is set amid charming river scenery, and is itself of considerable interest and pictorial value. The Waveney is here a river of some breadth and depth, and is easily navigable for yachts. The site of Bungay, on an upland almost encircled by this river, led to a castle being built here soon after the Conquest by Roger Bigod. It was a later member of that turbulent race, Hugh Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, who thought so greatly of this stout fortress that he is reported by Holinshed to have boasted :—

> *"Were I in my Castle of Bungaye,*
> *Upon the water of Waveneye,*
> *I would ne care for the 'King of Cockneye'."*

The "King of Cockney" in question—Henry II.—took the castle of Bungay : possibly when its master was not in residence.

In the market-place is the octagonal "market-cross," which is less in any sense a cross than a pagan classic building with lead-covered cupola, surmounted by a figure personifying Justice. The fine Perpendicular clerestoried church of St. Mary has a tall pinnacled tower. The chancel has long been a roofless ruin. Holy Trinity Church is a Perpendicular building with round tower. The castle ruins overlook the Waveney.

Hotel : King's Head.

Yoxford, 15¾ m. *Norwich,* 15¼ m. DOWN		(See pp. 475-478.)

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
	Cross the Waveney. *Enter Norfolk.*		Leaving Bungay through Market Place, and by steepish descent of Bridge Street, cross the Waveney and in half mile keep right, opposite the workhouse, turning
18¼	Fork of roads, keep right. Fork of roads, keep left.	64¾	in a further quarter mile left, and over the level crossing at Ditchingham railway station. The road then proceeds through the wayside hamlet of Ditchingham Heath to Ellingham.
18	Ditchingham Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. *Broome*, 1 m.	65	
16½	Ellingham.	66½	The church and older part of Broome are about one mile left. Church is Transitional-Norman.
15¾	Kirby Cane.	67¼	Or "Kirby Row," the wayside outskirts of the village of Kirby Cane, which is on left. Church is Norman and Decorated.
14	Geldeston.	69	Church has a Norman round tower, altered in thirteenth century.
13	Gillingham.	70	Church of St. Mary, adjoining the Hall, is an Early Norman building with apsidal chancel.
	Cross-roads. Turn left.		Turning left at cross-roads, in Gillingham, by the church, then
12	Fork of roads, keep left.	71	to right, and to left a mile on; thence descending short pitch and rising. Road apt to be very loose here.
11	Toft Monks.	72	Church is Early English and Perpendicular, with octagonal tower.
			Descents and rises, with short steep rise and fall past Haddiscoe Church.
9	Haddiscoe.	74	The church stands nobly on a ridge, its beautiful late Saxon round tower, the Decorated upper part chequy with alternating

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
			squares of stone and flintwork, forming a striking picture. The enriched Norman south doorway is also very fine. Note, against wall of churchyard, epitaph on Willam Salter, Yarmouth Stage Coachman, 1776 :—
			" Here lies Will. Salter, honest man, *Deny it, envy, if you can," etc.*
7½	Haddiscoe Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the Canal. Cross the Waveney.	75½	Down from Haddiscoe, we cross the marshes to the railway station by a causeway built *c.* 1510, by Dame Margaret Hobart. At night this is dangerous. Cross canal bridge (locally over the "New Cut"); the bridge is very steep. At the bottom are the gates of the railway level crossing, with a red light, which is not visible until the summit of the bridge is reached. Having crossed the river Waveney, we again enter Suffolk and reach St. Olave's railway station, where, passing over level crossing and keeping left, Fritton is reached.
	Enter Suffolk.		
7	St. Olave's Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. Keep left.	76	Ruins of ancient Priory.
6¼	Fritton.	76¾	Fritton is greatly frequented by visitors from the neighbouring seaside resorts of Yarmouth and Lowestoft. The beautiful lake, amid woods on the right of the village, is the chief attraction. It provides excellent fishing and boating, and is a somewhat narrow sheet of water, two and a quarter miles long. The pleasure gardens of Fritton Old Hall are open on

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
			payment. Teas and lunches are provided. There is also some bedroom accommodation. The "Decoys" for wild fowl may be seen in summer.
			The church, dedicated to King Edmund the Martyr, is a very early and interesting building, with a round tower, considered to be Saxon. The chancel, the floor of which is at a lower level than the nave, ends in a semicircular Norman apse. A fresco painting of the giant, St. Christopher, is on the north wall of the nave, in the customary position opposite the south door.
	Belton, ☜ ½ m. *Burgh Castle*, ☜ 2½ m.		The greatly-restored church has a modern round tower.
			Beside the estuary of the Waveney stand the massive ruins of the great Roman naval stronghold of *Garianonum*, which took its name from the river Yare, here coming to a confluence with the Waveney. This Roman work, of the same nature as the sea-fortresses of *Rutupiæ* and *Regulbium*, on the Kentish coast, consists of a rectangular enclosure formed by enormously strong walls, some nine feet thick, on three sides; the fourth side being open to the water. There are four towers on the east wall: the whole constructed of flints set in cement grouting, and faced with the usual bands of tile and brick.
			Burgh church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with a round tower, to which has been added a red-brick upper stage. Ancient well recently discovered and preserved.
3½	Bradwell. *Enter Norfolk.*	79½	
1½	Gorleston.	81½	Modern seaside resort, an extension of Yarmouth, and situated, rather curiously, in Norfolk, although on the south side of Breydon Water and the estuary of the river Waveney, which for the whole of its course, almost to

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cambridge	
			this point, forms the boundary between Norfolk and Suffolk. Gorleston was until recent years a fisher village at the narrow seaward end of Yarmouth Harbour, but has now been developed with building estates, parades, and hotels facing the sea. The sea-bathing is in great repute. The very large Decorated and Perpendicular church contains an early brass: Sir John Bacon, 1292, cross-legged effigy.
	Lowestoft, 8¼ m.		A continuous line of houses extends through Southtown to Yarmouth, along the road running parallel with the harbour.
1	Southtown.	82	Electric trams, and good wood-paved surface.
¼	Southtown Railway Station.	82¾	
	LEVEL CROSSING Turn right. Cross the Harbour.		Passing over level crossing (very crowded traffic here) turn right and cross bridge over the harbour (at not more than five miles an hour) to Hall Quay and Town Hall, Yarmouth.
	YARMOUTH. (*Town Hall.*)	83	Pop. 55,808. Officially "Great" Yarmouth, by virtue of a charter of Henry III., 1272, conferring that title. The situation of this ancient and historic seaport and modern popular seaside resort is of great singularity. The town is built upon a sandspit thrown up by the sea at the outlet of the rivers Bure, Yare, and Waveney, whose combined streams, although of considerable volume, enter the sea in a lazy, leisurely fashion. Thus the furious winds and waves of the North Sea have been enabled to throw up a long low tongue of sand which has turned aside these waters from their old natural outlet on the site of Yarmouth's railway station in the middle of the town, to Gorleston, one and a half miles south. Thus, by natural forces, has been created the site of Yarmouth, together with its harbour.

A small town existed here when Domesday Book was com-

piled, and grew rapidly, in spite of the incursions occasionally made by the sea upon the land which the waves themselves had originally created. The trade and general importance of Yarmouth had so increased, and the consequent peril of attack by jealous foreigners had so grown, that in 1284 the fortification of the town was begun. The strong walls, with numerous defensible gates and towers, were completed 1396. Considerable remains of these suffice to show us how extremely picturesque Yarmouth must in olden times have been. Yarmouth has almost continually grown, and although its ancient mercantile importance is a thing of the past, the great prosperity of its herring fishery and its modern vogue as a seaside resort have more than compensated for any loss on that score. The wide-spreading sands and a very bracing air have made the fortune of Yarmouth as a holiday-place. As such, it is by no means "select," for it is most easily reached from the East End of London ; a fact which largely controls the class of visitors and the kind of entertainment demanded. The lines upon which Yarmouth is now developing are thus those of Blackpool ; and the ideal before its ruling spirits is to make it on the East Coast what that place is on the coast of Lancashire. Elaborate piers with great concert halls are a feature of the sea front, and the sands are crowded with popular entertainments of every fantastic kind. But there is a later season than this, when a less boisterous class of visitors resorts to Yarmouth during the waning weeks of summer. At this time also Yarmouth is busy with the herring fishing and packing.

The large parish church of St. Nicholas, generally said to be "the largest parish church in England" (St. Michael's Church, Coventry, is the largest, although controversies periodically rage around the claims of several great churches to the distinction) is not so imposing : its great size running rather to ground-space occupied than to lofty proportions. It stands in Church Plain, off the great Market Place, and is Transitional-Norman and Early English. The aisles have the peculiarity of being each almost twice the width of the nave. It contains two curiosities which generally interest the ordinary visitor much more than the architecture : an ancient revolving bookcase, and a rough seat made of the vertebra of a whale. St. George's Church is an eighteenth-century red-brick building. The Fishermen's Hospital, an almshouse founded 1702, is a quaint group of buildings. The Old Tollhouse (not toll-house) partook in equal parts of townhall, court of justice, and gaol. The street in which it stands is still called "Gaol Street". The buildings, presenting a very quaint frontage to the street, date from thirteenth century. They are now used as public library and museum. The "Yarmouth rows"—dwelt largely upon in

most descriptions of the town—are simply a number of extremely narrow, furiously ugly, and very frowsy alleys, 145 in number, without any redeeming feature. The extreme narrowness of them originated in the necessity of economising space when the town was confined within walls. Those ancient enclosing walls, with the Blackfriars Tower and others, are interesting survivals. The "Star" hotel on Hall Quay was originally the mansion of an Elizabethan merchant-adventurer, and retains many of its original features. The Nelson Column on the South Denes was erected 1817. Fine views are obtainable from it.

Hotels: Star; Royal; Queen's. Motor repairs: H. G. St. John, Ltd., Regent Road (large garage); Shalders, Northgate Street; Great Yarmouth Motor Company, Middle Market Road (garage).

Route 73. BUNGAY TO LOWESTOFT

Miles from Lowestoft		Miles from Bungay	
16¼	BUNGAY. *Suffolk.*		(Bungay described, p. 289.) Leaving Bungay market-place,
16	Fork of roads, keep left.	¼	descending Lower Olland Street, keep to left at fork in quarter mile.
15¼	Watch House Inn. Fork of roads, keep right.	1	Keep right at fork of roads at Watch House inn.
14½	Mettingham.	1¾	Church has a Norman round tower. Here are ruins of a great castle of the fourteenth century, with a bold gatehouse tower.
13	Shipmeadow.	3¼	Prettily situated village, near the Waveney.
12	Barsham.	4¼	Church is chiefly Decorated, with a round tower. The east end, however, was rebuilt 1620 in flint, and is a singular work, entirely covered with a kind of lozenge panelling, which is continued as the tracery of the window. Altar-tomb, Sir Edward Echingham, sixteenth century. Brass: Sir

Miles from Lowestoft		Miles from Bungay	
			Robert Atte Tye, 1380. The rectory was the birthplace of Catherine Suckling, mother of Nelson. It is a very quaint seventeenth-century house, with old-world panelled rooms.
			Steep rise and fall.
			Approaching Beccles, on left, is Rose Hall, built *c.* 1583. It was the home of the Roos family. A moat surrounds it.
10	Beccles.	6¼	Pop. 6898. The town is beautifully situated on the river Waveney, which it overlooks from a dignified position. Although the town itself, owing chiefly to repeated fires, does not retain many antiquities, the view of it, looking upon the river, with its quaint grouping of boats, yachts, and wherries, is very picturesque. The church is a large Perpendicular building, with a massive detached bell-tower which owes a good deal of its stern aspect to the fact that it was never finished and lacks an ornamental battlement. Most people will probably agree that it looks better so. It is placed on the south side of the church, towards the east end, probably to obtain a more secure footing : the ground elsewhere sloping somewhat abruptly down to the river.

Hotels : King's Head, Market Place ; White Lion, Smallgate Street. Motor repairs : East Anglian Motor Works (garage).

	Blythburgh, 10 m. ☞ *Loddon*, ☜ 7¼ m. LEVEL CROSSING.		Leaving Beccles past "King's Head" inn and down Blythburgate Street, turn left into Ingate Street, and over level crossing.
8¼	Worlingham.	8	
7	North Cove.	9¼	
6	Barnby.	10¼	Church is chiefly Decorated. It

Miles from Lowestoft		Miles from Bungay	
			is notable among ecclesiologists for the tall processional-cross locker in south wall of the nave. It still retains its wooden fifteenth-century door.
4¼	Carlton Colville. "Ship" inn.	12	This village is now well within the urban area of Lowestoft. Keeping straight ahead at the "Ship" inn, cross over railway at Carlton Colville station.
2¾	Carlton Colville Railway Station. Mutford Swing Bridge.	13½	(After crossing the railway there is an alternative and shorter route to South Lowestoft, where are the chief hotels and the main residential centres, by taking the turn to the right by the Church (a narrow road marked by red triangles) which leads fairly directly to the Pier, Yacht Basin, and Royal Hotel by the Church.)
	Cross Oulton Broad. Oulton Broad Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. Fork of roads, keep right.		
	LOWESTOFT.	16¼	(Described, p. 461.)

ROUTE 74. KING'S LYNN TO HUNSTANTON, WELLS AND CROMER

(COAST ROAD)

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
54¼	KING'S LYNN. *Norfolk.* (*Railway St'n.*)		Leaving the town by Blackfriars Road and thence to right into Littleport Street, pass a level
53½	LEVEL CROSSING.	¾	crossing in three-quarters mile,
53¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	1	coming thence in quarter mile to fork of roads at Gaywood. Keep

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
	Norwich, 42 m. ☞ Gaywood.		left here (right to Norwich, through Gayton, forty-two miles). The almshouse of St. Mary Magdalene, rebuilt 1649, forms a quaint group of buildings. In the Norman and Early English church note two Dutch paintings of Queen Elizabeth at Tilbury, and the Gunpowder Plot.
52	South Wootton.	2¼	Early English and Decorated church, with altar-tomb of Sir James Winde, 1603. The Early English font has weird goggling faces at the angles of its square bowl. Note the strange old bier, dated 1611, and inscribed with texts.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Cromer, through Holt* 41 m. ☞		At fork of roads, South Wootton, keep left. (Right to Cromer, through Holt, forty-one miles, see pp. 312-315.)
49¾	Castle Rising.	4½	Castle Rising was in remote times situated upon the coast, but the sea is now two and a half miles distant, and the olden coastwise defence of Rising Castle long centuries ago thus lost the reason for its existence. The last vestige of the ancient importance Rising owned was the Parliamentary representation, and it continued to return two members until 1832. What was once a seafaring town is now a very charming and interesting little inland village, with three claims to notice : the Castle, the Church, and the Howard almshouse. The ruins of the Norman Castle, built *c.* 1171 by Hugh d'Albini, first Earl of Arundel, stand within earthworks of enormous size and unknown date or origin, but certainly in part a work of the Romans. As in innumerable instances, this was probably from prehistoric times a strong place, and succeeding ages did but continue the defensive works that were originated by the men of the Stone Age. We have no tale of siege or other warlike operations in connection with this Norman stronghold, which has gradually decayed instead of being shattered in strife. It became in the fourteenth century the place of retirement, or as some historians say, the imprisonment, of Queen Isabella, that "she-wolf of France" who had a guilty know-

ledge of the murder of her husband, Edward II., at Berkeley Castle. From the Crown it passed to the Howards. The keep retains some good Norman arcading.

The fine church, consisting of aisleless nave, chancel, south porch and south transept, with central tower finished off with modern saddleback roof, is late Norman, with Early English windows. The west front is one of the very few really satisfactory and well-designed Norman west fronts of a merely parish church; very good and logical, and highly ornate. The Bede House, or Trinity Hospital, as the almshouse founded 1614 by Henry Howard, Earl of Northampton, is variously known, houses "twelve poor spinsters," who are required to attend the parish church on Sundays in the costume originally prescribed: red cloaks, with steeple-crowned black beaver hats. This was the usual dress in the time of James I., but it is a picturesque singularity now. The Howard badge is worn on the cloaks.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn
48½	Fork of roads, keep left. *Sandringham*, 2¾ m.	5¾

Keep left at fork (right to Sandringham, two and three-quarters miles). Hunstanton may be reached this way, by proceeding through Sandringham to Dersingham. The distance is only one mile extra, and the tourist has the interest of seeing West Newton Church and village, and catching some glimpses of Sandringham House, the private residence of Her Majesty Queen Alexandra. The Sandringham estate was purchased for the Prince of Wales, afterwards Edward VII., in 1861, for some £220,000, from the Honourable C. Spencer Cowper. The present house was then built, but has been at various times enlarged. It is a red-brick building, in the picturesque Elizabethan style. The roads are thickly wooded, and side roads go off into plentifully stocked coverts full of pheasants and ground game. The scenery of Sandringham remarkably resembles that of Scotland: heaths and pine-trees being the special note of it.

The church is filled with stained glass and other memorials of members of the Royal Family, and is exquisitely kept, but is otherwise an unpretending village church.

Resuming the direct road to left of fork, the wild, sandy, heathery wastes, of great natural beauty, but owing something also to judicious planting, are seen stretch-

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
	Wolferton, 1¼ m.		ing away on the left to Wolferton railway station, and beyond to the sea. Road continually undulates.
45½	Dersingham.	8¾	The large clerestoried church is Decorated and Perpendicular.
44	Ingoldisthorpe.	10¼	
43	Snettisham.	11¼	The large Perpendicular church has a lofty spire. The chancel is a roofless ruin. Note here the local brown building stone, known as "Carr Stone".
	UP & DOWN		Passing through Snettisham, bear left and keep the village green on the right; thence bearing right, past "Victoria" inn.
	J'nction of roads keep left. *Burnham Market*, 8¼ m.		Keep left at junction of roads approaching Heacham. (Right to Burnham Market, through Docking—commonly called "Dry Docking"—eight and a quarter miles.)
40¾	Heacham. LEVEL CROSSING.	13½	
	UP & DOWN		
38½	Hunstanton. (*Water Tower.*)	15¾	Pop. 2501. There are at present two Hunstantons, New Hunstanton, or "Hunstanton St. Edmunds," and Old Hunstanton, the original village, one mile further; but these, with the growth of the modern watering-place, will soon be one. The fine sands and bracing air have made the fortunes of this new seaside resort, which is growing rapidly. It has some breezy commons and fine golf-links in the rear. Hotel: Sandringham (garage). Motor repairs: Johnson & Sons, Westgate Road.
	DOWN		Abrupt bend to right and sudden drop, approaching Old Hunstanton.
37½	Old Hunstanton.	16¾	Village, with fine Decorated

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
			church adjoining the park ; seat of the Le Strange family, who have held the property for over 800 years. Many monuments of them in church. Note on that of Sir Roger Le Strange, 1507, the obvious play upon the name :—
			" In heaven at home, O blessed change, *Who while I was on earth was strange."*
			It seems a sorry sort of waggishness.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Fakenham*, 18 m. ☞		Descent to fork of roads, out of Old Hunstanton. Keep left. (Right to Fakenham, eighteen miles, see pp. 488-489.)
			Long easy inclines.
35¾	Holme-next-the-Sea.	18½	Really some little distance from the sea. Here the "Peddar's Way," a somewhat mysterious old track, now merely a grassy lane, reached the coast, after passing in a straight line through Norfolk, by Castle Acre. The Perpendicular church was rebuilt *c.* 1410, by Judge Netyngdon and his wife. Note the brass to them, with curious verse :—
			" Henry Netyngdon and his wyffe lye here, *Yt madden thys church stepull and queere," etc.*
34¼	Thornham.	20	Small village some little distance from the coast, which here is one of salt marshes, the sea coming lazily in by a little creek. The fine Early English and later church has an incomplete tower, left so

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
			probably after the Black Death, which almost depopulated the country. Fine chancel-screen with painted panels of saints: elaborate pulpit dated 1631, etc. An interesting and highly successful village industry has of late years been established at Thornham. This is the production of artistic wrought-iron work.
32½	Titchwell.	21¾	Here is a picturesque wayside cross. The Perpendicular church has a Norman round tower.
31¾	Brancaster.	22½	The village, with its continuation, "Brancaster Staithe," *i.e.*, "Quay," is situated near the sea, which here runs in amid confused and obscure creeks. This was the Roman *Branodunum*, of which no traces are now left, in spite of the fact that as the chief station of the military warden, the "Count of the Saxon shore," the fortress was of the massive construction characterising the still extant walls of Burgh. Fine fifteenth-century font-cover in church.
	DOWN		
29¾	Burnham Deepdale.	24½	This is one of the seven neighbouring Burnham villages, of which the capital, so to speak, is Burnham Market, otherwise "Burnham Westgate". The church of Burnham Deepdale, which possesses a round tower, has an interesting and archæologically famous square Norman font, sculptured with scenes from the agricultural seasons, or labours of the months.
	Burnham Norton, ½ m.		Church has a round tower.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
	DOWN		Steepish drop, with inferior surface and sharp bend to right.
27¼	Burnham Market.	27	Otherwise "Burnham Westgate". Small town in wooded hollow.
27	Burnham Sutton.	27¼	Church in ruins. The full title of the village, which is practically a part of Burnham Market, is "Burnham Sutton-cum-Ulph". Ulph church is of Perpendicular period.
	Burnham Thorpe, 1 m.		Burnham Thorpe was the birthplace of Admiral Viscount Nelson, the hero of many naval battles and the victor of Trafalgar. He was born here 1758, son of the rector. The house has, unfortunately, long been demolished. The humble village church has a lectern made from the timbers of the *Victory*, presented by the Admiralty, 1881.
26¼	Burnham Overy.	28	
24¾	LEVEL CROSSING.	29½	
22¾	Holkham.	31½	The immense park of Holkham, seat of Earl of Leicester, is on right. It was created out of the widespreading barren sandy warrens of the district by "Coke of Norfolk" in the middle of the eighteenth century. He was rightly regarded as "the first farmer in England". The tall Corinthian column in the park, crested with a wheatsheaf, was erected by public subscription to his memory. The huge hall is in a so-called "classic" style. Holkham church, in the park, is built on a prehistoric mound. It contains monuments to the Coke family.
	UP†		Steepish rise.
20¾	Wells.	33½	(Described, p. 342.)

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
	Fakenham, 10 m.		(See pp. 340-342.)
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Short steep descent from Wells, to level crossing. The road then undulates and descends, with loose surface, to Stiffkey.
17	Stiffkey.	37¼	Locally "Stewkey". Pretty old-world village in a wooded hollow on the Stiffkey rivulet, near the salt-flats which stretch out long distances to the sea. The cocklers of Stiffkey are a weird community. Church is Decorated and Perpendicular. Near it is a highly picturesque farmhouse, originally built by Sir Nicholas Bacon, Keeper of the Privy Seal to Queen Elizabeth. It was then a stately mansion ; and still retains many interesting features.
	Cross the Stiffkey River.		
14½	Morston.	39¾	
13	Blakeney.	41¼	Blakeney was anciently a considerable seaport, and small vessels still come up to Blakeney Quay, quarter mile left. The village, with fine large church, stands on a hillside and commands excellent views. Church is a clerestoried Early English and Perpendicular building, with lofty western tower, and a curious slim tower at the north-east end, supposed to have been built for displaying a beacon-light to guide mariners into the harbour.
			Long, steep, and rough descent

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
			to Cley, crossing the little Glaven stream.
	Cross the		
	Glaven.		
12	Cley-next-the-Sea.	42¼	Decayed old seaport, highly picturesque, with row of old-fashioned houses looking towards the sea, which is encroaching here. The noble Decorated and Perpendicular church, on a hillside, has suffered much from decay and neglect, in the fallen fortunes of what used to be a prosperous town. It was designed on a large scale, with transepts. These perhaps were never finished, owing to the depopulation caused by the Black Death. They are, with the south porch, in ruins. The round windows of the clerestory are a fine feature. Several brasses. The road on to Salthouse crosses marshes haunted in winter by wildfowl. Sandhills front upon the sea, and a fine church stands up grandly on the hillside in the rear.
9¾	Salthouse.	44½	The village consists of a row of small houses picturesquely facing the sea-marshes. It is a quaint and primitive place, as yet unaffected by the modern developments that have so changed much of the Norfolk coast about Cromer and Sheringham. Rough road to Kelling Street, with steep rises and falls.
8¼	Kelling Street.	46	Hamlet. Village of Kelling, with a dilapidated church, half mile right.
	WATERSPLASH.		Steep rise of half-mile. Rough

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
			surface. The height on right is Muckleburgh Hill. Descent to Weybourne. The mysterious-looking ruins at the
7	Weybourne.	47¼	end of the church are the remains of an Augustinian Priory. The sea-beach, a very solitary, wide-spreading bank of shingle, is half mile left. Here was situated the deep-water bay of "Weybourne Hoop," properly "Hope," but the encroachments of the sea now present a straight coastline. This spot has from time immemorial been selected in folklore as the site for a terrible invasion of England, and an old rustic couplet declares :—
			"*He who would old England win,* *Must at Weybourne Hoop begin.*"
			There are not wanting those now-a-days who see in later international developments certain possibilities of these old warnings being at last fulfilled.
			Road bends awkwardly through Weybourne, and then rises. Surface apt to be very loose, all the way to Lower Sheringham. Passing railway bridge, road then descends and rises steeply ; and then goes in a long moderate descent.
4¼	Sheringham.	50	"Lower Sheringham," as it is fully entitled, is one of Norfolk's latest developments in the "holiday resort" way, and the old-time fisher village is eclipsed by up-to-date hotels and the like, and a railway station is built near the sea. Long timber groynes across the sands and concrete facing to the crumbling cliffs oppose some

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
			sort of defence against the oncoming waves. Sheringham is a delightful holiday place, and has beautiful surroundings, with very striking wooded hills in the rear, and heaths whereon golf is largely played.
	Upper Sheringham, 1 m. ☞		Church of Upper Sheringham is Early English and Perpendicular, with good rood-screen and rood-loft. Note inscription to "Thomas Heath, sonn of Mr. Wilyam Heath, of Norwich, wool-chapman, who was Robed and Murderid the 4th day of February, 1635".
3¼	Beeston Regis.	51	Coastwise village. The cliffs here rise to a considerable height. To left of road are some remains of Beeston Priory, thirteenth century. Church is Decorated, with a fine roof.
	DOWN		Short steep pitch down into West Runton, whose church stands
2½	West Runton.	51¾	on the cliff-top.
	DOWN		Short steep pitch down into East Runton. Rough surface.
1¼	East Runton.	53	
	UP†		Long easy rise to Cromer.
	CROMER.	54¼	Pop. 4074. The most fashionable seaside resort on the Norfolk coast; formerly a fishing town, but

now almost wholly given over to providing accommodation for summer visitors, and without a harbour, or other standby. Cromer is situated on the crest of sandy cliffs which here rise to picturesque heights, but are of such crumbling substance that landslips and encroachments by the sea occasion some anxiety; especially in view of the local history, which narrates the existence of an older Cromer, the vanished town of Shipden, which occupied a site now covered by the waves, nearly half-mile out to sea. Shipden would seem to have been destroyed piecemeal by the sea, and to have finally disappeared early in the fifteenth century. The growth of Cromer as a seaside resort has caused the utter disappearance of its former rustic aspect, and the great

church itself, standing in the middle of the town, is surrounded by busy shops of very urban character. Immense hotels line the cliff-tops, and the old wooden pier has given place to a modern iron structure with concert hall. The sands are excellent, the bathing good, and the air, in common with that of the East Anglian coast in general, very bracing. All these changes that have befallen are well typified by the later history of the parish church, which by 1862 had fallen into a very neglected condition with its chancel a roofless ruin, and the building in general very much too large for the small population. It has since then been twice restored, and is somewhat too small for the congregations in summer.

Hotels : Hotel de Paris ; Royal Links ; Metropole. Motor repairs : Linford, Canada Road ; Miller, Overstrand Road.

Route 75. CROMER TO YARMOUTH

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cromer	
34¼	CROMER. *Norfolk.*		Leaving the town by Church Street, proceed to G.E.R. station, up a long steepish hill.
33½	Railway Station.	¾	
32¼	Crossdale Street.	2	Hamlet.
31¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Norwich*, 21 m. ☞	2½	Keep left at fork. (Right to Norwich, twenty-one miles, see pp. 332-335.)
29¼	Thorpe Market.	5	Small village. On left is Gunton Park, Lord Suffield. Church built *c.* 1810 by a former Lord Suffield, is a weird would-be Gothic building, designed more according to zeal for Gothic architecture than knowledge of it. Some very bad coloured glass in windows. The interior has been described as "more like a Vauxhall arbour than a church". Recent efforts have been made to improve it.
27¼	Antingham.	7	Here is the curious sight of two churches in one churchyard ; a thing rare but not unique. (Compare Willingale Spain and Willingale Doe, in Essex).

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cromer	
			The usual absurd legend is current here, attempting an explanation of this oddity: to the effect that the churches were built by two rival sisters, Mary and Margaret, and named after them. St. Margaret's is in ruins, but the tower and a large part of nave and chancel remain.
	Fork of roads, keep left,		Keep left at fork, leaving Antingham.
25¼	North Walsham.	9	Small market-town. The market cross, a curious roofed-in structure, built 1550, and rebuilt 1600, has been restored. Church is Perpendicular, with fine enriched south porch. It was rebuilt after the destruction wrought in the Litester's rebellion of 1381. Monument, with effigy, Sir William Paston, 1608. The font has a tall and graceful wooden spired cover. The tower is in ruins, having fallen in 1724.
	Norwich, 14¾ m.		(See pp. 494-496.)
	Mundesley, 4¾ m.		Charming little seaside holiday place, with fine sands and beautiful scenery.
	Aylsham, 7 m.		(See p. 356.)
23¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	10½	Keep left at fork of roads.
	D UP *Gradient* 1 in 14.		
22¾	Bengate.	11½	Keep left at fork of roads at Bengate.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
	Worstead, 1 m.		Picturesque old decayed village, formerly of much larger size, and important in the old-time woollen trade of Norfolk. It gave a name to woollen yarns, which

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cromer	
			were manufactured here, and are still known as "worsteds," although the industry long since died out locally. It was founded by Flemish weavers, and remained prosperous until beginning of eighteenth century. The grand church, of large size and stately appearance, has decayed with the village. It is Decorated and Perpendicular.
20½	Dilham.	13¾	Village on left.
20¼	Smallburgh Hill.	14	
20	Fork of roads, keep left.	14¼	Keep left at fork.
19¼	Smallburgh Low Street.	15	Keep left at fork, Smallburgh Low Street. (Right to Norwich, twelve and three-quarters miles, see p. 493.)
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Norwich*, 12¾ m. ☞		
18¾	Wayford Bridge. Cross the	15½	
	Ant.		
17¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	16½	Keep right at fork. (Left to Happisburgh, five and three-quarters miles, see p. 494.)
	Happisburgh ☜ 5¾ m.		
17¼	Stalham Railway Station.	17	We here approach the Norfolk Broads district, famous for its many reedy lakes, affording fine fishing, boating, and sailing holidays in the decked sailing barges peculiar to East Anglia, known as "Norfolk wherries."
17	Stalham.	17¼	Fine Perpendicular church. Stalham Broad has now grown

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cromer	
			shallow and marshy. It is extraordinarily beautiful in summer with blossoming water-lilies.
15¾	Sutton.	18½	Church on left.
15	Catfield Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	19¼	
	Hickling Broad, 1 m.		Hickling and Barton Broads, respectively left and right. The first of these is the largest of the Norfolk Broads ; 400 acres.
	Barton Broad, 1 m.		
14½	Catfield.	19¾	
12	Potter Heigham. (*Falgate inn.*)	22¼	The font in Potter Heigham church is of brick, covered with concrete. It is of the Perpendicular period.
11½	Potter Heigham Bridge. Cross the River Thurne.	22¾	Potter Heigham bridge is a picturesque, Gothic-arched building, forming a pleasant scene amid the flat landscape, with the quaint Norfolk wherries sailing up to or from it.
11	Bastwick.	23¼	Church tower is in ruins.
9	Rollesby.	25¼	Norman and Early English church.
8	Cross the Ormesby Broad.	26¼	Cross bridge dividing Ormesby and Rollesby Broads.
7	Ormesby St. Michael.	27¼	Or " Little Ormesby ".
6	Great Ormesby.	28¼	Or " Ormesby St. Margaret's ". Easy descent to Caister.
3	Caister.	31¼	A not very attractive village, fronting the sea. The monuments in the churchyard, and the fine east window of the church, bear witness of the bravery and humanity of the lifeboatmen of Caister, and their readiness to risk their lives to save those of others imperilled in shipwreck. The name of Caister derives from

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Cromer	
			there having once been a Roman *castrum* here, but all traces of it have disappeared. The ruins of Caister Castle (admission 2d.) are those of a fortified and moated residence built by Sir John Falstaff, 1443-53.
1	LEVEL CROSSING.	33¼	A flat and dreary road leads to Yarmouth.
	GREAT YARMOUTH.	34¼	(Described, pp. 293-295.)

ROUTE 76. KING'S LYNN TO FAKENHAM, HOLT AND CROMER

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
43	KING'S LYNN. *Norfolk.* (*Railway St'n.*)		King's Lynn to South Wootton (as pp. 297-298).
40¾	South Wootton. Fork of roads, keep right. *Hunstanton*, 13½ m.	2¼	Keep right to fork. (Left to Hunstanton, thirteen and a half miles, see pp. 298-300.)
	UP†		Rise to fork of roads.
39½	Rising Lodge. Fork of roads, keep left. *Great Massingham*, 8 m.	3½	Keep left at fork of roads.
35¾	Hillington. Cross-roads.	7¼	Hillington Hall built 1627. Keep straight on at cross-roads,
32½	Peddar's Way, keep straight on.	10½	avoiding all turnings. Here the road crosses the ancient grass-grown prehistoric track, the "Peddar's Way".
	UP†		
31¼	Harpley. Fork of roads, keep right.	11¾	Early English church. Keep right at fork, entering West Rudham.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
29¼	West Rudham.	13¾	Interesting church.
28½	East Rudham.	14½	Fine church with transepts. Seventeenth century almsbox. Blocked-up low side window in chancel.
27	Tattersett.	16	Steep rough rise.
25¾	Cross-roads, keep right. *Syderstone*, 2½ m.	17¼	Keep right at cross-roads. (Right to Syderstone, two and a half miles, see p. 489.)
23¼	Sculthorpe.	19¾	Church on left.
21½	Fakenham. *Hunstanton*, 19 m. *Norwich*, 25¼ m. *Wells*, 10 m. *Swaffham*, 15¾ m.	21½	(Described, p. 488.) (See pp. 487-489.) (See pp. 338-342.) Proceeding through Fakenham market-place, and into Norwich Street, keep left after passing "Sun" inn; road rising.
20¾	Cross-roads, keep right. Fork of roads, keep left. *Norwich*, 24½ m.	22¼	Keep right at cross-roads, and then immediately left at succeeding fork. (Right to Norwich, twenty four and a half miles, see pp. 487-488.)
18¾	Cross-roads, keep left. *Wells*, 8¼ m.	24¼	Keep left at diagonal cross-roads by "Green Man" inn. (See p. 490.) Easy descent and rise.
16	Thursford.	27	Church is in the fine park o Thursford Hall, on left. The mansion is Elizabethan. Avoid all turnings on the way to Sharrington.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
14	*Gunthorpe*, ½ m.	29	
12¾	Sharrington.	30¼	
			Steep descent to Letheringsett, with rough surface. The road is here little better than a lane.
10½	Letheringsett. Cross the	32½	Pretty village in a wooded hollow on the little river Glaven.
	Glaven. *Blakeney*, 4 m.		
			Steep rough rise to Holt (described, p. 350.)
9½	Holt. *Cley-next-the-Sea*, 4¼ m. *Aylsham*, 12½ m. *Wells*, 11¾ m. *Norwich*, 21¾ m.	33½	(See pp. 480-482.) (See pp. 490-492.) Rising out of Holt, through Market Place, keep left at school, and thence right at "White Lion" inn.
9	Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep right.	34	At fork of roads, keep left and then right.
6½	Bodham Street.	36½	
5½	Cross-roads, keep right.	37½	Keep right at oblique cross-roads.
3¼	Aylmerton Row. *Felbrigg*.	39¾	Road runs through lovely wooded scenery. On right are Felbrigg Hall and park, which are about one and a half miles distant. The church is about two miles.

The park is not generally to be seen, but it and the Hall may be described here. The church, of course, although in the park, is always accessible, although it may probably be found locked. The estates passed from the old Felbrigge family

about 1510, and the Hall was rebuilt by their successors, the Windhams, in the mingled Elizabethan and Jacobean styles. It is a noble residence, with many relics and ancient family portraits. The pierced parapet is worked with the pious motto, "Gloria Deo in Excelsis," picked out in large letters. The later "Windhams" were Lukins merely, who assumed the name on inheriting the property from William Windham, the statesman, who died 1810. The last of the Lukin Windhams was the notorious "Mad Windham," who went irrevocably bankrupt at the close of a wild career, and died 1866. The estate was then purchased, together with the furniture and the family relics of the Hall, exactly as they stood, by a successful speculating person named John Kitton, who had started life in a small chandler's shop at Norwich. He changed his name to "Ketton" and lived the rest of his life as the squire of Felbrigge, dying in 1872.

The church contains some exceedingly fine brasses of the knightly Felbrygges, including that to Simon de Felbrygge, 1351, and the particularly interesting example to a Sir Simon, who died 1443, and is represented here as Knight of the Garter and Standard Bearer to Richard II. Beside his figure is seen that of his wife, Margaret, a daughter of Primislaus, Duke of Teschen, in Bohemia. This is one of the five "Garter brasses".

Miles from Cromer		Miles from King's Lynn	
			Resuming the road to Cromer, the way lies steeply downhill for two miles.
	CROMER.	43	(Described, p. 307.)

Route 77. THE NEWMARKET, THETFORD, NORWICH AND CROMER ROAD

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
132	LONDON. (*General Post Office.*)		Proceeding along Cheapside, and past Bank of England and Royal Exchange into Cornhill, turn left into Bishopsgate Street, and continue thence straight ahead to Shoreditch Church; very crowded traffic in City of London throughout.
130½	Shoreditch Church. Keep right.	1½	At Shoreditch Church keep right, along Hackney Road (tramways) to fork of roads past Cam-

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
129½	Cambridge Heath Railway Station. Fork of roads, keep left.	2½	bridge Heath railway station, where keep left into Mare Street, Hackney. Tramways and crowded traffic.
128½	Hackney. (*Church.*)	3½	Passing Hackney station bear right along Mare Street into Lower
128	Lower Clapton. Fork of roads, keep right.	4	Clapton Road, street winding considerably. Passing a church, the Lea Bridge Road, which present route follows, branches off obscurely to right. Electric tramways run the whole long length of Lea Bridge Road, and on to Whip's Cross. This is one of very few roads leading from London across the river Lea, and it is also one of the worst for surface : really execrable.
126½	Lea Bridge. Cross the Lea.	5½	This is not a road bordered with houses, but goes across the open marshes of the river Lea, and past great engine-houses and filter-beds of waterworks. Very rough class of people along these roads on Sundays,and at times of public holiday.
	Enter Essex.		Road rises. Right and left are the vast new populations of Leyton and Walthamstow : well within living memory mere villages, now sprawling suburbs.
	Mark House Corner.		
125½	Fork of roads. "Bakers' Arms" inn, keep right. *Waltham Abbey*, 🚂 9½ m.	6½	(See pp. 255-256.)
125¼	Whip's Cross. Fork of roads, keep left.	6¾	Entrance to Epping Forest. Road rises. At fork, keep left past tramway terminus.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
123	Woodford. (*St. Mary's.*) UP†	9	Village on outskirts of Epping Forest. Easy rise.
122¼	Woodford Green.	9¾	
121¾	Woodford Wells. "Horse and Well."	10¼	
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Loughton*, 2¾ m. ☞		At fork of roads, leaving Woodford Wells, keep left. (Left-hand road goes through the heart of Epping Forest to High Beech. Right to Loughton, two and three-quarter miles.)
118¾	High Beech.	13¼	Epping Forest formerly extended over whole of Essex; it was indeed at one time "the Forest of Essex," then that of "Waltham". From 60,000 acres it was diminished by 1793 to 12,000 acres. In 1871, when only some 4000 acres, or less, remained, Corporation of City of London moved in matter of its preservation. The great and generous public-spirited act of purchase was completed by the City at cost of about £500,000 in 1882, when 5600 acres of land were acquired. Epping Forest was in that year declared free and open "for ever" by Queen Victoria, at official visit.
117	"Wake Arms."	15	Large wayside inn, greatly resorted to by brake parties and beanfeasters.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Waltham Cross*, 4¼ m. *Romford*, 10½ m. ☞		(See pp. 257-259.)
			Away to right of road, past "Wake Arms," in the forest,

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
			are prehistoric earthworks called "Ambresbury Banks," supposed to derive their name from Ambrosius Aurelius, a half-legendary Romanised British chieftain, who died *c.* A.D. 500.
114	Epping.	18	Pop. 3790. Village or small town, with very broad street and large number of inns. Appearance of Epping is not improved by gigantic water-tower of distinctly unlovely design, built of late years. Beside it is modern church. Before this was built, Epping's parochial place of worship was two miles distant. Hotels : Cock ; Forest. Motor repairs : Cottis & Sons, High Street.
			Road descends and rises, moderately.
113½	Fork of roads, keep left. *Chelmsford*, 17 m. ☞	18½	At fork of roads keep left. (Right-hand road goes to Chelmsford, seventeen miles, see pp. 336-337.)
111¾	Thornwood Common. 	20¼	Here Epping Forest is left behind. Lengthy and steep descent to Potter Street, past "Sun and Whalebone" inn.
109½	Potter Street.	22½	Potter Street is a highly picturesque hamlet, with fine common, on which are some noble avenues.
107½	Harlow.	24½	Pop. 2621. Small town, with railway station prominent on the road, and a wharf on the Stort Navigation. Some portions of a Norman building have survived in the church, after the fire of 1708, and subsequent rebuilding, and a further reconstruction in 1879. Hotels : George ; Railway. Motor repairs : J. Kirkaldy, Ltd., Burnt Mill Works.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
	Ware, 10¼ m. *Brentwood,* 16½ m. *Dunmow,* 13½ m.		(See pp. 262-264.)
	Cross the Stort. *Enter Hertfordshire.*		
105¼	Sawbridgeworth.	26¾	On the way to Sawbridgeworth, Pishiobury Park is on right. Sawbridgeworth was formerly in local speech "Sapsworth". Busy little town, quaint and old-fashioned, and picturesquely situated on river Stort. The old and new maltings are evidence of the local malt trade. Church is a handsome clerestoried building, in the Perpendicular style, with many monuments, including altar-tomb with effigies, John and Philippa Jocelyn, 1525; and tomb, with effigies, Sir John and Joan Leventhorpe, 1625. Brasses: John Leventhorpe and wife, 1484, very curious, both shown holding a heart; Edward Leventhorpe, 1551, etc.
103½	Spelbrook.	28½	Spelbrook and Thorley Street are picturesque hamlets, along a prettily-wooded stretch of road.
102½	Thorley Street.	29½	
102	Fork of roads, keep right.	30	Keep right at fork. (Bishop's Stortford, three-quarters mile left.) [If it is desired to proceed through the town of Bishop's

Miles from Cromer	Miles from London	
		Stortford, instead of going through Hockerill, keep to left at fork of roads; proceeding along South Road, South Street, and Potter Street, all in a straight line; and thence over cross-roads, and along North Street and the narrow thoroughfares in the middle of the town. Then bearing right, as shown in accompanying sketch map, the road eventually crosses the railway and rejoins the main route.]

Alternative Routes: Hockerill, Bishop's Stortford.

Bishop's Stortford, ☜ ¾ m.		Pop. 8723. Picturesque old town on river Stort, streets partly beside river, and running steeply uphill to where the parish church

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
			crests the height of Windhill, a fine old suburb, with quaint houses. The church is a Perpendicular building, with lofty crocketed spire. Cecil Rhodes was born at Bishop's Stortford, 1853, son of the vicar, the Rev. F. W. Rhodes. The house is a quite commonplace highly respectable and unimaginative stucco-faced typical early nineteenth-century villa, on the right-hand side of the road as you enter Bishop's Stortford from Thorley Street.
			Hotels: Chequers; George. Motor repairs: Glasscock, South Street.
	Cross the Stort.		Cross river Stort, and then over railway bridge to Hockerill, a suburb of Bishop's Stortford, on the main road. Keep straight on, over cross-roads.
101½	Hockerill. Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Ware*, 11¼ m. *Braintree*, 17¼ m. *Enter Essex.*	30½	(See pp. 6-10.)
98½	Stansted.	33½	Wayside hamlet, outskirt of village of Stansted Mountfitchet on right. Overlooking the railway at Stansted station are the great grass-grown mounds that formed the site of a Norman castle, a stronghold of the Mountfitchets. It appears to have been destroyed as early as 1215. Near by is the red-brick modern church of St. John, built 1889. The old parish church is rather more than a mile distant, adjoining Stansted Park. It is Norman and Early English. Monuments: cross-

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
			legged effigy, Roger de Lancaster; Sir Thomas Middleton and wife, 1631. She was killed by a stag in Stansted Park. Alabaster tomb with fine painted effigy, Esther Salusburye, 1604.
	Elsenham, 2 m.		Picturesque village. The drinking fountain, with gilded cupola-roof, by the post office, was erected by Sir Walter Gilbey in memory of his wife. Elsenham Hall, seat of Sir Walter Gilbey, Baronet. The small, aisleless church, adjoining, is Norman, with much interesting enrichment. Fine enriched Norman doorway. A sculptured Saxon, or early Norman sarcophagus lid is built into the archway on the inner side.
			Orford House, on the right approaching Ugley, a fine red-brick mansion with noble wrought-iron gates, was built by Admiral Russell, created Earl of Orford, 1727.
96½	Ugley.	35½	Corruption of the original name, "Oakley". The oaks and the lea, or level meadows, on right, bear witness to the propriety of the old name. The scenery is exceptionally pretty. Church is partly of thirteenth century, but has a Georgian red-brick ivy-covered tower. It stands in the meadows, quarter mile right.
95½	Quendon.	36½	Pretty village, with one broad street.
93	Newport.	39	Old-world village, formerly a market-town, stretching for considerable distance along the high road. Here are numerous ancient brick, plaster-fronted, or timbered houses. Among these is the beautiful old timbered and brick

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
			fifteenth century house called "Monks' Barns". The so-called "Nell Gwynne's House" or "Crown House," with enriched plaster front, is dated 1692. It was formerly the "Horns" inn. The church, in a quaint street to the left, is a large clerestoried Perpendicular building, with lofty tower crested with angle-turrets. In vestry is a very ornate thirteenth century chest.
	Cross the Wicken Water.		Leaving Newport, notice the old cottage formerly a toll-house, at the crossing of the little rill known as Wicken Water.
			Note the great boulder beside road on right. It is well known as "Newport Big Stone". An ancient farm, called "Hospital Farm," from occupying the site of an ancient Leper Hospital, stood here until about 1896, when it was destroyed by fire.
91¾	Uttlesford Bridge. Cross a stream. Fork of roads, keep left.	40¼	
	Saffron Walden, 2 m. ☞		Pop. 6311. Bright and pleasant old town. Anciently "Walden," it obtained the prefix "Saffron" from the culture of the purple autumn crocus, which is said to have been introduced from Asia Minor at the period of the Crusades. It yielded a bright yellow dye, and was in olden times greatly prized as a medicine, in the relief of hysteria; and was supposed to be an alleviative of small pox. It ceased to be cultivated about 1790.

Of the great castle of Walden only some mounds and foundations remain. The stately clerestoried church is in the Perpendicular style: the lofty crocketed spire was built 1831.

Monument of Thomas, Lord Audley, Lord Chancellor, died 1544. Brass to a priest, John Byrd, *c.* 1400. The quaint old house, until recently the "Sun" inn, has some remarkable plaster work, dated 1670, on its front, representing two huge armed figures. There is a large community of the Society of Friends, otherwise "Quakers," at Saffron Walden.

Hotel: Rose and Crown, Market Place (garage). Motor repairs: Freestone, High Street.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
	Audley End Railway Station,		Resuming main road, past fork of roads at Uttlesford Bridge. On the left is Audley End railway station. Beyond it is the picturesque village of Wendens Ambo; that is to say "Both Wendens". The curiously Latinised name was conferred when the ruined church of Little Wenden was cleared away, 1662, and the parish united with that of Great Wenden. The church has an interesting tower in which are Saxon and Norman portions. It is surmounted with an extinguisher spirelet.
	Wendens Ambo, ½ m.		
			The road now passes the park and mansion of Audley End. The house was built by Thomas Howard, Lord Howard de Walden and Earl of Suffolk, in reign of Queen Elizabeth. The stately pile is intimately mentioned by Pepys in his diary. It is only a portion of the original house, much having been demolished 1721 and 1749.
89¾	Littlebury.	42¼	The font in Littlebury Church is enclosed in a fifteenth century wooden case.
	Fork of roads, keep right, and then left. *Saffron Walden,* 1½ m.		Keep right at fork past Littlebury Church and then left. (Right to Saffron Walden, one and a half miles.)

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
88¼	Little Chesterford.	43¾	Small Early English church.
	Fork of roads, keep right. Cross the Cam. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*		Keep right at fork of roads.
87½	Great Chesterford.	44½	Village formerly a market-town. It was anciently a Roman settlement. Large Early English and Perpendicular clerestoried church.
86¾	Stump Cross. Cross-roads, keep right. *Cambridge*, 10½ m. *Saffron Walden*, 4½ m.	45¼	Keep right at cross-roads called "Stump Cross". (Left to Cambridge, ten and a half miles, see pp. 361-362), and right to Saffron Walden, four and a half miles.) Road here leaves the pleasant Essex meadows and proceeds to Newmarket by the long sweeping undulations of the inhospitable chalk downs of Cambridgeshire, for the most part solitary; sometimes bare, in other places well wooded. It is the line of the prehistoric Icknield Way.
85¼	Cross-roads. *Cambridge*, 7¼ m. *Linton*, 3½ m.	46¾	(See pp. 274-277.)
83½	Pampisford Railway Station. Cross the Bourn, or Linton River.	48½	Prehistoric tumuli, tracks of ancient roads, and the embank-

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
			ment of the Fleam Dyke or Balsham Ditch, are passed on the lonely road, very prominent on
77½	Six Mile Bottom Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. Junction of road from Cambridge on left.	54½	right.
73½	Devil's Ditch.	58½	On left the road from Cambridge falls in on approaching the Devil's Ditch, which is a grass-grown bank, averaging thirty feet in height, crossing athwart the course of the road. It has been cut through to allow the road to pass. The "Devil's Ditch" is first mentioned in A.D. 905. It was made for the purpose of defence, by whom, and against what enemy, is unknown; but probably by the Iceni, against foes from the west, for the ditch which accompanies the embankment, and is twenty feet deep, is on the western side. These earthworks run for seven miles, from Reach to Wood Ditton.

Passing through the Ditch we are upon Newmarket Heath, which extends right and left of the road, and for one and three-quarters miles ahead, before reaching the beginning of the town. On the left is the race-course. Horse-racing has made the fortunes of Newmarket from time of James I. (with an interval during the Commonwealth), until the present time.

72	Newmarket. (*Clock Tower.*)	60	Pop. 14,384. Newmarket is some 800 years old, and seems to have been established during the prevalence of an epidemic at Exning, two miles distant, in 1227.

The elaborate monument erected where the Heath ends and the town begins, is to the late Sir Daniel Cooper.

The left-hand side of the long street of Newmarket is in Suffolk: the right in Cambridgeshire. It is a street of strange contrasts; the mansions of the wealthy and the titled, and the headquarters of the Jockey Club alternating with business premises, inns, and cottages. There are two churches. That of St. Mary's, in Suffolk, has a lofty shingled spire. All Saints, in Cambridgeshire, is interesting only for the small black marble

tablet in the tower to Tregonwell Frampton, called the "Father of the Turf". He died 1727.

Hotels : Rutland Arms (garage) ; White Hart. Motor repairs : Crisswell, High Street (garage) ; Kempton Cannon, Rous Garage.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
	Ely, 13½ m. *Long Melford*, 20½ m.		(See pp. 424-429.)
71	Fork of roads, keep left. *Bury St. Edmunds*, 13¼ m. Cross the Kennet. *Enter Suffolk.*	61	Leaving Newmarket past the right-hand side of the Jubilee Clock Tower, keep straight on for one mile, and then keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Bury St. Edmunds, 13¼ miles, see pp. 282-284.) The road then proceeds over heaths, and passing through a lovely elm-avenue one mile long, comes to the river Kennet and enters Suffolk. The "Red Lodge" inn stands picturesquely on left. Here the heaths recommence, and continue with little intermission all the way to Thetford.
66¼	Fork of roads, keep straight on. *Mildenhall*, 2¾ m. *Brandon*, 12 m.	65¾	Keep straight on at fork. (Left to Mildenhall, two and three-quarters miles, and Brandon, twelve miles. The better way is perhaps that detailed from Barton Mills, pp. 337-338.)
64	Fork of roads, keep right. *Mildenhall*, 1 m.	68	Keep right at fork after passing over cross-roads. (Left to Mildenhall, one mile.) Pop. 3732. Small, somewhat picturesque, rather out-of-the-way town. The curious timber market-cross, a roofed-in building, is a relic of the early part of fifteenth century. The church is a fine large building, Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular, with lofty and massive tower.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
			Monuments: altar-tomb, Sir Henry de Barton, Lord Mayor of London, 1416-30; tomb of Sir Henry North, 1620, and wife, etc. Behind church is the seventeenth century manor-house of the Norths, and later of the Bunburys. The roads immediately around Mildenhall and Barton Mills are pleasantly wooded, and wind about beside the river Lark.
63	Barton Mills.	69	Pleasant village on the river Lark.
	Cross the Lark.		
62¾	Fork of 3 roads, take middle. *Brandon*, 8¾ m.	69¼	Take middle road of three at fork, after passing river. (Left to Brandon, eight and three-quarters miles, see pp. 337-338.) The road rises to the lonely heaths, grown with furze and bracken, which run without intermission to Elveden, and are here and there fenced from the highway by dwarf hedges of Scotch pines.
55	Elveden.	77	Small village, almost wholly rebuilt of late years by Lord Iveagh. Elveden Park and Hall are on the road, the church closely adjoining. The estate has had a good many changes in modern times. It was purchased by Admiral Viscount Keppel, 1768. About 1815 it was sold to the Newton family; in 1863 purchased by the Maharajah Duleep Singh, and sold some time after his death in 1893 to the present owner. The very extensive and carefully-preserved shooting is said to be the best in England.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
	Enter Norfolk.		
			Immediately after leaving Elveden, the heaths begin again.
	Brandon, 🖃 6¼ m.		(See p. 344.)
	Bury St. Edmunds, 12 m. 🖃		(See pp. 404-406.)
	Cross the Little Ouse.		
51¼	Thetford.	80¾	Pop. 4778. Historic town whose history goes back beyond recorded things, and far into the Stone Age. It was a place of great importance in Saxon times, and a seat of the mint in the kingdom of East Anglia. Many fierce battles raged here and in the neighbourhood in the ninth and tenth centuries, during the Danish invasions. The enormous earthwork called "Castle Hill," 100 feet high, and ringed about with ditches, dates from those times. It had never any castle built upon it. Thetford was the seat of the Bishopric of East Anglia from 1070, when it was removed from North Elmham, until 1091, when it was transferred to Norwich.

The former size of Thetford may be gauged from the facts that it had twenty churches in the fourteenth century, and has now but three; St. Mary's as you enter the town over the river, St. Peter's, called locally the "Black Church" from its black flint exterior, next the old "Bell" inn, and one other. The ruined gateway of Thetford Priory is a fine and picturesque structure, and there are many old houses in the town. The streets, particularly that which carries the main road through Thetford, past the "Bell" and St. Peter's Church, are extremely narrow, and most are winding.

Hotels: Bell (garage); Anchor (garage). Motor repairs: Brock, London Road. Thetford Motor Company.

East Dereham, 🖃 22¼ m.		(See pp. 345-348.)
Ipswich, 32½ m. 🖃	}	(See pp. 451-452.)
King's Lynn, 🖃 29¾ m.	}	

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
	Scole 19¼ m. ☞		(See pp. 344-345.)
			Leaving Thetford up White Hart Street, keep right at fork, and follow telegraph poles.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Heaths, wilder than others as yet encountered on this road, begin directly Thetford is left behind. We proceed through the midst of Roudham Heath. About four miles from Thetford, notice the solitary tall black poplar by the roadside. It is, in fact, almost impossible not to notice it. The tree was planted many years ago for the purpose of guiding strayed travellers in these wilds, and is known as "Bridgeham High Tree". Roads apt to be cut up and loose across the heaths.
46¼	Larling Level Crossing.	85¾	
	Larling, ☜ ½ m.		Church has some interesting Norman details.
43¼	Larlingford. Cross the	88¾	Road goes level to Attleborough.
	Thet.		
37¼	Attleborough.	94¾	Quiet old market town, waking up once a week for market business. The church, standing immediately beside the road, in the main street, is Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular. It is a fine clerestoried building, with north porch and parvise over, and north and south transepts. The tower, in a singular position at the east end, was originally the centre of the church, which was cruciform, but the upper part was demolished in the time of Henry

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
			VIII., and the choir was also destroyed.
	Watton, 9 m.		
			Road goes level to Wymondham.
			Note about midway between Attleborough and Wymondham a stone on right, resembling a milestone. It bears an inscription narrating how it was erected by the Sessions of the Peace of Norfolk, in memory of the gift of £200 towards the repair of the road, 1675, by Sir Edwin Rich.
35	Morley St. Peter P.O.	97	
31¼	Wymondham.	100¾	Pop. 4726. Small market town. The approach to it is made strange by the unusual appearance of the great parish church, which makes a weird uncanny spectacle. Two gigantic towers, gaunt and bare, rise in company; one at the west end of the building, the other at the east. Beyond this eastern tower are ruined walls, which belonged to a Benedictine Priory. When that religious house was in existence, the effect of this remarkable group of buildings was that of a very long church with one central and one western tower. The interior discloses a very fine Norman nave, and Perpendicular aisle and clerestory. From the roof of the lofty western tower, William Kett, one of the two brothers who headed the Peasants' Rebellion in Norfolk, was hanged, 1549.

In the centre of Wymondham town is the beautiful sixteenth century timbered octagonal market-house, one of the most delightful old timber buildings in England. It is now used as a reading-room. The chief business of Wymondham, apart from its agricultural interests, is horsehair weaving. The old "Green Dragon" inn, near the church, is a fine timbered structure. Note, in leaving the town, on right, an ancient half-timbered well-cared for house, whose front is inscribed: "*Nec mihi glis servus, nec hospes hirudo,*" which means, "I have neither the fat dormouse as a servant, nor the bloodsucker as a guest:" dilatory service and verminous conditions being the more usual mediæval circumstances, and this the exception.

Hotels: King's Head; White Hart. Motor repairs: Pank, Darngate Street.

Two miles right is Stanfield Hall, a beautiful fifteenth century moated house, which acquired an unwelcome notoriety in 1848, when Mr. Jermy and his son were murdered by James Blomfield Rush. The Hall was once the residence of Sir John Robsart, father of the ill-fated Amy Robsart, Lady Robert Dudley.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
			Leaving Wymondham, keep left at the Market House. On the way to Hethersett, on the left, is an ancient oak tree called "Kett's Oak," one of several in the neighbourhood so-called.
27¾	Hethersett.	104¼	Church has a curious weather-vane representing a dove, two serpents, and amaranth flowers: forming the crest of John Caius, the refounder of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, in time of Queen Elizabeth. The living is in gift of the college.
25¼	Cringleford.	106¾	The church stands picturesquely on right, but the building itself is of little interest.
	Cross the Yare.		Steep descent to pretty scene, with mill and overarching trees, on river Yare. Road very narrow.
			Gentle rise to Eaton.
24¾	Eaton.	107¼	Here the Norwich electric trams begin. Note the old Dutch-looking "Red Lion" inn. Good road into Norwich, by St. Stephen's Street, descending which turn left into Rampant Horse Street, and then right into Briggs Street and Market Place.
22¼	Norwich. (*Guildhall.*) *Scole*, 19½ m. ☞	109¾	(Described, pp. 383-385.) (See pp. 380-383.)

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
	Beccles, 17¾ m.		
	Bungay, 15¼ m.		(See pp. 476-478.)
	Yarmouth, 22¾ m.		(See pp. 496-498.)
	Wroxham, 7¼ m.		(See p. 493.)
	North Walsham, 14¾ m.		(See pp. 494-496.)
	East Dereham, 16¼ m.		(See p. 484.)
	Fakenham, 25¼ m.		(See pp. 487-488.)
	Wells, 32½ m.		(See p. 490.)
	Wells (by Holt), 33½ m.		(See pp. 490-492.)
	King's Lynn, 42 m.		(See pp. 482-484.)
	Watton, 21 m.		(See pp. 350-351.)
	Cross the Wensum.		Leaving Norwich by Exchange Street and Post Office Street (electric tramways) turn left into St. Andrew Street, and then right past Public Library into Duke Street, crossing river Wensum. Keeping straight forward along Pitt Street, bear left into St. Augustine's Street, and thence straight ahead, avoiding left turns.
19½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Holt*, 19 m.	112½	Keep right at fork. (Left to Holt, nineteen miles, see pp. 490-491.)
17¾	Horsham St. Faith.	114¼	Locally "St. Fay's". Fine Perpendicular clerestoried church. Old horsehair-weaving, decayed village.
16½	Newton St. Faith.	115½	Road emerges from commonplace fields at Newton St. Faith, and enters the lovely wooded common of Stratton Strawless.

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
14½	Stratton Strawless.	117½	The name derives probably from "Stroeden Strelev" in Denmark, and was given to this place by Danish settlers in tenth century. It is "Stratton Streles" in documents of Henry III.'s reign. The village is about one mile right. Church contains monuments of Marsham family of the Hall. The lodges of the park are seen on right.
14	Hevingham.	118	Village of Hevingham and the succeeding village of Marsham are associated in the old injurious local rhyme :— "*Blickling flats, Aylsham fliers, Marsham peewits, and Hevingham liars.*"
12	Marsham.	120	Church has a fine clerestoried nave, and beautiful rood-screen and timbered roof. A pleasant avenue of young oaks conducts into Aylsham.
10½	Aylsham.	121½	Pop. 2674. Small market town, formerly manufacturing linen and weaving worsted yarns. The market square is on left, turning out of the narrow main road. The church is Decorated and Perpendicular, with fine south porch and parvise chamber over it. Fine painted chancel screen. Brasses : Thomas Wymer, worsted weaver ; Richard Howard, builder of the porch, 1488. Note the quaint old seventeenth century "Black Boys" inn.
	Cross the Bure.		

Miles from Cromer		Miles from London	
	East Dereham, 18 m. *North Walsham*, 6½ m. *Yarmouth*, 30 m. *Holt*, 12½ m.		(See pp. 354-356.) (See pp. 478-482.)
	DOWN		
8½	Ingworth. Cross the Bure.	123½	Small church, with base of round tower, standing on a hillock on right side of road, with the river Bure and a flour mill for company. Avoid all turnings on the way to Cromer.
6½	Erpingham.	125½	No village at Erpingham. Church stands away left, lonely in the fields. It was rebuilt probably by Sir John de Erpingham, the knight who fought at Agincourt. The fine tower is crested with crowned Ms. for the Virgin Mary, and between each of these are the letters forming the word "Erpingha—": the M completing it. Brass: John de Erpingham, 1370. The avenue on right leads to Gunton Park, Lord Suffield.
5¼	Hanworth Corner.	126¾	Old toll-house, now used as post office. Hanworth church, quarter mile left.
3½	Roughton. DOWN SUP	128½	Church on a hillock, amid the heather and the prehistoric sepulchral tumuli of Roughton Common, is Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular, with a round tower.
1	Crossdale Street.	131	The landscape approaching Cromer is of a bold and picturesque ruggedness.
	DOWN		Long steep descent past railway station.
	CROMER.	132	(Described, p. 307.)

Route 78. EPPING TO CHELMSFORD

Miles from Chelmsford		Miles from Epping	
17½	EPPING. *Essex.*		Leaving Epping as for Harlow, keep right at fork of roads in half mile. (Left to Harlow, six and a half miles, see p. 318.)
17	Fork of roads. keep right. *Harlow,* 6½ m.	½	
15	North Weald.	2½	The early sixteenth century tower of the church is a good example of Tudor red brick. This church is one and a half miles away from the village and the main road.
13¾	Tyler's Green. "Talbot" inn.	3¾	Keep right at "Talbot" inn. (Left to High Laver, two and three-quarters miles.)
	Fork of roads, keep right. *High Laver,* 2¾ m.		
10¼	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Ongar,* ½ m. *Dunmow,* 13½ m. Cross the Roding.	7¼	Keep straight on at cross-roads. (See pp. 359-361.)
9¾	High Ongar.	7¾	Fine village green and ancient houses. Here is a Norman church, greatly altered in later ages, but retaining nave and chancel of that period, and a fine south door.

Miles from Chelmsford		Miles from Epping	
			Road repeatedly undulates to Cooksmill Green.
4¾	Cooksmill Green.	12¾	Hamlet.
2½	Writtle.	15	Church of Norman origin, with Perpendicular additions, has been too greatly restored and altered at various periods to have retained much interest. Monumental bust to Comyns, Chief Baron of the Exchequer.
	Cross the Wid, or Ash.		
	CHELMSFORD.	17½	(Described, p. 367.)

Route 79. NEWMARKET TO WELLS

Miles from Wells		Miles from Newmarket	
57¼	NEWMARKET. *Suffolk.* (*Clock Tower.*)		(Newmarket to Barton Mills, as pp. 326-328.)
49¼	Barton Mills. Cross the Lark.	8	Crossing river Lark, take fork of roads to left.
49	Fork of roads, keep left. *Thetford,* 10½ m.	8¼	(See pp. 328-329.)
40¼	Brandon. Cross the Little Ouse. *Enter Norfolk*	17	Road now crosses the wilds and solitary warrens of Lakenheath and Wangford to Brandon, a small town on the Suffolk side of the Little Ouse river, which here divides Norfolk and Suffolk. The

Miles from Wells		Miles from Newmarket	
			heaths on either side of the river are rich in flints and yield many relics of the chipped flint weapons and implements of prehistoric man. The flint-knapping industry of the neighbourhood is chiefly concerned with dressing the flints for architectural purposes, but very largely gun-flints are still produced for fitting to the out-of-date muskets still supplied to unsuspecting savages in remote corners of the world.
39¾	Brandon Bridge Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	17½	Long easy descent to Mundford.
35½	Mundford. Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the Wissey, or Stoke River.	21¾	
34¾	Ickborough. *Didlington*, 2½ m.	22½	Fine park and Hall, lately seat of Lord Amherst of Hackney.
31	Hilborough.	26¼	
25¾	Swaffham. *East Dereham*. 12 m. *King's Lynn*, 15¾ m.	31½	(Described, p. 485.) (See pp. 484-486.)
25½	Swaffham Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. *Castle Acre*, ¾ m.	31¾	Passing Swaffham railway st'n in one and a quarter miles, road goes in some moderate descents and rises, with loose surface, to Newton. Castle Acre may be visited by taking left-hand turning two and a half miles from Swaffham, or else by left-hand turning at Newton-by-Castle Acre. In any case it involves a roughish road

and a watersplash on the little river Nar. The grimly-silent village is built on a height overlooking the river, its cottages constructed chiefly from the stones of the huge castle and the neighbouring priory. Castle Acre is almost the prime archæological relic in Norfolk. Standing directly upon the line of the mysterious prehistoric "Peddar's Way," that disused road now for the most part a green, grass-carpeted track which runs direct to this point from Holme, on the coast, and thence to the east of Thetford, and so into Suffolk, Castle Acre must always have been a place important to hold. Thus to this day the flint weapons of men of the Stone Age and relics of the Romans are discovered here, amid the mounds of the immense enclosure in which was built the Norman castle of William de Warenne, in the time of William the Conqueror. It was de Warenne also who founded the priory. With the death of the last of the de Warennes in 1347 the castle was gradually forsaken and left to decay ; but the priory remained in existence until the general dissolution of the religious houses, 187 years later. The ruins of the fortress are merely shapeless, though massive, lumps of rubble, but those of the priory (admission threepence) are somewhat extensive and beautiful. They are approached by a gatehouse built in the reign of Henry VII., and consist of a very fine Late Norman west front, with long series of interlacing arches. There are some fragments of the transepts and the cloisters, but the rest of the priory church has disappeared.

Miles from Wells		Miles from Newmarket	
21¼	Newton-by-Castle Acre.	36	Or "Newton George". Small ancient church.
			Past Newton-by-Castle Acre the road goes very rough and hilly, straight over all cross-roads, to Weasenham.
19¼	Cross-roads	38	
	Norwich, 14 m. ☞ *King's Lynn*, 🚂 28 m.		(See pp. 482-484.)
	Bear right.		Bear right into Weasenham All Saints, past "Ostrich" inn.
17¼	Weasenham All Saints. Bear left and right.	40	Leaving village bear left and then in half a mile right, into Weasenham St. Peter.

Miles from Wells		Miles from Newmarket	
16½	Weasenham St. Peter.	40¾	
14½	South Raynham.	42¾	
13½	East Raynham. *West Raynham*	43¾	On left are Raynham Park and Hall, with ruins of church of West Raynham. The Hall, built originally *c.* 1630 by Inigo Jones for Sir Roger Townshend, ancestor of present Marquis Townshend, was remodelled *c.* 1740, and is a fine stately mansion.
12	Toftrees.	45¼	Village on left. In church is a remarkably fine Early Norman font on five legs, elaborately sculptured.
11	Fork of roads, keep right. LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the Wensum.	46¼	Keep left at fork, crossing Hempton Green to level crossing at railway station.
10	Fakenham. *Norwich*, 25¼ m. *Hunstanton*, 19 m. *Holt*, 12¼ m. *Burnham Market*. 10½ m.	47¼	(Described, p. 488.) (See pp. 487-489.) (See pp. 313-314.) Leaving Fakenham by Market Place and into Oak Street, turn left at second turning; thence slanting to right up an incline.
9¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	48	Keep right at fork of roads.
8½	Cross-roads. LEVEL CROSSING. Keep straight on. UP	48¾	Keep straight over cross-roads at level crossing. Short sharp pitch.
7¼	East Barsham.	50	Here the Stiffkey rivulet and the road run in a pleasant valley,

Miles from Wells		Miles from Newmarket	
			with little dumpling hills on right, amid which is situated the lovely old Hall, a noble example of brick-work, moulded and sculptured, of the reign of Henry VII. Built by Sir Wm. Fermor, it subsequently became a seat of the Calthorpe family, and is now a farmhouse. It is approached by a grand and elaborately decorated gatehouse tower and has also a fine tower prominent in the frontage of the main building. Henry VIII. slept here one night in 1511, when making pilgrimage to Walsingham.
			In church are Calthorpe monuments.
			Sharp descents and rises to Houghton.
6	Houghton-in-the-Dale.	51¼	On the way to Houghton is the small but charming little roadside Decorated chapel called the "Old Shoe House," where pilgrims to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham removed their footgear, walking the rest of the way barefoot. It has of late been restored.
5½	Keep left. Cross	51¾	Keep left to crossing of Stiffkey rivulet.
	Stiffkey River.		
4¾	Little Walsingham.	52½	Walsingham was a shrine in the first rank of places for pilgrimage in mediæval England, for here was a Priory of Augustine monks which made pretence of owning an exact copy of the original wood-framed home of the Virgin at Nazareth, in which the Blessed Virgin Mary herself was said to have taken up her residence after the capture of Nazareth by the infidels. Exactly how this could reasonably be pretended, even in those superstitious times, does not appear, but the age was not disposed to

criticism, and so the shrine at Walsingham grew amazingly wealthy with the offerings of pilgrims, among whom many kings and queens figure prominently in the records. Many pretended personal records of the Virgin were added from time to time, including a phial of mother's milk, and other blasphemous mockeries.

The ruins of the Priory church are in the pleasant wooded grounds of the residence called "Walsingham Abbey," behind the picturesquely tumbledown village street, and are entered through a time-worn Perpendicular gateway. (Admission on Wednesdays.) The east end of the church remains, and the refectory. Portions of the dormitory are included in the mansion.

The Perpendicular parish church has an ornate font, and noble monument to Sir Henry Sidney and wife, 1612.

Miles from Wells		Miles from Newmarket	
			Short sharp rise, with indifferent surface.
4	*Great Walsingham.* ☞	53¼	Great Walsingham is in fact a smaller place than Little Walsingham. The Decorated church has some good windows, of Flamboyant tendency.
2¾	Wighton.	54½	Large Perpendicular church with fine font. "Crabb's Castle" and the "Danish Camp," respectively left and right of road have yielded Roman and other remains. On digging foundations for the vicarage in 1836, numerous human bones and fragments of weapons were found, all pointing to a desperate battle having been fought here between Saxons and Danes.
	WELLS.	57¼	Generally called "Wells-next-the-Sea". A humorist might call it "next-door-but-one-to-the-sea," for it is but a narrow creek, navigable for small vessels only, which leads to the quays of Wells; and melancholy marshes extend a long way out. The small, very quiet town has the air of being a community of people who are

Miles from Wells	Miles from Newmarket	
		but rarely at home. Altogether, it is difficult to understand how its population can be returned at 2494. The church was entirely destroyed in 1879 by a fire caused through its being struck by lightning. It was a Late Perpendicular building, and has been rebuilt, as nearly as possible, on the old lines.

Route 80. SWAFFHAM TO DOWNHAM MARKET

Miles from D. Market		Miles from Swaffham	
14¼	SWAFFHAM. *Norfolk.*		
12	Fork of roads, keep left. *King's Lynn*, 13½ m. ☞	2¼	Keep left at fork. (Right-hand goes to King's Lynn, thirteen and a half miles.) (See pp. 485-486.)
			Road descends and crosses Swaffham Heath. Inferior running, very sandy.
10	Fork of roads. keep left.	4¼	Keep left at fork. Road passes through a prehistoric embankment called the "Devil's Dyke".
5½	Fincham.	8¾	The Norman font at Fincham is quaintly sculptured with grotesque figures of Adam and Eve, the Magi kings, etc.
3½	Stradsett.	10¾	Church, standing in Stradsett Park, is Perpendicular.
2¼	Crimplesham.	12	Church is Norman and Decorated.
1¼	Bexwell.	13	Church has a round tower with octagonal belfry stage.
	DOWNHAM MARKET.	14¼	(Described, p. 252.)

Route 81. THETFORD TO BRANDON

Miles from Brandon		Miles from Thetford	
6¼	THETFORD. *Norfolk.* Cross the Ouse. *Enter Suffolk.* Fork of roads, keep right. *Elveden*, 3½ m.		Crossing the Ouse, into Suffolk, keep right at fork. (Left to Elveden, three and a half miles.)
			Repeated rises and falls across the heathy expanse of Thetford Warren.
	BRANDON.	6¼	(Described, p. 337.)

Route 82. THETFORD TO SCOLE

Miles from Scole		Miles from Thetford	
19¼	THETFORD. *Norfolk.* Cross the Thet. Fork of roads, keep left. *Ixworth*, 7 m. 		Proceeding eastward through the town by gentle descent of Castle Street to Thetford Bridge railway station, keep left at fork just beyond. (Right to Ixworth, seven miles, see pp. 449-451.)
15¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Rushford*, ½ m.	3½	Keep left at fork.
			Road now proceeds through a beautiful avenue, one and a half miles long.

Miles from Scole		Miles from Thetford	
14¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *West Harling*, ¾ m. *East Harling*, 1½ m.	5	Keep right at fork.
			Avoid all other turnings on way to Garboldisham.
10	Garboldisham.	9¼	
7½	South Lopham. *North Lopham*, ½ m.	11¾	Church is partly Norman.
			Smart descent and rise.
7¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	12	Keep right at fork.
6¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	12½	Keep left at fork.
6¼	WATERSPLASH.	13	
5¾	WATERSPLASH.	13½	
5¼	Bressingham.	14	
4	Roydon.	15¼	Monuments of Frere family in church.
2½	Diss.	16¾	Small picturesque town on a hilly site above the Waveney. Here was born John Skelton, satirical poet, who flourished in reigns of Henry VII. and VIII.
	SCOLE.	19¼	(Described, p. 380.)

ROUTE 83. THETFORD TO EAST DEREHAM AND HOLT

Miles from Holt		Miles from Thetford	
40¼	THETFORD. *Norfolk.*		(Thetford described, p. 329.)
			Proceeding from "Bell" inn and St. Peter's Church, road rises sharply up White Hart Street.
			Steep drop into Croxton.

Miles from Holt		Miles from Thetford	
38	Croxton.	2¼	The road now rises to the wild and lonely sandy uplands of Croxton Heath. As a route this is a by no means desirable bit of road, but apart from its loose and rough surface, it introduces the tourist to a remarkable tract of country, extremely beautiful in its especial way. It is locally known as "Breckland," or "the Breckles". The explanation given of these terms is that they signify land once broken to the plough, but since returned to its original wildness; but it is difficult to believe that these heaths could ever have been under cultivation.
35¼	*West Wretham*, 1½ m. ☞ *East Wretham*, 2½ m. ☞	5	
32	Tottington.	8¼	The conspicuous mound near the church is a sepulchral tumulus. Church is Decorated, with some well carved old bench-ends.
30½	*Thompson*, 1 m. ☞	9¾	(Or Tompson.) In Domesday, "Thomiston": *i.e.*, "Tom's town". Small scattered place. The whole population of parish is only some 300. The large and stately church, once with a collegiate establishment of a rector and six chaplains, founded 1349, is falling into decay. The thatched roof is full of holes. The revenue of the establishment was seized at the dissolution of the religious houses, and the sole income is £20 per annum, paid by the lay impropriator. Here are some good miserere seats and a fourteenth-century screen, with some old bench-ends.
	☜ *Merton Hall.*		On the left, in Merton Park, is

the seat of Lord Walsingham. The church, standing in the park, has a Norman round tower, but otherwise is chiefly Decorated. Jacobean pulpit and hour-glass stand.

This is the district intimately associated with the legend of the "Babes in the Wood," the familiar old nursery tale current ever since the time of Queen Elizabeth. The truth, or otherwise, of it is unknown, but it is said to be founded upon an incident in the history of the de Grey family of Merton. The legend is traced back to the ballad published at Norwich in 1595, called "The Norfolk Gent: His Will and Testament, and howe he commytted the keeping of his children to his owne brother, whoe delt most wickedly with them, and howe God plagued him for it". The farmhouse of Griston Hall, two miles right, is traditionally the home of the "Wicked Uncle," and adjoining it is Wayland Wood, popularly known as "Wailing Wood," the country folk believing it to have been the place where

> *"These pretty babes, with hand in hand,*
> *Went wandering up and downe."*

Miles from Holt		Miles from Thetford	
27¾	Watton.	12½	Watton stands on the left of the cross-roads. It is a pleasant little town. In the church is the curious old almsbox of wood, in the shape of a demi-effigy of a beggar. It bears the inscription, "Remember the poore, 1639". Over the fire engine house, an old building, is a weather-vane in the form of a hare. This is a play upon the name of Watton: the hare being known in old English speech as "wat". Watton stands on the edge of Breckland.
	Norwich, 21 m. ☞ *Stanford*, 6 m.		(See pp. 350-351.)
26¼	Ovington.	14	The road continues lonely. The church is Decorated, with some Norman details. The "Danes' Grave" is the name of a hollow on Ovington Common. There are prehistoric mounds here, which have yielded relics of the Romans. Long undulations.
22¾	Shipdham.	17½	Village of one long street. The

Miles from Holt		Miles from Thetford	
			church porch is surmounted by a parvise chamber in which is a parish library of ancient books, including the "Floure of the Commandementes," printed by Wynkyn de Worde, 1509. Fine old wooden lectern, *c.* 1490.
19	Toftwood Common. LEVEL CROSSING.	21¼	
18	East Dereham.	22¼	Small ancient market town which looks younger than its age, owing to various rebuildings after

disastrous fires of 1581 and 1670. The large and stately church, with transepts and a massive detached bell-tower, in addition to the central tower belonging to the main body of the building, is Early English and Perpendicular. In the north transept lies Cowper, the poet, who died at Dereham, 1800. A monument with poetic tribute marks the spot. The bell-tower was used as a gaol for French prisoners taken in the Napoleonic wars. In the churchyard is the tombstone of one who was shot dead while attempting to escape. A dark little railed-in excavation in the churchyard, under the east end of the church, is "St. Withburga's Well". It bears an inscription to the effect that it is the remains of the tomb of Withburga, youngest daughter of Anna, King of the East Angles, who died A.D. 654. The tomb appears to have been rifled by the monks of Ely, about A.D. 974, and they conveyed the body of the saintly princess to a shrine in the Cathedral. But from the tomb sprang a fount of water of magical healing qualities, which fully compensated Dereham for the loss. It looks foul enough now.

George Borrow was born at Dumpling Green, one mile south-east of Dereham, 1803.

	Norwich, 16¼ m. ☞ *Swaffham*, 12 m. *Aylsham*, 17¼ m. ☞		(See pp. 484-485.)
17	Fork of roads, keep right.	23¼	Leaving East Dereham by Market Place, pass the obelisk and

Miles from Holt		Miles from Thetford	
			take road to right; keeping to right at fork of roads in one mile.
	DOWN		
16	Fork of roads, keep right. WATERSPLASH.	24¼	At fork in a further mile keep right, and pass through a water-splash, whence road rises and goes easily to North Elmham.
	UP		
13¼	North Elmham.	27	Here was situated the Bishopric of East Anglia, between A.D. 673-870. Road continues very lonely. Several tiny uninteresting villages away to right and left, of no imaginable concern to anyone.
	County School		
11¼	Railway Station.	29	
	WATERSPLASH.		Here is also a toll-bridge.
10	Guist.	30¼	
	Norwich, 19½ m. ☞ *Hunstanton*, ✉ 24¾ m.		(See pp. 487-489.)
5½	Swanton Novers.	34¾	Or "Hungry Swanton". Village chiefly off to left.
	Melton Constable, 1 m. ☞		Here is Melton Park and Hall, one of the finest places in Norfolk, seat of Lord Hastings. Church is a small building, partly of Norman date, with remarkable low-side window in chancel; many monuments of Astley family, and an elaborate pew with heraldic shields.
	DOWN		
4	Briningham. Keep left. Bear right.	36¼	On Briningham Green keep left and then bear slightly right, to level crossing.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
3½	Fork of roads, keep left.	36¾	At fork of roads, keep left under railway bridge.

Miles from Holt		Miles from Thetford	
	Brinton.		Church is Saxon, Norman, and Early English.
2½	Thornage.	37¾	Church is chiefly Early English. Monument with effigies, Sir William Butts, 1583.
	Ingmote Hill,		Sharp ascent of Ingmote Hill. Loose, rough surface. Road then chiefly rises to Holt.
	HOLT.	40¼	The small market town of Holt, once surrounded by woodlands, as its name indicates, looks comparatively modern owing to its almost complete destruction by fire, 1708. It is a place of little interest. The great City of London worthy, Sir Thomas Gresham, was born here.

Route 84. WATTON TO NORWICH

Miles from Norwich		Miles from Watton	
21	WATTON. *Norfolk.*		
17½	Scoulton.	3½	Church of Scoulton, away to left, is Early English, with octagonal belfry-stage to its tower. On left of road is Scoulton Mere, where the black-headed or "laughing" gulls (*Larus ridibundus*) still breed plentifully. They arrive in March and soon begin their nest-building, leaving in August. The eggs are very largely sold in London as "plovers' eggs". The shallow, reedy mere, surrounded by bulrushes, is two miles round and has an island in the middle. It is private property, and not readily accessible.
14½	Hingham.	6½	One of the many small, obscure "towns" of Norfolk. In seventeenth century Robert Peck, the

Miles from Norwich		Miles from Watton	
			rector, and several of his congregation were the objects of persecution by the Romanising spirits of the Church of England. In 1636 he and his flock emigrated to the New England states of America, where they founded the town of Hingham, Massachusetts. He returned during the Commonwealth and became again rector until his death, 1656. In the church is altar-tomb of Thomas, Lord Morley, Marshal of Ireland, died 1435.
11	Kimberley.	10	Passing Kimberley railway st'n we come to the village of Kimberley, with the nobly-wooded park on right, seat of Lord Kimberley, whose earldom was created 1866. The Wodehouse family has been seated here for many centuries. Sir John Wodehouse, who fought at the battle of Agincourt, earned the family motto, "*Frappe fort, Agincourt*". Brasses and monuments in church.
	Carleton		
9½	Forehoe.	11½	
3½	Colney.	17½	
	Cross the		
	Yare.		
2½	Earlham.	18½	Earlham Court was the birthplace of Joseph Gurney and of his sister, Elizabeth Fry. Entering Norwich along St. Giles Road, and past Roman Catholic cathedral, and over cross-roads into Upper St. Giles' Street, bear left and past St. Giles church, along St. Giles Street to Guildhall.
	NORWICH. (*Guildhall.*)	21	(Described pp. 383-385.)

Route 85. HADLEIGH TO BURY ST. EDMUNDS

Miles from Bury St. Edmunds		Miles from Hadleigh	
20¼	HADLEIGH. *Suffolk.* Cross the Brett. Fork of roads, keep right.		(Hadleigh described, p. 440.) Leaving Hadleigh, cross the river Brett, and keep to right at next fork.
18¾	*Kersey*, ½ m.	1½	
18¼	Fork of roads, keep left. Keep left.	2	Keep to left at fork, past what the country-people call "The Bastyle," *i.e.* the workhouse. Steep rise, keep left at top.
15¾	Clay Hill.	4½	Steep descent with awkward bend to left.
15½	Fork of roads, keep right. Cross the Brett. Cross-roads, keep left.	4¾	Cross river Brett and keep to left, into Monk's Eleigh.
14¾	Monk's Eleigh. Cross the Brett.	5½	
12¾	Brent Eleigh. Cross the Brett.	7½	Cross the Brett twice. Long easy rise into Lavenham.
10½	Lavenham.	9¾	Lavenham was anciently a busy cloth-weaving town. It is a pleasant, old-world place, standing

upon an elevated site above the river Brett, and still retains numerous old houses occupied by the weavers of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The town has greatly declined and is now merely a village. Horsehair weaving is now the industry of Lavenham. The Guildhall, on the south side of the market-place, originally the hall of the Guild of Corpus Christi, one of the old clothiers' associations, is a beautiful sixteenth century timber-framed building, bearing on one of its corner-posts a curious carved effigy of John de Vere, fifteenth Earl of Oxford. He is represented in plate-armour, and holds a distaff in his right hand, and in the left the charter of the Guild, of which he was founder and patron. In the cellar Dr. Taylor, the Protestant martyr of Hadleigh, who was burnt at the stake on Aldham Common in 1555 by those enemies of God and man, the persecuting Roman Catholics of that age, was imprisoned.

The great church of Lavenham, impressive alike for its size and intrinsic beauty, and by its prominent situation, was rebuilt by the Spring family, wealthy clothiers of this town, and by the de Veres, 1480-1530. It is of Late Perpendicular, except the chancel, which is Decorated, and is very highly enriched throughout. The lofty and massive tower, 141 feet high, was apparently intended to be carried higher. The Spring Chapel, on south side of chancel, was intended to be the place of sepulture of that family. Their pew in the north aisle, enclosed by light screen-work, matches a similar construction in the south aisle. There are finely-carved stalls in chancel ; also rood-screen and parclose-screens. Brasses : Thomas Spring, 1480 ; Allayne Dister, 1534, wife and children ; etc.

Miles from Bury St. Edmunds		Miles from Hadleigh	
10	Lavenham Railway Station. Turn left.	10¼	Leaving Lavenham, turn to right at "Swan" inn, passing railway station, and then turning left, road descending rapidly, and then again rising and falling. The steep rough ascent of Likely Hill then follows.
	Likely Hill.		
6¾	Cockfield.	13½	
6¼	Cross Green.	14	
6	Junction of rds., keep right.	14¼	Keep right at junction of roads. (Left to Long Melford, six and a quarter miles.)

Miles from Bury St. Edmunds		Miles from Hadleigh	
	Long Melford, 6½ m.		
5	Bradfield Combust.	15¼	Bradfield Combust to Bury St. Edmunds (as pp. 403-404).
	BURY ST. EDMUNDS. (*Abbey Gate.*)	20¼	

Route 86. EAST DEREHAM TO NORTH WALSHAM

Miles from N. Walsham		Miles from E. Dereham	
24¼	EAST DEREHAM. *Norfolk.*		Proceeding from the Market Square into Theatre Street, and so out of the town, a level-crossing
23¾	Level Crossing.	½	is passed in half a mile. Here incline to left, leaving the telegraph-poles.
21¾	Cross-roads, and succeeding fork of roads.	2½	Here incline to left and then right and again left.
20¾	Swanton Morley.	3½	Approaching "Dial" inn, keep left, and to right at church.
	Turn sharp right. Cross the		Rapid descent to paper mill on the river Wensum, approaching which turn sharp to right and cross the river.
	Wensum.		
			Long rugged ascent. Incline left on the way up. Bylaugh Park on right. Easy descent.
17¾	Bawdeswell. *King's Lynn*, 27½ m.	6½	(See pp. 482-484.)
	Norwich, 14½ m. *Fakenham*, 10¾ m.		(See pp. 487-488.)
			Easy descent and incline.
14	Reepham.	10¼	Reepham is by no means a large

Miles from N. Walsham		Miles from E. Dereham	
			place, but it is of a remarkably composite character, being in the three parishes of Hackford, Whitwell and Kerdiston. The three churches stood in one churchyard, but that of Hackford has long been abolished. In Reepham church is the fine and interesting tomb, with cross-legged effigy, of Sir Roger de Kerdiston, 1337, Brass: Sir William de Kerdiston, 1391. Whitwell church is Decorated and Perpendicular.
	Turn left.		Leaving Reepham, turn sharp to
13½	Reepham Railway Station. Turn right.	10¾	left for railway station, and then sharply right, after crossing railway bridge.
13	Fork of roads, keep right.	11¼	Keep right at fork.
	Salle.		Locally "Saul". The place-name means "the willows". Salle church stands boldly on a height, and is a large, stately and very interesting building of Perpendicular period. Formerly collegiate, it has transepts and north and south porches, both with parvise chambers, and has stalls and some well-carved miserere seats in chancel.
	DOWN & UP		
11½	Cawston Railway Station. Turn right.	12¾	Turn to right over railway bridge.
11¼	Cawston.	13	The immense Perpendicular-clerestoried church, with massive west tower, is chiefly Perpendicular. The sanctus-bell remains on the roof of nave. The bold double hammer-beam roof is one of the finest in Norfolk, a county especially famed for such. Note the cherubs and great carved

Miles from N. Walsham		Miles from E. Dereham	
			angels. The western gallery bears in old English characters the inscription "*God spede the Plow and send us ale corn enow our purpose for to make at crow of cōk ye Plowlete of Sygate. Be mery and glade war good ale yis work mad.*" A number of the old original backless benches remain. Note also the fifteenth century alms-box with three locks.
10	Cross-roads. *Norwich*, 11 m. ☞ *Wells*, 22½ m.	14¼	Keep straight on. (See pp. 490-492.)
7	Aylsham. *Norwich*, 12 m. ☞ *Cromer*, 10½ m.	17¼	(Described, p. 334.) (See pp. 332-335.)
	Cross the Bure.		Proceeding from Aylsham by Red Lion Street, turning thence to right and then left, road descends to railway station.
6¼	Aylsham Railway Station.	18	
	Forks of roads, keep right.		At two successive forks of roads keep right.
3¾	Banningham.	20½	
2½	Felmingham.	21¾	
	NORTH WALSHAM.	24¼	(Described, p. 309.)

Route 87. LONDON TO ONGAR AND DUNMOW

Miles from Dunmow		Miles from London	
35½	LONDON. (*Mansion House.*)		London to Stratford, as pp. 362-363.
31	Stratford.	4½	

Miles from Dunmow		Miles from London	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork by Stratford church. (Right to Romford, eight miles, see pp. 363-364.)
	Romford, 8 m. ☞		
30½	Maryland Point Railway Station. Keep right.	5	Keep to right after crossing railway bridge; thence inclining to left along Leytonstone Road.
28¾	Leytonstone.	6¾	
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Woodford*, ☜ 2 m.		Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Woodford, two miles.)
28¼	Wanstead.	7¼	
25½	Woodford Bridge. Cross a	10	
	stream.		
24	Chigwell.	11½	Picturesque village. Here, on right-hand side of the road, is the very fine old "King's Head" inn, the real original of the "Maypole" in Dickens' *Barnaby Rudge*: "an old building, with more gable-ends than a lazy man would care to count on a sunny day; huge zig-zag chimneys, out of which it seemed as though even smoke could not choose but come in more than naturally fantastic shapes, imparted to it in its tortuous progress; and vast stables". The sign bears a portrait of Charles I., but the house appears to be, in general, of Queen Elizabeth's time.

Opposite is the church, retired behind a dark alley of yews. It has a Norman south door. Monument: Thomas Coleshill, 1595. He held a position in the Household of Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth.

Brass, very late, but large, fine and interesting example, to Samuel Harsnett, Archbishop of York, died 1631. It is remarkable as a post-Reformation brass representing an ecclesiastic in the ancient canonical vestments.

Miles from Dunmow		Miles from London	
			Long descent, with sharp turn to right.
21¼	Abridge.	14¼	Pleasant hamlet at a pretty scene on the river Roding.
	Waltham Cross, ☜ 8 m.		(See pp. 257-259.)
	Turn left.		Sharp turn to left.
18¾	Passingford Bridge. Cross the Roding.	16¾	Pretty scene on the river Roding.
16	Little End. *Stanford Rivers.* ☜	19½	Hamlet of Stanford Rivers. Norman and Decorated church. Brasses: Thomas Greville, 1492; Robert Barrow and wife, *c.* 1540; Ann Napper and six sons, 1584.
	Cross a stream.		Sharp descent.
	Greenstead, ☜ 1 m.		

Greenstead is reached in one mile left, turning out of the main road at beginning of Ongar. The place-name exactly describes the ancient hamlet—the "stead" or steading—amid the greenwood trees of the great Forest of Essex; and it is still a secluded place, in sylvan surroundings. But although always extremely rural, and now situated on a byeway, Greenstead in very remote times was placed directly upon a trackway which ran in a north-westerly direction through Essex into Suffolk. It is still marked on maps as the "Suffolk way"; the road through Shelley to Dunmow forming a part of it. It was along this trackway that the body of St. Edmund, the king and martyr, was brought in 1013, on its return to the monastery of Bury St. Edmunds, or "St. Edmundsbury," as it was sometimes called; and here, in the little church of Greenstead, it rested for one night. There

is no reason for doubting the existing church to be that in which the body of the saint rested; the rude nave of it, constructed of sections of oak trunks, being a survival of a type of late Saxon churches then common in these forest districts. The construction of the walls resembles, in fact, exactly the method in which log-huts in the backwoods of Canada are still built. The high degree of soundness still possessed by these wooden walls after some 900 years is astonishing. The chancel was rebuilt in red brick, *temp.* Henry VII. The humble little wooden tower at the west end dates from about 1400.

Miles from Dunmow		Miles from London	
14	Ongar.	21½	Pop. 1117. More fully "Chipping Ongar": anciently "Angra". Ongar is an ancient town, reduced in modern times almost to the condition of a village. Its olden prefix, "Chipping," is evidence of a former importance as a market-town, and the entrenchments surrounding the place and the great earthworks on which stood the Norman castle, prove it to have been of considerable military value from very early times: the earthworks themselves dating back to a period long anterior to the castle itself. This fortress was demolished in the reign of Queen Elizabeth. The mounds are now thickly grown with trees. Beneath them stands the church, a building in which a large amount of Roman brick and tile will be noticed. Monument: Sir Horatio Palavicini, collector in England of "Peter's pence" for the Pope, during reign of Queen Mary. He became a naturalised Englishman and served in the fighting against the Spanish Armada. Two of his sons married on the same day two daughters of Sir Oliver Cromwell of Hinchinbrooke. Epitaph in Latin to Jane Cromwell, wife of Toby Palavicini, one of these sons, 1637.

Hotels: King's Head, Crown. Motor repairs: Surridge, High Street.

13½	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Epping*, 7¼ m. *Chelmsford*, 10¼ m.	22	Keep straight on at cross-roads. (See pp. 336-337.)
13¼	Fork of roads. Shelley.	22¼	Keep right at fork of roads at "Red Cow" inn, after passing

Miles from Dunmow		Miles from London	
	"Red Cow" inn. Keep right. *Harlow*, 🚲 8½ m.		over cross-roads. (Left to Harlow, eight and a half miles, see pp. 389-391.)
			Shelley church was in ruins in eighteenth century, and was rebuilt 1811, and again 1888. Brass to John Green, 1626, wife and sixteen children. It stands on the grounds of the Hall, an Elizabethan mansion.
	DOWN		
11	Fyfield.	24½	Church is cruciform, with Norman tower, Early English aisles, and Decorated chancel, which has a remarkable external arch in the east wall, pierced with three quatrefoils; probably intended to display relics at back of the altar. There are fine sedilia in the chancel.
10½	Fork of roads, keep left. *Willingale Spain and Willingale Doe*, 1¾ m. 🚲	25	Keep left at fork of roads.

Rustic villages. The first-named takes the second part of its name from the family of d'Espagne, who owned the manor from eleventh to thirteenth centuries. Willingale Doe was anciently the property of the d'Ou family. The two churches stand in the same churchyard. The first is a small Early Norman (and possibly partly Saxon) building, with a good deal of Roman brick. The timber-framed belfry is fifteenth century. In chancel is a curious monument in shape of a book, to the children of Ed. Beauly, 1613-32. The wooden cover is sculptured with the Beauly arms, and inside is a parchment heraldically painted and inscribed with family details. Brass to Isaac Kello, aged nine years, 1614, with curious inscription. In the churchyard note the dilapidated old elm, with tombstone close by of one Charles Davis, aged 38, killed "by a fall from the elm tree near which he is buried".

Willingale Doe church is chiefly of Decorated period. Huge monument in chancel to Richard Wiseman, 1618, and his son

Robert, 1641. Brasses : a knight, Torrel family, *c.* 1400 ; Ann Sackfield, 1582 ; Dorothy Brewster, 1613.

Miles from Dunmow		Miles from London	
	Fork of roads, keep right. Cross the Roding.		Keep right at fork of roads.
6	Leaden Roding.	29½	One of the eight "Roding" villages in the immediate vicinity ; deriving their generic name from the river Roding : locally "Rooth-ing".
	Cross-roads, keep left. *Chelmsford*, 6½ m. ☞		Keep left at cross-roads in Leaden Roding. (Right to Chelmsford, six and a half miles.)
	Althorpe		
4¾	Roding.	30¾	
3¼	High Roding.	32¼	
			Road repeatedly rises and falls, and bends sharply right and left.
½	Fork of roads, keep left. *Chelmsford*, 12¼ m. ☞	35	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Chelmsford, twelve and a quarter miles, see pp. 394-395.)
	DUNMOW.	35½	(Described, p. 8.)

Route 88. LONDON TO CAMBRIDGE (BY EPPING AND HOCKERILL)

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from London	
	LONDON. *G.P.O.*		(London to Stump Cross, as pp. 315-325.)
10½	Stump Cross. *Cambridgeshire.*	45¼	

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from London	
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Newmarket*, 15¼ m. ☞		Keep left at fork of roads called "Stump Cross". (Right to Newmarket, fifteen and a quarter miles, see pp. 325-326.)
7	Sawston.	48¾	Here is an important and interesting manufactory of parchment and "chamois leather"; also a large paper-mill. Sawston Hall was built, *c.* 1555, from the stones of Cambridge Castle. The Huddlestons were reactionary and stubborn papists, and in the succeeding reign harboured priests. A hiding hole exists in the staircase.
5¼	Stapleford.	50½	
4½	Great Shelford.	51¼	Church has a very striking octagonal belfry-stage.
2½	Trumpington.	53¼	(Described, p. 242.)
	CAMBRIDGE. (*Round Church.*)	55¾	(Described, pp. 243-245.)

Route 89. THE NORWICH ROAD

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
111	LONDON. (*Mansion House.*)		Proceeding eastward into Cornhill and straight ahead along Leadenhall Street, and so into
110½	Aldgate.	½	Aldgate, the City of London is left behind, and the East End entered at Whitechapel High Street, where tramways begin. Then, passing the prominent red-brick tower of
110¼	Whitechapel Church. Fork of roads, keep left.	¾	Whitechapel Church, with projecting clock, keep along the Mile End Road (avoiding Commercial Road on right). Tramways continue all the way to Bow Church, and beyond.
107¾	Bow Church. Keep left.	3¼	The hoary tower of the ancient church of Stratford-le-Bow stands islanded in the middle of the road, with a statue of W. E. Gladstone in front.

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
107½	Bow Bridge. Cross the Lea. *Enter Essex.*	3½	Keeping to left of church, road comes to Bow Bridge, crossing the river Lea, which here looks little more than a foul canal. Grimy wharves and grim warehouses look upon it.
106½	Stratford.	4½	The dense industrial populations of Stratford and surrounding districts and the various factories, the busy markets and the heavy road traffic, make the road undesirable from the tourist's point of view. Electric tramways run all the way to Ilford.
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Leytonstone*, 2¼ m.		Keep right past Stratford Church. (Left to Leytonstone, two and a quarter miles, see pp. 356-357.)
105½	Forest Gate.	5½	
104½	Manor Park.	6½	East End suburbs extend all the way through Ilford.
	Barnet, 16½ m. *North Woolwich*, *Free Ferry*, 4½ m. Cross the Roding.		(See Avoiding Route at end of this Volume.)
103½	Ilford. (White Horse Hotel.) *Chigwell*, 5 m.	7½	Formerly a small village, properly "Great" Ilford; now a London suburb, pop. 80,000. (See p. 505.)
102¾	Seven Kings.	8¼	Modern suburb, sprung up on the old site of "Seven Kings Watering," a watersplash on the Fillebrook which until recent

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
			times crossed the road here. It now goes in a pipe underground.
100¾	Chadwell Heath.	10¼	
98½	Romford.	12½	Pop. 17,000. Old market town, best known in modern times for the great brewery of Ind, Coope & Company, established 1799. Large suburbs are springing up at Gidea Hall and Squirrel's Heath.
	Waltham Cross, 15 m.		(See pp. 257-259.)
	Stifford, 11 m.		(See pp. 385-387.)
97½	Hare Street.	13½	Hamlet. Steep rise.
	UP†		
	Brook Street.		Hamlet. Note the fine old "Fleece" inn. Steep rise, continued into Brentwood.
	UP†		
92¼	Brentwood.	18¾	Pop. 6923. Pleasant thriving old town, on a height overlooking beautifully wooded country. Modern church of St. Thomas the Martyr; but note the obelisk which records the burning of another martyr, William Hunter, burnt at the stake by the old elm stump hard by, in 1555, by the Roman Catholics. The old "White Hart" inn is interesting.
	Waltham Cross, 18¼ m.		
	Ongar, 7¼ m.		(See pp. 388-389.)
	Tilbury, 14¼ m.		(See pp. 391-392.)
	DOWN		Long descent from Brentwood.
91¼	Shenfield.	19¾	The prettily-situated little church of Shenfield is on left. It is a quaint little building, with weatherboarded steeple and shing-

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
			led spire. The interior is remarkable for the oaken columns and arches of the nave arcade, and for the massive timber-framed belfry. These are chiefly fifteenth-century work. Beautiful views from the hill-tops at Shenfield over the lower Thames valley.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Southend*, 23 m. ☞		Keep left at fork of roads at Shenfield. (Right to Southend, twenty-three miles, see pp. 392-394.)
89¼	Mountnessing.	21¾	Locally "Moneysend". The wayside street of houses is an offshoot of the original small village one mile right, which has entirely disappeared, leaving only the church, which stands alone. This is a very interesting small building, with small weatherboarded and shingled western spirelet, and an over-all roof, covering in one span nave and aisles. The west end is of red brick, dated 1653. The chancel, also of red brick, about 1775. The interior of the belfry is of massive oak framing. In a cupboard is the fossilised rib of an elephant, a relic preserved here from ancient times and long thought by the country folk to be the rib of a giant.
87¼	Ingatestone.	23¾	On the right approaching Ingatestone is Ingatestone Hall, a highly romantic-looking pile of buildings in dark red brick, approached by a picturesque clock-turreted gatehouse inscribed "*Sans Dieu Rien*". The Hall was built by Sir William Petre, 1565, on the site of a grange belonging to Barking Abbey. It forms the scene of Miss Braddon's early novel, *Lady Audley's Secret*. A hiding hole for Roman Catholic priests was discovered in 1855 in a staircase turret.

The one street of Ingatestone is very narrow. On the right-

hand side is the interesting red-brick church, of sixteenth century, but not looking its age. On north wall of nave is an hour-glass stand. Note the fine monuments of the Petres, formerly of Ingatestone Hall; particularly that of Sir William Petre, 1572, and his second wife. The recumbent effigies are exquisitely carved in alabaster. He was a Roman Catholic, the religion to which his descendants still adhere; but he trimmed his opinions in the reigns of Henry VIII., Edward VI., Mary, and Elizabeth, and came out of all the changes and chances of those perilous times not only in safety, but with a good deal of the property of confiscated abbeys in his possession. Stranger still, he obtained a Papal Bull confirming him in it. Also monuments of Robert Petre, a younger brother, 1593; John, first Lord Petre, with wife and thirteen children, 1613; and second Lord Petre, 1637.

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
85½	Margaretting.	25½	Small village. Church of St. Margaret contains a very fine fifteenth-century east window, representing the Tree of Jesse in stained glass. Note the finely-sculptured fifteenth-century octagonal font. The massive oak timbering of the belfry is well worth seeing, also the timbered north and south porches.
82¾	Widford.	28¼	Small village. The long park wall on left, approaching, is that of Hylands. The church was rebuilt on an unnecessarily large scale in 1862.
	Cross the Wid or Ash.		
82½	Junction of road from Billericay.	28½	Bearing to right, past church, and passing junction of road from Billericay on right, keep to left at fork of roads in quarter mile.
82¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	28¾	

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
	Moulsham, ½ m. ☞		Moulsham is a shabby old suburb of Chelmsford, on the old road into the town, now superseded by the so-called "New London Road" to left of fork.
81¼	Chelmsford.	29¾	Pop. 18,008. Locally "Chemsford". The "county town" of Essex, with Shire Hall and Assize Court. The county gaol is at Springfield. Chelmsford takes its name from the Chelmer, a small stream which is here joined by the Wid and the Cann. Most of the evidences of antiquity were swept away by the "improving" besoms of a century or so ago, and have left the town singularly ill-furnished with anything of much interest. It is a neat, clean, cheerful and prosperous place, and was the first town in England to adopt electric lighting (1890). The bronze statue of Lord Chief Justice Tindal, a native of Chelmsford, who died 1846, was erected the following year. It is a poor thing. The large clerestoried church, with western tower crested with a light metal spirelet, was built 1424. Note a curious insertion of tracery in a bay on north side of chancel, of a comparatively thin and slight type. It is something of an architectural curiosity. The whole of the nave and aisles collapsed and fell flat to the ground, 17th January, 1800; and was rebuilt on the original lines, and completed 1803.

Old local rhyme :—

> "*Che'msford clodhoppers, Colchester rats,*
> *Wivenhoe wherries, and Coggeshall cats;*
> *Witham small witlings, Manningtree mops,*
> *Sudbury snarlers, and Hinningham hops.*
> *Halstead, Lord help us; Braintree for spinners;*
> *Beggarly Colne and Ballingdon sinners.*"

Hotels : Saracen's Head (garage); White Hart (garage). Motor repairs : Christy Brothers, Limited (garage).

Epping, 17½ m.	(See pp. 336-337.)
Dunmow, 12¾ m.	(See pp. 394-395.)
Braintree, 11½ m.	(See pp. 398-399.)
Maldon, 10½ m. ☞	(See pp. 416-417.)
Southend, 21 m. ☞	(See pp. 414-415.)

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
	Tilbury, 23½ m. Cross the Chelmer.		(See pp. 506-508.) Leaving Chelmsford along High Street, turn left at the conduit in the middle of the road, and cross the river Chelmer, into the suburb of Springfield.
80	Springfield.	31	Off to the left of Springfield's main street is the old village, a pleasant place clustering about the church. The walls of the church are largely Norman, with a good deal of Roman brick and tile in the construction, but the windows are chiefly Decorated. The tower is inscribed "Prayse God for al the Good Benefactors, Ano 1586". The town of Springfield in the United States, near Boston, is named after this place.
78	Boreham.	33	Leaving Springfield, the old lodges of New Hall are seen on left, approaching Boreham. The mansion, secluded within its park, has been since 1793 a convent of foreign nuns. It was built *c.* 1500, by Thomas Butler, Earl of Ormonde, whose daughter and heiress married Sir Thomas Boleyn, father of Anne. It thus came into the hands of Henry VIII. Queen Mary occasionally visited it; and Queen Elizabeth gave it to Thomas Radcliffe, Earl of Sussex. Thence it passed in succession to Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, in 1620, to Cromwell, and to Monk, Duke of Albemarle. On right of road the lovely avenues and the quaint "Dutch Canal," or formal lake, in front of Boreham House form a fine picture. The village of Boreham, on right, is very charmingly embowered amid lime trees. Monuments of Radcliffes, Earls of Sussex, in church, three successive Earls, father, son, and grandson, 1542-1583, lying in effigy side by side on one altar-tomb.
	Maldon, 9¾ m. Cross the Ter.		(See p. 417.)

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
	Hatfield		
75	Peverel.	36	The long single street of the village contains numerous old-fashioned gabled houses, plaster-fronted and decorated with various devices. The church is half mile right, in a secluded place adjoining the park and mansion of "Hatfield Priory". The Benedictine Priory which formerly stood here, and was under the patronage of the Peverel family (the "Peverels of the Peak" in Derbyshire), was dissolved 1536. The church of that establishment became the existing parish church, which retains Norman chancel-arch and west door.
			Road ascends through village of Hatfield Peverel, and then goes level, prettily wooded, to Witham.
72½	Witham.	38½	Pop. 3454. Picturesque old town, lining the high road. The old original Witham is on left, where the church stands, on Chipping Hill, within ancient earthworks. Church is a large clerestoried Decorated building. Altar-tomb with effigies: Judge Southcote, 1555, and wife. The church and surrounding old houses of Chipping Hill form a striking picture.
	Cross the Witham.		Hotels: White Hart (garage); Spread Eagle. Motor repairs: Glover Brothers (garage).
	Braintree, 7½ m. *Maldon*, 6¾ m.		(See pp. 407-409.)
71	Rivenhall End.	40	
69	Kelvedon.	42	Pop. 1570. Rustic village of

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
			one very long street. Church is Transitional-Norman and Perpendicular, with late sixteenth-century brick additions. The house in which Charles Haddon Spurgeon, the famous preacher, was born, 1834, afterwards the "Wheatsheaf" beer house, is still standing on left. The Kelvedon district is important in the seed-growing trade.
	Cross the Blackwater.		
68	*Feering*, ☜ ¼ m.	43	Small village. Church is exceptionally interesting, chiefly for its fine sixteenth-century south side and beautiful porch in red-brick.
64¼	Mark's Tey. Junction of road from Braintree.	46¾	Village and railway junction, on left. Church has a wooden font. There are only three others : those at Ash and Chobham, Surrey, and Efenechtyd, Denbighshire.
			Descent and rise at Stanway, a small village which takes its name from being on the Roman road into Colchester.
62¾	Stanway.	48¼	
60½	Lexden.	50½	Road crosses Lexden Heath to the pretty old village of Lexden. (See pp. 279-281.)
	Halstead, ☜ 13½ m.		
59¼	*Maldon*, 16½ m. ☞	51¾	(See pp. 418-421.)
	Turn left.		Sharp turn to left entering Colchester, into Head Street, and then sharp to right along High Street.
	Turn right.		
59	Colchester.	52	Pop. 43,463. Colchester is the most interesting and important town in Essex. It was the chief town of the British nation, called by the Romans "Trinobantes," who at the time when the Romans first determined to subjugate

Britain were ruled by Cunobelin (the "Cymbeline" of Shakespeare). He died about A.D. 43, whereupon the Romans overran his country and established here their first town, called by them "Colonia," or "Colonia Camulodunum". For sixteen years the town prospered, and in all that time the Romans grew exceedingly tyrannical; until at last the enslaved Britons revolted under the British Queen generally known as "Boadicea," but whose real name seems to have been "Boduoca". Many Roman settlements were burnt in that rising, and many thousands of Romans massacred; but Boduoca's army was annihilated in the great battle fought A.D. 61, on some site whose identity is hotly disputed by antiquaries to this day. (It was probably on Lexden Heath.) The town of Colonia, which had been destroyed, was rebuilt on a larger scale when the Romans had reasserted their power. It would seem to have been originally unwalled, but the new town was strongly fortified, and the ruins of its massive walls we see to this day.

Colchester stands upon a prominent ridge overlooking the river Colne, and is to-day a prosperous town, with increasing trade, and the whole of the very valuable interest in the oyster fishery situated in the estuary of the river, below the Hythe. This property brings a handsome revenue to the borough. The tourist will be interested chiefly in the Roman and mediæval antiquities of the place; and it may be said at once that no other town in England is so rich in vestiges of the Roman colonial times. Apart from the walls, which originally rose to a height of twenty feet, and were eleven feet thick, and are in many places still ten feet high, particularly on the west side, numerous mediæval and later buildings are partly constructed with the septaria stones, and brick and tile from those stout defences. The road from London appears to have been diverted to the south from its original course at some unknown remote time, and enters the town by a breach in the south-west angle: the ancient gate midway in the western face, now known as "the Balkerne," looking upon enclosed ground. The walls can be studied to best advantage in Balkerne Lane. The Museum of the Essex Archæological Society is housed in the Castle, and contains a very fine collection of Roman antiquities, most instructively arranged.

The Castle, founded by Eudo Dapifer in the time of William the Conqueror, must have been of immense strength. The Norman keep, whose upper story was demolished about 1683, is the largest in England: 155 feet by 113 feet; comparing well with that of the White Tower, in the Tower of London, whose dimensions are 116 feet by 96 feet. The walls are twelve feet thick. The grim ruins of the priory church of St. Botolph, on

the south-east of the town, are Norman. In the same direction, facing St. John's Green, is the beautiful Perpendicular gate-house of the Benedictine Abbey of St. John. The church of St. Mary-on-the-Wall was almost wholly battered down in the great siege of Colchester, 1648, when the heroic Royalists, Lord Capel, Sir George Lisle, Sir Charles Lucas, and other devoted men held the town for seventy-six days. The church was rebuilt 1729 and later. St. Giles' Church, although almost entirely rebuilt, is interesting by reason of the great stone slab in the pavement, marking the grave where lie the bodies of Sir Charles Lucas and Sir George Lisle, who, as the inscription states, were "by the command of Thomas Fairfax, the general of the Parliament Army, in cold blood barbarously murdered". Other prominent old churches are St. Peter's, St. Nicholas, All Saints, Holy Trinity, and St. Martin. The great new Town Hall, with lofty tower surmounted by the figure of the Empress Helena, was designed by John Belcher, R.A., and opened 1902.

Hotels: Three Cups (garage); Red Lion (garage): Bull (garage). Motor repairs: Paul & Company, Barrack Street (garage); W. Sanders, Crouch Street (garage).

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
	Sudbury, 14 m.		Electric trams through Colchester.
			Leaving Colchester by the long descent of the street called East Hill, cross the river Colne and keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Clacton-on-Sea, Walton-on-the-Naze, and Harwich.)
	Cross the Colne.		
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
	Clacton-on-Sea, 15¾ m.		(See pp. 429-432.)
	Walton-on-the-Naze, 17¼ m.		(See pp. 433-434.)
	Harwich, 21 m.		(See pp. 435-438.)
			Having crossed the river, road rises sharply and undulates. In about six miles it plunges very suddenly down the steep and dangerous Gun Hill (locally "Dedham Gun Hill") which bends abruptly
52½	Gun Hill.	58½	
	D		

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
	Cross the Stour. *Enter Suffolk.*		to left at foot, to the crossing of river Stour by a long bridge and causeway.

Dangerous approach to Stratford St. Mary, down Dedham Gun Hill.

51¾	Stratford St. Mary.	59¼	Prettily situated village on the river Stour. It is the site of the Roman station *Ad Ansam, i.e.*, "at the bay, or creek," the estuary of the Stour, probably navigable to this point in ancient times.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork by the "King's Arms" inn. (Left to Sudbury, thirteen and a half miles.)

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
	Hadleigh, 6¼ m.		(See pp. 438-439.)
			The very remarkable stone and flint church of Stratford St. Mary, beside the road, was built 1499-1530 by two generations of the Mors family, and bears long inscriptions in stone and flint flushwork; also the very singular feature of a recital of the letters of the alphabet.
	Bear left.		Bear left past the church.
			Road rises steeply past a romantically-wooded hollow.
49¾	*East Bergholt*, 1 m.	61¼	The large village of East Bergholt has a very fine church, built about 1450-1525, but never quite completed. It is beautifully enriched, and has large clerestory and elaborate north and south porches. The incomplete tower has necessitated the hanging of the bells in a kind of wooden cage in the churchyard. They have occupied this singular position for some hundreds of years, and as the cage itself was restored in 1901, it seems to be anticipated that they will remain in it.

Constable, the famous landscape painter, was born at East Bergholt in 1776. His father was a miller at Flatford Mill, down beside the Stour. It is a most picturesque spot, very much what it was in the painter's time. The whole district, Dedham Vale and the Valley of the Stour, known generally as "Constable's Country," is idyllically delightful.

47½	*Capel St. Mary*, ¾ m.	63½	The village of Capel St. Mary is on left.
47	Capel Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	64	
45¼	Copdock.	65¾	The Decorated and Perpendicular church, on right, has a singular weather-vane, represent-

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
	Cross the Washbrook.		ing King David playing the harp. Steep descent to Washbrook. The church is half mile left.
44¾	Washbrook. Cross the Gipping.	66¼	Crossing the stream keep right, up an easy rise through the same village of Washbrook, in its deep hollow. The narrow lane on left affords a somewhat shorter route, altogether avoiding Ipswich and its streets and electric trams and rejoining the present route at Clay-

Alternative Route, avoiding Ipswich.

don, as per sketch-map printed here. The lane rises and then becomes a good road, descending into Sproughton and proceeding through Bramford, where bear to left. In a further three-quarters of a mile keep right at fork of roads, downhill to a brook. Thence undulating and narrowing again.

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
			In a further one and a half miles, keep right and descend to railway bridge, and then again right, and over river Gipping into Claydon. Resuming the main route in a further one and a half miles, road descends about one and a half miles into Ipswich.
41¼	Ipswich.	69¾	Pop. 73,939. The pleasant and thriving town and port of Ipswich is the county town of Suffolk. It is a bustling place, of many commercial activities, and full of electric tramways. Some of the streets have been widened, to accommodate these ; but they are still, for the most part, lanes rather than streets. A mere stranger, unversed in the history and geography of the town, passing through it along the main road, would never suspect it of being a port ; and it is not, as a matter of fact, on the sea, but at the head of the navigable estuary of the Orwell, about twelve miles from the open sea, off Harwich. The very busy docks and quays, with their long ranges of warehouses, are to the right of the main thoroughfares. There are numerous old churches, quaint houses, and curious byways in the town, but one of the first things to attract the attention of the stranger who proceeds into it past Cornhill and into Tavern Street is the famous "Great White Horse" inn or "hotel," as it now prefers to style itself. This is the veritable house immortalised by Dickens in *Pickwick*, and to this day the effigy of the same old "statue of some rampacious animal, with flowing mane and tail, distantly resembling an insane cart-horse, elevated above the principal door," stands for its sign.

Among the notable sights of Ipswich, the very beautifully decorated sixteenth and seventeenth century "Sparrowe's House" in the Butter Market is prominent. This was formerly a residence of the Sparrowe family, but the ground floor has long been converted into shops. The raised plasterwork on the frontage and sides has not its superior anywhere in England. The designs include emblematic representations of Europe, Asia, Africa, and America. In College Street is the noble red-brick gateway of Wolsey's College, all that is left of an establishment founded by him in this, his native place. He was born 1471. The church of St. Mary-at-Quay, which has a key for weather-vane, is Perpendicular. Here is the very fine Flemish brass to Thomas and Emma Pounder, 1525. St. Clement's is a good Perpendicular clerestoried church. St. Margaret's is Decorated

and Perpendicular. The font, with representation of the sacraments, has the inscription, "Sal et Saliva," which has formed a text for interminable discussions among archæologists. It refers to a superstitious exorcism concerned with the administering of salt to infants at baptism, and touching them with saliva. Other ancient churches are St. Matthew, St. Mary Elms, St. Stephen, St. Mary-at-Tower, St. Mary Stoke, St. Helen's, St. Peter's (with a very fine example of a black marble Tournai font of twelfth century), and St. Nicholas.

Hotels: Great White Horse, Crown and Anchor, Golden Lion. Motor repairs: Botwoods; Egertons.

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
	Sudbury, 21½ m.		(See pp. 439-442.)
	Debenham, 13¼ m.		(See pp. 443-444.)
	Woodbridge, 8 m.		(See pp. 454-455.)
	Felixstowe, 11½ m.		(See pp. 453-454.)
			Leaving Ipswich, proceed along Westgate Street and St. Matthew Street (electric tramways), and turn to right, past Presbyterian church with the trams, which continue to Whitton, a wayside suburb.
39	Whitton.	72	
			Steepish pitches, down and up, through Claydon.
37¼	Claydon.	73¾	Claydon Old Hall, locally "Mockbeggar Hall," is on left. It is a quaint Dutch-like house, dated 1635.
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Stowmarket*, 7¾ m.		Keep right at fork of roads in Claydon, by "Greyhound" inn. (Left to Stowmarket, seven and three-quarters miles, see pp. 447-448.)
			Road goes in repeated sharp undulations, passing entrance to Shrubland Hall (Lord de Saumarez) on right.
	Needham Market, 1¼ m.		(Described, p. 447.)

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
			Sharp descent to a hollow.
33¼	Creeting Bottom. *Creeting All Saints*, 1¾ m.	77¾	The four closely-neighboured Creeting villages of Creeting All Saints, St. Mary, St. Olave, and St. Peter are on left. St. Olave's and All Saints' churches have been pulled down.
			Sharp rise from Creeting Bottom.
32½	Stonham Earls.	78½	Or "Earls Stonham". Here at the cross-roads are a few outlying houses of the village, which is three-quarters miles left. Church is a very fine Perpendicular clerestoried building. Roman remains have been plentifully found around it.
	Stowmarket, 4¾ m. *Framlingham*, 12¾ m.		
			Long ascent.
31¾	Little Stonham.	79¼	The road is spanned here by the quaint old sign of the "Stonham Pie," *i.e.*, "Magpie" inn. The fine Perpendicular church is about quarter mile left.
			The road continues very solitary for several miles. Easy descent to Brockford.
27¾	Brockford.	83¼	Rustic hamlet. Long descent through Thwaite.
27	Thwaite.	84	
25¼	Stoke Ash.	85¾	Locally "Stoke Aish". Prettily wooded road past Stoke White Horse. Here was the Roman station called *Villa Faustini* in the Antonine Itinerary.

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
24¼	Thornham. "Bull" inn. Fork of roads, keep left. *Eye*, 2 m. ☞	86¾	Thornham Magna and Thornham Parva are small villages on left. Keep left at fork of roads at "Bull" inn. (Road to Eye, two miles.)
23	Yaxley.	88	The Decorated and Perpendicular church immediately on right, has an exquisitely-beautiful north porch, with parvise chamber.
	Mellis, ☜ 1¾ m.		The church of Mellis is Decorated and Perpendicular.
			The road goes level, with pleasant hedgerow trees, to Brome.
21¼	Brome. Junction of road from Eye.	89¾	Village is on right, amid beautifully-wooded scenery. The church has a round tower, severely restored. Here are some fine monuments of the Cornwallis family, who were seated at Brome Hall from fifteenth century. Monument, with effigies, of Sir John Cornwallis, 1544, and wife. He fought at the battle of Morlaix, and was knighted by Henry VIII., and appointed Steward of the Household to Prince Edward, afterwards Edward VI. Note the steward's staff beside him. The family in after years acquired many honours and received a Marquisate in 1792. This became extinct 1823. Brome Hall, partly Elizabethan, stands in a very finely-timbered park.
19¾	*Stuston*, ☜ ¾ m. Junction of road from Bury St. Edmunds.	91¼	Church has a round tower with octagonal belfry.
	Cross the Waveney.		Crossing the Waveney, the village of Scole is entered.

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
	Enter Norfolk.		Small village, anciently "Osmundeston". The small village is remarkable for the very large and architecturally beautiful old "White Hart" inn, with noble red-brick frontage. It was built 1655 by one James Peck, a Norwich merchant, as a speculation, and intended to afford the very best accommodation to the nobility and gentry travelling to and from London. It was in fact the foremost hostelry of its age: a kind of "Metropole" among the inns of that time. It flourished exceedingly until the close of the coaching age; but is now a mere ghost of its former self, the premises being mostly let off for other purposes.
19½	Scole.	91½	
	Thetford, 19¼ m.		(See pp. 344-345.)
	Harleston, 7½ m.		(See pp. 287-288.)
	UP		Sharp rise out of Scole.
18	*Thelveton.*	93	
17	Dickleburgh.	94	Quaint village. The church, on left of village street, is a fine clerestoried Decorated and Perpendicular building, presenting its east end to the road from behind railings and a screen of pollarded trees.
14½	Tivetshall. LEVEL CROSSING.	96½	The road goes gently undulating through pastoral country, very secluded. There are two Tivetshall villages on left, and two Pulhams on right, but they are of minor interest.
	Wacton Magna, 1 m.		Crossing Wacton Common, which is 350 acres in extent, we come to Long Stratton. Wacton Magna church has a round tower.

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
10¼	Long Stratton.	100¾	Or "Stratton St. Mary". The village is well-named, being one mile long. The church is Decorated, and has a round tower. In the vestry is a "Sexton's Wheel," a relic of Roman Catholic times. It consists of two metal wheels of about two feet eight inches circumference, mounted side by side on a holder. They are somewhat decorative, being adorned with fleur-de-lis devices. On the rim are marked the six days set aside as peculiarly sacred to the Blessed Virgin Mary. At each of these the metal is pierced with a hole for the purpose of tying a length of string. The sexton was generally the guardian of this instrument, at one time quite common. To him resorted penitents who desired to observe what was known as "Our Lady's Fast," which was a fast for one day in each week for seven years. The sexton spun the wheels round, and the penitent caught at the flying ends of string. The particular piece of string seized settled the day of the week henceforth to be set apart for the fast during the seven years. Another example of a "Sexton's Wheel" is at Yaxley. Monument in chancel, Lord Chief Justice Reve, 1647, and wife, 1657; with effigies. The manor-house is a finely situated seventeenth century building on left.
	Cross the Tase.		Road rises from Long Stratton.
8½	Tasburgh.	102½	Church and original village are quarter mile left. The church, which is situated within a Roman camp representing the station of *Ad Tavum*, has a round tower.
	Cross the Tase.		Road descends sharply to Newton Flotman, crossing the river Tase.
6¾	Newton Flotman.	104¼	Village on picturesque reach of the river Tase, which flows through the beautiful Shottesham Park, on right.

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
5	Swainsthorpe.	106	The church, on left, has an octagonal tower.
			Road rises and falls past Dunston Park, on right, a very finely wooded estate.
	Dunston. ☞		Dunston church stands in the Park.
2¾	*Caistor,* ¾ m. ☞	108¼	Or, in full, "Caistor St. Edmunds". Like Caister, Castor, and other places similarly named, this village is situated where the Romans established a strong military post. The *castrum* at this place encloses an area of thirty-seven acres, and although there are now few traces of walls, the enormous earthworks and deep ditches are evidence of the great strength of the camp. It is a three-sided square enclosure; the fourth side being open to the river Tase. Opinions are divided as to whether this or Norwich was the site of *Venta Icenorum.* The church, built largely of materials taken from the Roman walls, is Early English and Decorated.
	Junction of road from New Buckenham.		
2¼	Hartford Bridge. Cross the	108¾	Here are several bridges, crossing various branches of the Yare.
			Keep left after crossing bridges, rising long incline by a very broad road, then descent into Norwich (electric trams.), past Victoria railway station, on right.
	Yare. Fork of roads, keep left.		
½	Victoria Railway Station.	110½	Passing railway station, road descends along St. Stephen's Street, at foot of which turn left

Miles from Norwich		Miles from London	
	DOWN		into Rampant Horse Street, then right into Briggs Street, and so through Market Place to the Guildhall.
	NORWICH. (*Guildhall.*)	111	Pop. 121,493. Norwich is the unquestioned capital of East Anglia, and although a city in every way up-to-date, with an extensive system of electric tramways, and great and increasing business enterprises, has a very marked and unmistakable East Anglian appearance. It is not merely a highly prosperous provincial town, but has an almost metropolitan air. Yet a stranger has considerable difficulty in finding his way about Norwich, for the mostly narrow and winding streets do not conduct in any direction straight through the city. Many roads approach Norwich in broad and forthright fashion, but once reaching it they cease to be broad, and lose all sense of purpose; and a plan of the centre of the city resembles a disorganised spider's web. It follows from this that from the standpoint of a tourist the fine old city of Norwich is highly picturesque and delightful. The centre of the city is the Market Place, presided over, in the architectural way, by the great church of St. Peter Mancroft, one of the very many ancient churches of Norwich, which still number thirty-four, in addition to the cathedral. St. Peter Mancroft is so large a building, has so lofty, noble and massive a tower, and is situated so centrally, that anyone not already acquainted with the appearance of the Cathedral might well suppose this to be it. The name "Mancroft" derives from the great field or parade ground—"Magna croft"—of the castle, which formerly extended to this site. It is a Perpendicular building, very spacious and impressive within and without.

The Guildhall, at the corner of Market Place and St. Giles Street, is a fifteenth and sixteenth century building with embattled exterior, partly chequered in stone and flint. It served also as the gaol until 1597. The dungeons in the crypt still remain. A sword, captured from the Spanish admiral Cordova, and presented by Nelson to the city of Norwich, is a prized relic in the Guildhall.

The Cathedral stands in a comparatively obscure situation, off the broad open space called Tombland, and secluded in its close, behind precinct walls entered through two gates. The ornate Erpingham Gate, built by Sir Thomas de Erpingham *c.* 1420, bears his heraldic shield, and the word Pensk, many times repeated, on scrolls on either side. It is supposed to mean

"Think" : *i.e.* to keep in mind Sir Thomas himself. He was that stout old warrior mentioned by Shakespeare as taking part in the battle of Agincourt. The Ethelbert Gate dates from 1275.

The Cathedral, originally founded 1096 by Bishop Herbert de Lozinga, first Bishop of Norwich, is of many periods. Its total length from east to west is 407 feet, and the tower and spire reach a height of 315 feet. The greater part of the building is Norman, the choir, presbytery and its apsidal chapels, with north and south transepts, the lower part of the tower, and the first two bays of the nave from the east, being the work of Lozinga, who died 1119 and lies in the building he founded. The nave was completed very much after his style, but the stone vaulting is the work of Bishop Lyhart, 1446-72. The long series of carved bosses, representing scenes in Bible history, is very remarkable. The nave is a grand specimen of Norman architecture, but the proportions of the three divisions, nave-arcade, triforium and clerestory, are not ideal : the height of the triforium being almost exactly that of the nave-arcade, instead of one-half or two-thirds. This gives a squat appearance to the lower piers and arches. The choir-screen, a solid mass of masonry, surmounted by the organ, is an ill-judged modern rebuilding of the work of Bishop Lyhart *c.* 1450. There is no reasonable excuse to be put forward nowadays for the seclusion of choir from nave ; and artistically this obstruction is very damaging to the beauty of the interior ; with the organ entirely blocking up the very beautiful Norman apse.

Fine set of miserere-seats, carved with humorous and other devices.

Monuments : A plain slab in presbytery marks the grave of Bishop de Lozinga, 1119. On north side is the Easter Sepulchre, marking resting-place of Sir Thomas de Erpingham, 1420. On south side of presbytery, altar-tomb of Sir Wm. Boleyn of Blickling, 1505, grandfather of Queen Elizabeth ; chantry-chapel of Bishop Goldwell, 1499. In nave are monuments to Sir Thomas Wyndham and his four wives ; Sir John Hobart, Attorney-General to Henry VII., 1507 ; Bishop Parkhurst, 1570, etc.

The Lady Chapel, a continuation of the choir eastward, was an Early English building. It was demolished, together with the Chapter House, by Dean Gardiner about 1580. The cloisters remain. They are very beautiful, and exhibit the gradual change that was progressing from Early English to the Decorated style during the time of their building, 1289-1370. The Decorated and Perpendicular windows of choir, with the graceful flying buttresses, give all eastward views of the Cathedral a

peculiarly airy beauty. The Bishop's Palace, to the north of Cathedral, was founded by Bishop de Lozinga, but retains few traces of that period. It is approached by a Perpendicular gatehouse built by Bishop Alnwick, *c.* 1430.

Very many interesting sights in Norwich. Grammar School within Cathedral Close has Decorated portions. The "Old Men's Hospital" in Bishopsgate Street, otherwise "St. Giles's Hospital," was founded *c.* 1250, and is attached to St. Helen's church, whose interior has been largely converted from devotional to secular uses, for the old women now admitted to the benefits of the foundation. Bishopsgate Street ends at Bishop's Bridge, crossing the Wensum, a three-arched Gothic structure built 1295. Pull's Ferry and the Cow Tower are picturesque features along the river.

The Maid's Head Hotel, on Tombland, is a fine fourteenth to sixteenth century hostelry, to which are added ranges of modern buildings. The old coach-entrance and the very fine Jacobean woodwork of the bar should be noticed. The Norman castle keep, on its striking hill, has been effaced. It is now used as a museum and picture gallery. St. Andrew's Hall, formerly the nave of a Dominican priory church, is a stately Perpendicular building, used as a city hall for entertainments from about 1540. It is now a public hall, used chiefly in the Norwich Triennial Musical Festivals. The "Strangers' Hall," a very interesting example of a typical residence of one of the old fifteenth, sixteenth and seventeenth century Norwich merchants, is at Charing Cross. (Admission sixpence.) The misleading title "Strangers' Hall" comes from a sixteenth-century owner, a wealthy mercer named Nicholas Sotherton, giving the use of it to refugees from Holland. They did not long make use of it, and the house again became a residence. In later years it fell into neglect, and would have been destroyed but for the action of a public-spirited citizen who purchased the property, 1899.

Hotels: Maid's Head (garage); Royal, Prince of Wales' Road. Motor repairs: Duff, Morgan & Vermont, Ltd.

Route 90. ROMFORD TO TILBURY

Miles from Tilbury		Miles from Romford	
17½	ROMFORD. *Essex.*		Proceeding from Romford along South Street and past the railway station, turn left at cross-roads in one mile.
16½	Cross-roads, turn left.	1	

Miles from Tilbury		Miles from Romford	
15	Hornchurch.	2½	Large village on a hill. It was formerly a very busy place in the leather-making trade, and the main thoroughfare was then known as Pelt Street, from the pelterers or skinners who carried on business there, preparing skins for the use of the breeches-makers of Romford. The church is chiefly Perpendicular. Over the gable of the chancel is carved a bull's head, into which is fixed a pair of horns. Adjacent to it was anciently a hospice, founded *c.* 1159 by Henry II. It was a dependency of the Hospital of St. Bernard in Savoy, and was known in the monkish Latin of the age as *Monasterium Cornuti*. The origin of the name is uncertain. Some consider it to have been given in allusion to the local skinning trade.
	 Cross the Ingrebourne. 		Long descent. Steep ascent.
13½	Upminster.	4	Upminster is an old village, now somewhat developing in the suburban way. It is a pleasant place, amid pretty scenery. The church contains some brasses. Upminster Hall is a picturesque timbered mansion, partly of fifteenth century.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads at Upminster church.

Miles from Tilbury		Miles from Romford	
12¾	Corbet's Tye.	5	
12	Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep right. Fork of roads, keep left.	5½	Keep left at fork of roads at Corbet's Tye, and then, in half a mile, to right, then again to left.
10½	Fork of roads, keep right.	7	Keep right at fork of roads in a further one and a half miles.
10	North Ockendon.	7½	Church has a good Norman south doorway. Monuments of the Poyntz family in north chancel chapel. Brass: William Rayne, 1502, and family.
8¾	South Ockendon.	8¾	There are numerous Roman tiles in the Norman walls of the church, which has an early Norman round tower, one of the six round towers in Essex. The doorway of north aisle is a fine example of Norman enrichment. Brass (minus the head) of Sir Ingelram Bruyn, 1400.
7¼	Junction of roads. Keep left. *Rainham*, 5¾ m. ☞	10¼	Keep left at junction of roads. (Right to Rainham, five and three-quarter miles, see pp. 499-500.)
			Steep descent to the Mardyke stream.
	Cross the Mardyke.		
			Steep ascent to Stifford.
6½	Stifford. Fork of roads, keep right.	11	Keep right at fork of roads past Stifford church.
6	Fork of roads, keep left.	11½	Keep left at fork of roads.
4¾	Fork of roads, keep right,	12¾	Keep right at fork of roads.
4¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	13¼	Keep left at fork of roads.

Miles from Tilbury		Miles from Romford	
			At Hangman's Wood, in the immediate neighbourhood, a number of the so-called "Dene-holes," ancient pits sunk in the chalk, exist. They are numerous on either side of the Thames estuary. Their age and purpose are alike uncertain, and remain the subject of controversy among antiquaries. Some consider them to have been hiding-holes from the Danes; others think they were excavated as storehouses for wheat, and yet others believe they were sunk merely to obtain the chalk for dressing the land.
	UP†		Sharp rugged rise past Grays cemetery.
3¼	Chadwell St. Mary.	14¼	The church stands on a chalk ridge overlooking the estuary of the Thames.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		Keep straight on over cross-roads at Chadwell church.
2¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	14¾	Keep to right at second turning.
	☜ *West Tilbury.*		
	Gun Hill,		Short, steep and rough descent to the levels bordering the Thames. Tilbury Docks are on right. They were opened in 1886, having cost £3,000,000.
	DOWN		
1	Level Crossing.	16½	
	TILBURY. (*Pier.*)	17½	(Described, p. 506.)

Route 91. BRENTWOOD TO HARLOW

Miles from Harlow		Miles from Brentwood	
16½	BRENTWOOD. *Essex.*		(Brentwood described, p. 367.) Keep to left out of the main street, opposite the Martyr's Monument, road rising easily to
	UP†		

Miles from Harlow		Miles from Brentwood	
14¾	Pilgrim's Hatch.	1¾	the pleasant hamlet of Pilgrim's Hatch, through a well-wooded district. "Hatch" indicates an old-time gate into the woodlands at this point.
14	Bentley. Fork of roads, keep right. *Abridge*, 7¾ m.	2½	Hamlet. Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Abridge, seven and three-quarters miles, see pp. 358-359.)
12¾	Kelvedon Hatch. Fork of roads, keep left. *Blackmore*, 3¼ m. Cross the Roding. Fork of roads, keep right. *Abridge*, 7 m.	3¾	Pleasant village, with handsome modern red-brick church. Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Blackmore, three and a quarter miles.) Rather intricate road. Road descends and rises, and then goes in a long descent. Very winding. Keep right at fork of roads into Ongar, road rising. (Left to Abridge, seven miles, see pp. 358-359.)
9¼	Ongar. Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Epping*, 7¼ m. *Chelmsford*, 10¼ m.	7¼	(Described, p. 359.) Proceed through Ongar, and straight over cross-roads. (See pp. 336-337.)
8½	"Red Cow" inn. Fork of roads, keep left. *Dunmow*, 13¼ m.	8	Keep left at fork of roads by "Red Cow" inn. (Right to Dunmow, thirteen and a quarter miles, see pp. 359-361.) Road descends a steep hill. Narrow, rough road. A rise

Miles from Harlow		Miles from Brentwood	
			follows in half a mile. Increasingly narrow and rough, and repeatedly bending sharply left and right, and descending and ascending.
	Cross the Cripsey Brook.		
			Steep ascent.
6¼	Moreton.	10¼	Small Early English church.
	Keep left.		Ascending through Moreton, keep to left on the hilltop, then right.
	Keep right.		
5¾	"Sawyers' Arms" inn.	10¾	Passing "Sawyers' Arms" inn keep left and then right. This is a very discouragingly rough and winding route; more an obscure lane than a road.
	Keep left.		
	Keep right.		
4¾	High Laver.	11¾	Church is of Norman construction, with Early English and Decorated windows. Brass: Edward Sulyard, *c.* 1500, wife Myrabyll, and five children. Tomb of John Locke, the philosopher, died 1704, in churchyard.
	Keep left.		Keep to left at church.
3¾	Keep right.	12¾	Keep right.
2½	Thresher's Bush.	14	Keep right at "John Barleycorn" inn.
	"John Barleycorn" inn.		
	Keep right.		
1¾	Keep left.	14¾	Keep left, descending steep pitch, and then keeping to right.
	Keep right.		Keep right.
	Keep right.		Keep right, road rising a steep pitch.
¾	Churchgate Street.	15¾	Hamlet.

Miles from Harlow		Miles from Brentwood	
	Keep left.		Keep left.
	HARLOW.	16½	(Described, p. 318.)

Route 92. BRENTWOOD TO TILBURY

Miles from Tilbury		Miles from Brentwood	
14¼	BRENTWOOD. *Essex.*		Turning southward from the main street in Brentwood, past the Martyr's monument, cross Shenfield Common.
13¾	Fork of roads, Keep left.	½	
11¾	Ingrave.	2½	Here is a curious red-brick church, built 1735 by Lord Petre, of the adjacent Thorndon Park. Brasses from West Horndon church, then demolished: Margaret Fitz Lewis, *c.* 1450; John Fitz Lewis and four wives.
11½	Herongate.	2¾	Herongate is a considerable village, taking its name from Heron Hall, a seat of Tyrell family, pulled down 1798.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork at Herongate.
10¾	East Horndon.	3½	The hilltop church is a red-brick building of fifteenth century. In the Tyrell chapel are monuments of that family, including a very fine incised slab to Alice, Lady Tyrell, 1422. She is represented with her ten children. There are curious galleries over the north and south transepts, supposed to have been for the convenience of chantry priests. An altar-tomb by the south transept wall is

Miles from Tilbury		Miles from Brentwood	
			traditionally said to contain the heart or the head of the ill-fated Anne Boleyn, but this is improbable.
			The road now crosses the woeful-looking districts known as Bulphan and Orsett fens.
6	Cross-roads. Turn right. Turn left. *Orsett*, ½ m. ☞	8¼	Turn right at cross-roads and then left.
			Orsett is a considerable village. The large church is partly Norman, with good south doorway of that period. Brasses: Thomas Lathin, 1485; Robert King, a cleric, 1584, etc.
5¼	Cross-roads. "Cock" inn.	9	Keep straight on, over cross-roads.
3¼	Chadwell St. Mary.	11	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads at Chadwell church, and thence to Tilbury as p. 388.
	TILBURY. (*Pier.*)	14¼	(Described, p. 506.)

Route 93. LONDON TO BRENTWOOD AND SOUTHEND

Miles from Southend		Miles from London	
43	LONDON. (*Mansion House.*)		London to Brentwood as pp. 362-364.
			Proceeding straight through the town, as for Chelmsford, road
24¼	Brentwood.	18¾	descends to Shenfield.
	DOWN		
23¼	Shenfield.	19¾	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads.
	Keep left. *Chelmsford*, 10 m.		(Left to Chelmsford, ten miles, see pp. 364-367.)
			Then keep left at next turning and proceed past Shenfield railway station.

Miles from Southend		Miles from London	
			Road rises smartly, then undulates.
21½	Hutton. Keep left.	21½	Keep left at Hutton, and again left at next turning.
			Descent, followed by long steep rise, to Billericay, approaching which the road is often rough and loose.
18¾	Billericay. *Horndon-on-the-Hill*, 8¼ m. ☞ *Chelmsford*, 🚂 8¾ m.	24¼	(See pp. 506-508.)
			Steep descent to South Green.
17¾	South Green.	25¼	
	Cray's Hill,		Steep ascent of Cray's Hill to the hamlet of the same name.
15½	Cray's Hill.	27½	
13	Wickford Railway Station. Fork of roads, keep right. *Runwell*, 🚂 ¾ m.	30	Keep right at fork of roads after passing railway station.
			Smart rise out of Wickford, then undulating, with final steep and winding ascent into Rayleigh. Road narrow.
9¼	Junction of road from Chelmsford. *Chelmsford*, 🚂 13¾ m.	33¾	
7¾	Rayleigh.	35¼	The large Perpendicular church of Rayleigh stands upon a conspicuous height. The principal feature of it is perhaps the timber

Miles from Southend		Miles from London	
			arch on south side of the chancel. Here is also an ancient almsbox, hollowed out of a solid block of wood.
	Cross-roads, keep right. *Rochford*, 2¾ m.		Keep to right at cross-roads in Rayleigh. (Left to Rochford, two and three-quarters miles.)
7	Weir.	36	
6½	Thundersley.	36½	
	Cross-roads, keep left.		Keep left at cross-roads.
5	Hadleigh.	38	Hadleigh to Southend as pp.
	SOUTHEND.	43	503-504.

Route 94. CHELMSFORD TO CAMBRIDGE

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Chelmsford	
42¼	CHELMSFORD. *Essex*, (*Shire Hall.*)		(Chelmsford described, p. 367.) Proceeding from the town to the railway station, along Duke Street, turn to right, past "Red Cow" inn, after passing under the railway arch.
39¾	Broomfield.	2½	Keep to left of village green.
38¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *Braintree*, 7½ m.	4	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Braintree, seven and a half miles, see pp. 398-399.)
			Road rises and falls to Great Waltham, with a final rise.
37½	Great Waltham.	4¾	Pleasant village. The church, partly Norman, has some admixture of Roman brick in its construction. Many later additions and ruthless restorations, but a number of the old fifteenth century benches remain. Fine timber roof to nave. Brasses: Thomas

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Chelmsford	
			Wiseman, 1580, and two wives; Sir Richard Everard, 1611, and wife, 1617. There are some fine old houses in the village.
	Keep right.		Keep right past the church, road steeply descending and rising.
37	Fork of roads, keep right.	5¼	Keep right at fork of roads, road sharply descending.
36½	How Street.	5¾	Hamlet beside river Chelmer. Road repeatedly rises and falls to Ford End.
34½	Ford End.	7¾	Sharp rise and easy descent.
31¾	Barnston.	10½	Here is a small Norman church.
30	Fork of roads, keep left.	12¼	Keep left at fork of roads, road rising easily and then descending.
29½	Dunmow.	12¾	(Described, p. 8.)
	Ongar, 14 m.		(See pp. 359-361.)
	Bishop's Stortford, 9¼ m.		(See pp. 7-10.)
	Braintree, 8½ m.		
			Leaving Dunmow by descent of North Street, a sharply winding
29	Fork of roads, keep left.	13¼	and steep fall, keep left at fork of roads in half a mile.
28	Little Easton. Keep right.	14¼	Keep right at Little Easton, crossing the Chelmer; road then ascending and undulating.

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Chelmsford	
	Cross the Chelmer.		
27	Fork of roads, keep right. *Great Easton.*	15¼	Keep right at fork of roads. Great Easton on left.
			The road from Great Easton to Thaxted is somewhat intricate and very hilly.
	Keep left. Keep right.		Keep left and then right after fork of roads at Great Easton.
			Final steep ascent into Thaxted.
22¾	Thaxted.	19½	Picturesque town, very much decayed from its old-time importance, when it was busy in the wool trade. The population is still rapidly decreasing. The grand church, the finest in Essex, is of cathedral proportions. It stands at a considerable elevation at the upper part of the town, and has a lofty tower and crocketed stone spire, conspicuous for long distances. This magnificent building, almost wholly of the Perpendicular period, was begun by William de Burgh, Earl of Ulster, 1340, continued by Lionel, Duke of Clarence, *c.* 1368, and by Edward Mortimer, Earl of March, great-uncle of Edward IV., and was completed by that sovereign. It bears conspicuously the several badges of the king. The interior is particularly light and graceful. There is a singular lack of monuments. The font has an elaborate font-case and cover.

The town contains some interesting buildings ; notably the Guildhall, which, although plaster-faced, is of good timber construction. The ground floor is open, and was used for market purposes. The building dates from the reign of James I. A light railway from Elsenham to Thaxted is now (1911) in progress.

	Keep right. Keep left.		Passing the church keep right and then left, road then descending to a stream.

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Chelmsford	
	Cross a stream.		
			Steepish rise, with repeated undulations, and finally a rise into Wimbish.
19¼	Wimbish.	23	Church (which is one and a half miles right) is an interesting building, with some good Norman features. Brasses : Sir John de Wantone, 1347, and wife. Palimpsest brass : Joan Strangman, *c.* 1570.
	Keep left.		Keep left at Wimbish, descending.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		Keep straight on at cross-roads.
17¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	24½	Keep right at fork of roads, and to left at next fork.
17½	Fork of roads, keep left.	24¾	
	Turn left.		Long descent into Saffron Walden, ending in a sharp turn to left into the narrow thoroughfare of East Street.
15¼	Saffron Walden.	27	(Described, p. 323.)
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Saffron Walden along High Street, road descends and then rises and descends more steeply. Keep left at fork of roads at foot of descent.
	Cross a stream.		At foot of next descent cross a stream and turn to right, into Littlebury.

Miles from Cambridge		Miles from Chelmsford	
13¾	Littlebury. *Hockerill*, 🖙 11¾ m.	28½	(See pp. 321-324.)
12¼	Little Chesterford. Fork of roads, keep right. Cross the Cam. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*	30	Keep right at fork of roads.
11½	Great Chesterford.	30¾	
10¾	Stump Cross. Fork of roads, keep left. *Newmarket*, 15¾ m. ☞	31½	(See pp. 325-326.)
	CAMBRIDGE. (*Market Hill.*)	42¼	Thence to Cambridge, as pp. 361-362. (Described, pp. 243-245.)

Route 95. CHELMSFORD TO BURY ST. EDMUNDS AND THETFORD

Miles from Thetford		Miles from Chelmsford	
53½	CHELMSFORD. *Essex.* (*Shire Hall.*)		Chelmsford described, p. 367. Proceeding from the town to the railway station along Duke Street, turn to right past "Red Cow" inn, after passing under the railway arch.
51	Broomfield.	2½	Keep to left of village green.
49½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Dunmow*, 🖙 8¾ m. Cross the Chelmer.	4	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Dunmow, eight and three-quarters miles, see pp. 394-395.)

Miles from Thetford		Miles from Chelmsford	
49¼	Little Waltham.	4¼	Little Waltham church is a small building, partly Norman. Brasses: Richard de Waltham, 1426; John de Waltham, 1447.
	Cross the Ter.		Repeated descents and rises. The little stream called the Ter gives a name to Terling, three and a half miles right.
46¼	Little Leighs.	7¼	Here is the very fine embattled brick gatehouse of a grand mansion built by Sir Richard Rich, afterwards Lord Rich of Leighs, 1546. He had acquired the lands of the dissolved Priory of Leighs. The property was purchased in 1735 by Guy's Hospital, and the lordly pleasure-house was then almost entirely demolished. The church is a small Norman and Early English building, containing the wooden fourteenth century effigy of a priest, in chancel, under a canopy. "St. Ann's Castle" inn is an ancient hostelry, much altered.
	Cross the Podsbrook.		Steep descent to the Podsbrook.
			Steep rise to Braintree.
42	Braintree.	11½	Pop. 6168. Prosperous old town, conjoined with Bocking. Both places are busily engaged in silk and crape-weaving, the factories of Messrs. Samuel Courtauld & Sons affording much employment locally. Mat-making and the manufacture of boots and brushes are also carried on. In

Miles from Thetford		Miles from Chelmsford	
			olden times Braintree derived much prosperity from being on the route of pilgrims from London to the shrine of Our Lady of Walsingham. A curious recess outside the church, in the east wall of the south chancel chapel, is thought to have been a washing-place for the pilgrims' feet. The sacristy on north side of chancel is in two storeys.
			Hotels: White Hart, Bocking End (garage); Wheatsheaf; Horn. Motor repairs: A. Spearman (garage).
41¼	Bocking.	12¼	Bocking church is Decorated and Perpendicular. The parish is a "Peculiar," and the chief of six others in Essex and Suffolk, all in the jurisdiction of the Archbishop of Canterbury. This position gives the incumbent the title of Dean. Brasses: John Doreward, 1420, and wife.
	Dunmow, 8½ m. *Coggeshall*, 6 m. *Witham*, 7½ m. Cross the Blackwater.		(See pp. 8-11.) (See pp. 407-408.)
39¼	High Garret. Fork of roads, keep right. *Sible Hedingham*, 5¼ m. Mount Hill,	14¼	Hamlet. Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Sible Hedingham, five and a quarter miles, see pp. 406-407.) Road descends and rises passing the park of Gosfield Place on left in two miles, and then again descends lengthily and somewhat

Miles from Thetford		Miles from Chelmsford	
			steep to Halstead. This is one of those numerous hilly roads in Essex which emphatically disprove the curious superstition that this is a flat county.
35¾	Halstead Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING. Cross the Colne.	17¾	Passing over level crossing and over the river Colne, Halstead town is entered. The long broad street rises up a hillside.
35½	Halstead.	18	Pop. 6265. Pleasant, neat, and prosperous town. The church stands at the hilltop end of the High Street. It is a large Decorated and Perpendicular building with lofty tower. Some ancient effigies of the Bourchier family and a brass: Bartholomew, Lord Bourchier, 1409, and two wives. Hotels: George (garage). Motor repairs: Cooper, High Street.
	Sible Hedingham, 4 m. *Colchester*, 13½ m.		(See pp. 279-281.)
			Leaving Halstead past the church, keep straight on.
33	Little Maplestead.	20½	Scattered village. Here was a Preceptory of the Knights Hospitallers, which was dissolved 1540. To them is due the existing parish church, which stands in a solitary position in the fields. It is one of the four round churches in England, and is dedicated to St. John Baptist. It is in the Early Decorated style, about 1300, with later windows and a fifteenth

Miles from Thetford		Miles from Chelmsford	
			century west porch, of timber. The other existing round churches are those of the Temple, London; St. Sepulchre, Cambridge; and St. Sepulchre, Northampton. A fifth is the ruined round chapel in Ludlow Castle.
	Great Maplestead, 1 m. ☞		The church, dedicated to St. Giles, is in part Norman, with semicircular apse, in which Roman brick and tile are plentifully used. The tower was partly rebuilt in brick, 1612. Monuments: Sir John Deane and Lady Anne Deane of Dynes Hall, 1625-1633, with a whole tribe of children. Dynes Hall, in a fine park, is a brick mansion, 1575-1700.
29¾	Bulmer Tye. Fork of roads, keep right.	23¾	Hamlet. Keep right at fork of roads.
	Ballingdon Hill,		Long steep descent to Ballingdon and the river Stour.
	Enter Suffolk		
28¼	Ballingdon.	25¼	Old village of one long street, practically a part of Sudbury, although on the opposite side of the river. Ballingdon was until recent years in the county of Essex, but is now transferred to Suffolk.
	Cross the Stour.		
27½	Sudbury. *Colchester*, m. ☞ Fork of roads, keep right.	26	(Described, p. 423.) Leaving Sudbury past Market Place, and St. Peter's church, keep to left along North Street, and on the Green at end of town keep right.
25¾	Rodbridge.	27¾	

Miles from Thetford		Miles from Chelmsford	
	Cavendish, 4¼ m.		(See pp. 409-410.)
			Steep rise with following easy undulations.
25¼	Long Melford Railway Station.	28¼	
24¾	Long Melford.	29¼	(Described, p. 424.)
	Newmarket, 20¾ m.		(See pp. 424-427.)
			Easy undulations to Bridge Street.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork, approaching Bridge Street.
22¼	Bridge Street. Cross a	31¼	Hamlet.
	stream.		
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork, rising Cold Hill, a short, steep pitch, with gradual rise following.
	Cold Hill,		
21	Tye Green.	32½	
17	Bradfield Combust.	36½	*I.e.*, "Burnt Bradfield". The road into the village is heavily shaded by trees, with church on left. The adjectival addition to the name is an allusion to the fire in which the place was partly destroyed during the troubles between the monks and the townsfolk of Bury St. Edmunds, 1327. The Abbot's grange, which was burnt at the same time, stood upon the site of the present Hall, in the beautiful park on right. This was the seat of the famous eighteenth and early nineteenth century agriculturist, Arthur Young, who died 1820 and is buried in churchyard. There are tablets to others of the family in the church. They were seated at

Miles from Thetford		Miles from Chelmsford	
			the Hall from 1620. The park owes much of its sylvan beauty to his judicious planting. An avenue of limes is an especially beautiful feature. The church is Decorated and Perpendicular.
	Little Welnetham. ☞		Church is Decorated and Perpendicular; built upon site of a larger building.
	Rushbrooke Hall, 1 m. ☞		Rushbrooke Hall is a moated mansion of great beauty and romantic appearance. It is in red brick, built in reign of Queen Elizabeth, and like many mansions of that time, is planned in the form of the letter E, in compliment to the great Queen, who was entertained here on two occasions. Rushbrooke at that time belonged to Sir Robert Jermyn. The property eventually passed from the family by marriage.
14½	Sicklemere.	39	
12	Bury St. Edmunds. *Abbey Gate.*	41½	Entering Bury St. Edmunds past the Barracks, keep to left at end of Southgate Street, by St. Mary's Square, and thence again to right into Crown Street, and so to Angel Hill. (Described, p. 284.)
	Newmarket, 14½ m. *Scole,* 21¾ m. ☞ *Stowmarket,* 13¾ m. ☞		(See pp. 282-287.)
			Leaving Bury St. Edmunds along Angel Hill, keep right and then left, into Northgate Street, and past the railway station.
10¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	42¾	Keep right at fork of roads.

Miles from Thetford		Miles from Chelmsford	
	Fornham All Saints, 1¼ m.		Church is an interesting Early English and Decorated building.
	Hengrave Hall, 2 m.		Fine sixteenth century mansion, built 1525-38, by Sir Thomas Kytson, a wealthy London merchant. It is not now so large as when built, portions having been removed in 1775. Church, adjoining the hall, has a Norman round tower, but was otherwise rebuilt in fifteenth century. Monument, with effigy, Sir Thomas Kytson, died 1540; also monument with effigies, Earl and Countess of Bath. The lady was widow of Sir Thomas Kytson. Effigy of Sir Thomas Kytson, the younger.
	Cross the Lark.		
9	Fornham St. Martin.	43½	
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Culford*, 1 m.		Keep sharp to right, leaving Fornham St. Martin. Church contains a bust of Sir Nathaniel Bacon, son of Sir Nicholas, who built Culford Hall 1591. Also seated figure of Lady Bacon, resembling that of the great Bacon in St. Michael's church near St. Albans, and considered to be by the same sculptor. Culford Hall, rebuilt, is the seat of Earl Cadogan.
7¾	Ingham. *Ampton.*	45¾	Pretty village, with the beautiful park of Ampton adjoining. Here is a fine lake which runs through to the adjacent park of Livermere. Ampton Hall, destroyed by fire 1885, has been rebuilt. The small church contains monuments

Miles from Thetford		Miles from Chelmsford	
			of Calthorpe family and some brasses. An epitaph on Dorothy Calthorpe, 1693, says:— *"A virgin votary is oft in snares, This safely vowed and made ye poor her heires. I troubled no man's dust, Let others be to me as just."* Some almshouses in the village built by her.
5¾	Seven Hills.	47¾	Hamlet. Here are some prehistoric barrows, whence name of the place is derived.
			Easy descent.
2½	Barnham. Cross the	51	
	Little Ouse. *Enter Norfolk.*		
	THETFORD.	53½	(Described, p. 329.)

Route 96. BRAINTREE TO SIBLE HEDINGHAM

Miles from Sible Hedingham		Miles from Braintree	
8	BRAINTREE. *Essex.*		Braintree described, p. 399.)
	Cross the		
	Blackwater.		
7¼	Bocking.	¾	
5¼	High Garret.	2¾	

Miles from Sible Hedingham		Miles from Braintree	
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Halstead*, 3¾ m. ☞		Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Halstead, three and three-quarters miles, see pp. 400-401.)
	DOWN		Steep descent. The road is beautifully wooded.
3½	Gosfield.	4½	Gosfield Hall on left, in its beautiful park, is a fine red-brick mansion, partly of Henry VIII.'s time, but mostly rebuilt *c.* 1705 by the then owner, John Knight. The church contains monuments to various owners of Gosfield, and a brass to Thomas Rolfe, serjeant-at-law, 1440, highly interesting, showing him wearing the coif, the characteristic head-dress of these legal serjeants, in addition to the judicial robes. The order of serjeants-at-law ended in 1877.
	UP&DOWN		
1¼	Junction of roads keep left. *Halstead*, 2¾ m. ☞	6¾	Keep left at junction of roads. (Right to Halstead, two and three-quarters miles, see p. 279.)
¾	Swan Street.	7¼	
	SIBLE HEDINGHAM.	8	(Described, p. 279.)

Route 97. BRAINTREE TO MALDON

Miles from Maldon		Miles from Braintree	
14¼	BRAINTREE. *Essex.*		Proceeding from Braintree along the Coggeshall road for half a mile,
13¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Coggeshall*, ☜ 5½ m.	½	keep to right at fork of roads at the "Bird-in-Hand" inn. (Left to Coggeshall, five and a half miles, see pp. 10-11.)
12½	Fork of roads, keep right.	1¾	Keep to right at fork of roads.
11¼	Hawbush Green. ☜ *Cressing.*	3	Hawbush Green is a hamlet of Cressing, on left. Cressing was the site of the earliest Preceptory of the Knights Templars to be

Miles from Maldon		Miles from Braintree	
			established in England, 1136. Nothing of their buildings now remains, except the two very fine barns of massive timber framing, with a filling of brick nogging. The Wheat Barn is 160 feet long, and the Barley Barn is 120 feet long.
	Keep right.		Approaching Witham, past "Cherry Tree" inn, keep to right over railway bridge and past railway station, and thence turn to left over a second railway bridge, and to right at next turning.
6¾	Witham. *Chelmsford*, 8¾ m. ☞ *Colchester*, 13½ m.	7½	(Witham described, p. 369.)
	Keep left.		Keep to left at "Angel" inn out of the main street of Witham.
5¾	Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the Blackwater.	8½	Keep to left at fork of roads.
			Road rises into Wickham Bishops, and descends after leaving the village.
4	Wickham Bishops.	10¼	
2½	Langford. Junction of road from Chelmsford. Cross the Chelmer Navigation.	11¾	Langford church is a curious and highly interesting building, partly of Saxon and Early Norman date, with a western apse: an unique feature in England.
1	Heybridge.	13¼	The village is a place of narrow

Miles from Maldon		Miles from Braintree	
			streets, with iron foundries. Church is largely Norman.
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Heybridge Basin*, 1¼ m.		Heybridge Basin is a village situated at the locks of the Chelmer Navigation, where it enters the Blackwater estuary. The "Basiners," as the inhabitants are called, are a curious folk. The water of the Blackwater estuary is the saltest, and therefore the densest, in England.
½	Maldon Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	13¾	
	Market Hill, UP†		Steep rise into Maldon, up Market Hill.
	MALDON. (*Town Hall.*)	14¼	(Described, p. 417.)

ROUTE 98. SUDBURY TO SAFFRON WALDEN

Miles from Saffron Walden		Miles from Sudbury	
27¾	SUDBURY. *Suffolk.* (*St. Peter's Church.*)		(Sudbury described, p. 423) Proceeding from St. Peter's church turn to right, and along North Street. At the Green at end of town keep right.
	Keep right.		
26	Rodbridge. UP†	1¾	Steep pitch out of Rodbridge.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads.
25½	Long Melford Railway Station.	2¼	
24½	Long Melford.	3¼	(Described, p. 424.) Leaving Long Melford, keep left across the Green, bearing left to "Black Lion" inn. Passing the inn, turn right.

Miles from Saffron Walden		Miles from Sudbury	
24	Fork of roads, keep left. *Newmarket*, 20½ m.	3¾	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Newmarket, twenty and a quarter miles, see pp. 424-426.)
20	Cavendish.	7¾	From this pleasant village on the river Stour sprang the Cavendish family, Dukes of Devonshire. In the church, which is a fine clerestoried building, chiefly Perpendicular, is buried Chief Justice Sir John Cavendish, who was murdered by the Wat Tyler rebels at Bury St. Edmunds, 1381. Altar-tomb in chancel to George Colt, 1570, and wife. Brass eagle, said to have been given by Queen Elizabeth; ancient wooden lectern, and a fine fourteenth century chest.
17¼	Clare.	10½	The little town of Clare is a very ancient and interesting place, of the greatest historic importance.

The ancient Norman castle, whose ruined keep surmounts a mound one hundred feet in height, covered with trees and undergrowth, was built upon the site of a Saxon stronghold by Gilbert, son of Richard Fitz Gilbert, who had been granted the manor by William the Conqueror. He then assumed the name of "De Clare," and founded the family of that name, whose greatest figure was Gilbert de Clare, the famous "Strongbow," conqueror of Ireland, and founder of what is now "Clare County" in that country. This mighty race ended with Gilbert, tenth Earl, who was slain at Bannockburn, 1314. He died childless, and the honours and property passed to his sister, who was at that time a widow. Her granddaughter married Lionel Plantagenet, third son of Edward III., 1354. He was created, 1362, in right of the property that came to him with his wife, Duke of Clarence, "Clarence" being a re-Englishing of the Latinised form of the place-name, *Clarentia*. A later Duke of Clarence, brother of Edward IV., was murdered mysteriously in the Tower of London, 1478. There has been no crown property in Clare since the reign of Queen Mary, or the beginning of that of Elizabeth; but the title of "Duke of Clarence" was revived for William Henry, third son of George III., afterwards William IV., and for Prince Albert Victor, eldest son of

the late King Edward VII., and was thus a dignity without any corresponding substance. The title has, on the whole, such unfortunate associations that it has little likelihood of being revived.

The castle appears never to have figured in warfare, and the history of it is so vague that the very date of its demolition is unknown. The railway station is situated at the foot of the mound, the railway having been cut through the castle precincts in 1866. Clare contains some picturesque old houses, elaborately decorated with designs in raised plaster. The church is a large and handsome clerestoried building, chiefly Perpendicular. Note the old earthenware pitcher preserved in the church, dated 1729, and inscribed "Clare Ringers, *Sonant Canore*".

Miles from Saffron Walden		Miles from Sudbury	
15½	Fork of roads, keep left.	12¼	Keep left at fork of roads.
15	Stoke-by-Clare.	12¾	The church, on the right adjoining the mansion of "Stoke College," is Perpendicular. It is associated with the college of secular priests, constructed 1415 by Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, out of the old Benedictine Priory originally established at Clare at the close of the eleventh century. The College was dissolved, in common with other religious houses, in the reign of Henry VIII., and afterwards became the property of the Elwes, family. Here lived the two notorious misers, Sir Harvey Elwes, died 1763, and John Elwes, and his nephew, whose original name was Meggot, died 1789. The mansion, known as "Stoke College," now the residence of Herbert Stroyan, Esq., J.P., retains considerable traces of the ancient ecclesiastical building,

Miles from Saffron Walden		Miles from Sudbury	
			particularly a tower bearing a Latin inscription bidding all wayfarers enter and be welcome, and is picturesquely situated on the river Stour.
14	Fork of roads, keep right. Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the Stour. *Enter Essex.*	13¾	Keep right at fork of roads and left at next fork, then crossing the Stour.
13¾	Baythorne End. Fork of roads, keep right. *Halstead*, 11¼ m.	14	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Halstead, eleven and a quarter miles, see pp. 277-279.)
12¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Haverhill*, 3 m. Turn right. Cross a stream.	15	Keep left at fork of roads by the "Colne Valley Arms" inn, passing under railway. (Right to Haverhill, three miles, see p. 277.) Turn right and cross a stream into Steeple Bumpstead.
10½	Steeple Bumpstead.	17¼	Or "Bumpstead-ad-Turrim". Church contains monuments to Sir John Bendyshe, Bart., and wife, 1707; and to Sir Henry Bendyshe, Bart., 1717. Curious old almsbox. Moyns Park, one mile left, is a stately mansion in red brick, built by Thomas Gent in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, on the site of the ancient moated house of the le Moigne family.

Miles from Saffron Walden		Miles from Sudbury	
6¾	Hempstead.	21	Picturesque village. The church, not otherwise interesting, has a red brick chapel of Tudor date, in which is the fine marble sarcophagus containing the remains of Dr. William Harvey, who discovered the circulation of the blood. He died 1657. The sarcophagus was placed here in 1883 by the Royal College of Physicians. There are several brasses of minor interest in the church. The registers contain the entry of the baptism of Dick Turpin, afterwards notorious as the highwayman, in 1705. His father was then landlord of the "Crown" inn, which is still standing.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		
4¾	Radwinter.	23	
4¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	23½	Keep right at fork of roads.
3¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	24	Keep left at fork of roads.
2¼	Sewers Ends.	25½	Hamlet. Keep left at fork of roads by "Fox" inn, and then right.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
			Lengthy descent to Saffron Walden.
	SAFFRON WALDEN.	27¾	Described, p. 323.)

Route 99. CHELMSFORD TO SOUTHEND

Miles from Southend		Miles from Chelmsford	
21	CHELMSFORD. *Essex.* (*Shire Hall.*)		Chelmsford described, p. 367.) Leaving the town along the London road, take first turning to left.
19¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	1¾	Keep right at fork of roads at beginning of Great Baddow. (Left to Maldon, eight and three-quarters miles, see pp. 416-417.)
	Great Baddow. *Maldon*, 8¾ m.		Very pleasant village. The large fourteenth century church has been too greatly restored to be of much interest. Brass : Jane Paschall, early seventeenth, or close of sixteenth century.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads, and right at next fork in half a mile.
18¾	Keep right. DOWN	2¼	Easy descent to stream.
	Cross a stream.		
	UP†		Sharp rise. Keep right at top.
	Keep right. DOWN		Smart drop into Rettendon.
14	Rettendon. DOWN	7	The church is prominent on a height. It is chiefly Perpendicular, but has a good south door of Early English period. North of chancel is an ancient two-storeyed sacristy. Brasses : Margaret Hayes, 1552 ; Richard Canon, 1605 ; Richard Humfrie and family, 1607, etc. In the north aisle is an enormous and extravagant monument to Edmund Humphrey, 1727. He was the last of his family, and caused this

Miles from Southend		Miles from Chelmsford	
			to be erected in memory of his ancestors and himself.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		Smart rise, with long descent to cross-roads, where keep straight on to Battlesbridge railway station.
	Battlesbridge Railway Station.		
11¾		9¼	
11½	Battlesbridge.	9½	Hamlet of Rettendon, on the river Crouch, which here is navigable for barges, etc. The place is, in fact, a kind of minor port. The name is said to derive from association with the great battle of Ashingdon, fought in this neighbourhood in 1016, between the Saxon king, Edmund Ironside, and Canute the Dane, an epoch-making fight, in which the Saxons were defeated and Edmund slain.
	Cross the Crouch.		Crossing river Crouch, keep to right at fork on the rise.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
10½	Junction of road from Billericay. Keep left.	10½	Keep left at junction of road from Billericay. Then keep right, and then again left in one mile
9½	Keep right. Keep left.	11½	further, at "Carpenters' Arms" inn. The road winds and ascends easily at first, then growing steep, narrow and winding, with indifferent surface after passing under railway arch. Turn to right, up into Rayleigh.
7¾	Rayleigh.	13¼	Thence to Southend, as pp. 393-394, and pp. 503-504.
	SOUTHEND.	21	

Route 100. CHELMSFORD TO MALDON

Miles from Maldon		Miles from Chelmsford	
10½	CHELMSFORD. *Essex.* (*Shire Hall.*)		
8¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Rayleigh*, 11½ m. Great Baddow.	1¾	Keep left at fork of roads, "White Horse" inn at Great Baddow. (Right to Rayleigh, eleven and a half miles, see pp. 414-415.)
8½	Fork of roads, keep right.	2	Keep right at further fork of roads in quarter mile, road rising easily and falling.
	Danbury Hill,		In a mile comes the long and steep ascent of Danbury Hill, very rough and winding. This is said to be the highest point in Essex. Danbury Palace, seat of the Bishops of St. Albans, is a mansion standing in an extensive and beautifully-wooded park on the right.
5	Danbury.	5½	Pretty old-world village. It is styled in Domesday Book "Danengeberia". An ancient earthwork on the hilltop was probably an encampment of the Danes at various times in the ninth to eleventh centuries. The church, with lofty shingled spire, very finely crests the wooded hill, which is prominent in the pleasant Essex landscape for many miles. The building, too thoroughly "restored" at different periods, dates from some few years after 1402, when most of it was destroyed (according to contemporary accounts) by the Devil, who appeared within it, disguised as a minorite friar. The destruction was really caused by a thunderstorm, Danbury, on its isolated hilltop, having always been peculiarly subject to these electrical disturbances. Here are three wooden monumental effigies of thirteenth century, representing knights in chain-mail armour, and in a recumbent, cross-legged position. They would appear to be for members of the St. Clare family.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads, approaching Runsell Green.

Miles from Maldon		Miles from Chelmsford	
4	Runsell Green.	6½	
	MALDON. (*Town Hall.*)	10½	Pop. 6253. Picturesque town and port, situated on the navigable estuary of the Chelmer, known as the Blackwater. Maldon is a

place of very high antiquity, and is the subject of reference in the Saxon Chronicle, A.D. 913. It suffered greatly from the incursions of the Danes and Northmen, to whom the long nine or ten miles sea-channel of the Blackwater afforded the easiest of approaches. A great battle was fought here A.D. 991, when the Danes defeated Brithnoth, who commanded the Saxon force.

The church of All Saints, in the upper part of the town, has an unique tower at its west end : triangular in shape, with a spire. It is of Early English date. The Town Hall, close at hand, is of red brick, partly of the reign of Henry VII. St. Peter's church was demolished, except the tower, in 1703 by Dr. Plume, Archdeacon of Rochester and a native of Maldon. He then built the existing Plume Library on the site. St. Mary's church stands in a fine picturesque position in the lower part of the town, near the waterside.

Hotel : King's Head.

Route 101. CHELMSFORD TO MALDON, BY BOREHAM

Miles from Maldon		Miles from Chelmsford	
11¾	CHELMSFORD. *Essex.* (*Shire Hall.*)		(Chelmsford to Hatfield Peverel, as pp. 368-369.)
5½	Hatfield Peverel. Turn right.	6¼	Turn right at "Duke of Wellington" inn, Hatfield Peverel.
	Kelveden, 6 m.		
5¼	Hatfield Green. Fork of roads, keep left.	6½	Keep left at fork of roads.
2	Langford.	9¾	(Thence to Maldon, as pp. 408-409.)
	MALDON. (*Town Hall.*)	11¾	

Route 102. MALDON TO COLCHESTER, BY TOLLESHUNT D'ARCY

Miles from Colchester		Miles from Maldon	
16¾	MALDON. *Essex.* (*Town Hall.*) Turn left. Market Hill, 		(Maldon described, p. 417.) Descending High Street, turn left at a church tower, down the street called Market Hill, a very steep thoroughfare. At foot is a level crossing at railway station, but this can be avoided by bearing to left and proceeding under the railway.
16¼	Maldon Railway Station. Level Crossing.	½	
15¾	Heybridge. Fork of roads, keep right. *Witham*, 5¾ m.	1	Keep to right in Heybridge. (See pp. 408-409.)
	Chelmsford, 10¾ m. by Hatfield road.		(See p. 417.)
15½	Cross the Chelmer Navigation. Fork of roads, keep right. *Colchester*, by *Great Totham*, 15½ m. *Heybridge Basin*, ¾ m.	1¼	Cross the canal and keep to right at next fork. (Left to Colchester by Great Totham, fifteen and a half miles.)
			The road runs for a little way close beside the Blackwater.
12½	*Goldhanger*, ¼ m.	4¼	Small village on a creek of the Blackwater.
10	Tolleshunt D'Arcy.	6¾	Considerable village, with some picturesque cottages. Approaching it is a farmhouse on right, which was once the Hall, seat of the D'Arcy family. It is sur-

Miles from Colchester		Miles from Maldon	
			rounded by a moat, which is crossed by a brick bridge. The piers of the entrance display some worn carvings of the D'Arcy arms and the date 1585. There is some excellent wood-panelling in the house. Brasses in church: John de Boyes, 1419; Anthony D'Arcy, 1540, etc.
	LEVEL CROSSING. *Tollesbury*, 2 m.		Tollesbury is a large village on a muddy creek of the Blackwater, where many yachts are laid up during the winter. It is now the terminus of a light railway. There is a good deal of Roman brick and tile in construction of the church, notably in the arch of the Saxon south door. The font, dating from 1718, is inscribed:— "*Good people all, I pray take care That in ye church you doe not sware As this man did.*" "This man" was one John Norman, who came drunk into church and swore. He paid £5 for the new font, in consideration of not being prosecuted for the offence.
7½	Fork of roads, keep left. *Salcott and Virley.*	9¼	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to neighbouring villages of Salcott and Virley.)
6½	Fork of roads, keep left. *Peldon*, 3 m.	10¼	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Peldon, three miles.)
6	Fork of roads, keep right. *Layer Breton*, 1 m. *Layer Marney*, 2¼ m.	10¾	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Layer Breton, one mile.) Layer Marney lies about one and a quarter miles beyond Layer

Breton, on a by-road, not readily to be indicated here, but direction posts are plentiful. The village ought certainly to be seen, and, having seen it, a good road into Colchester can be picked up, without the necessity of returning.

The name, "Layer," is considered to derive from the Saxon *layer*, a lair or lurking place of wild beasts; but this sounds too romantic. The word is cognate with the Dutch *laager*; and may, in the case of the three Essex villages which have this prefix, merely indicate enclosed lands reclaimed from what were in Saxon times wild heaths similar to the neighbouring Tiptree Heath, which was only brought into cultivation by Mr. Mechi, 1840-60.

Layer Marney obtained the second part of its title from the family of that name who owned the manor from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries.

The chief feature of the place is the interesting mansion, Layer Marney Towers, which itself is only a small instalment of a vast building begun by Sir Henry Marney about 1500. This wealthy and ambitious builder of a lordly pleasure house, created Baron Marney 1523, appears to have been spurred on beyond his contemporaries, many of whom were fired with the grand ideas of the Renascence, and to have projected a residence that the resources neither of himself nor his son could complete. He died 1524, and his son, the second and last Lord Marney, 1525.

The great Gatehouse, which, with the eastern wing, was the only part of the Hall to be completed, gives the name of "Towers" to the residence. It consists of a building in three storeys, flanked by lofty octagonal and rectangular turret-towers, seventy feet high, with eight ranges of windows. The style and the materials of construction are curious and very interesting; disclosing very marked Renascence feeling, and displaying the early use of moulded decorative terra-cotta which embellishes the string-courses, windows, etc., and relieves the dark red-brick, diapered with dark-blue vitrified patterns, of the walling. The mansion has of late years been restored, and is now the residence of W. M. de Zoete, Esq. The church also displays many evidences of the ambitious schemes of the Marneys. It was rebuilt, 1520, in red-brick, and contains the Marney Chapel, with beautiful altar-tombs to three of the family: Sir William, with alabaster effigy, 1414; Henry, first Lord Marney, 1524, and two wives, with effigies in black marble; John, second and last Lord, 1525, with effigy, also in black marble. The two last tombs are in the Renascence style, in terra-cotta.

Miles from Colchester		Miles from Maldon	
4¼	Layer de la Hay.	12½	One of the three neighbouring Layers. The others are Layer Breton and Layer Marney. In the peculiar Essex speech (which has given London its present Cockney pronunciation) the letter "a" is, wherever possible, pronounced "i". Thus this place is, locally, "Liyer de la High". In the church is a monument, with effigies, Thomas Tey, 1500, and wife.
	Cross the Roman River.		
¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Lexden*, 1 m.	16½	Keep to right at fork of roads. (Left to Lexden, one and a quarter miles, see p. 370.)
	COLCHEST'R. (*Town Hall.*)	16¾	(Described, pp. 370-372.)

Route 103. COLCHESTER TO ELY

Miles from Ely		Miles from Colchester	
51½	COLCHEST'R. *Essex.* (*Town Hall.*)		(Colchester described, pp. 370-372.) Leaving the town by long steep descent of North Hill (electric tramways), keep left at fork after passing under railway bridge.
50¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Nayland*, 5½ m.	¾	(Right to Nayland, five and a half miles.)
50	Braiswick.	1½	Steep descent and easy rise.
48¼	West Bergholt.	3¼	Church is a small, partly Norman building.
46¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	5¼	Keep right at fork.
45¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	6¼	Keep left at fork approaching Wormingford, and proceed through village, leaving church on right.

Miles from Ely		Miles from Colchester	
45	Wormingford.	6½	The place-name has nothing to do with worms. It is called after a Saxon lord of the manor, whose name may be traced in the place-name as spelled in Anglo-Saxon times, "Withermundeford". It is in Domesday "Widemondefort". The "ford" was the passage over the Stour at the spot occupied by Wormingford Mill. Here was excavated in 1836 a remarkable mound, which was found to contain some hundreds of funeral urns, neatly arranged in rows. The theory is held that these contained the ashes of the Roman soldiers of the ninth Legion, marching under the command of Cerealis from the country of the Iceni to the relief of *Camulodunum* (Colchester), when that town was threatened by the British in the revolt of A.D. 61. They were ambushed here, at the passage of the Stour, and annihilated. *Camulodunum* fell and its inhabitants were massacred.
			Steep, rough descent. Keep right at foot.
	Keep right.		
42¾	Bures Railway Station.	8¾	
	Fork of roads, keep right. Cross the		Keep round to right, and cross the river Stour.
	Stour.		
	Enter Suffolk.		
42½	Bures.	9	Or "Bures St. Mary". Here Edward, King of the East Angles, was crowned A.D. 855. The church, partly Decorated, contains a thirteenth-century cross-legged effigy, representing one of the Cornard family.
			Road rises out of Bures.
39¼	*Little Cornard.* 1 m.	12¼	In the small church is a fourteenth-century font, bearing the heraldic shields of the Cornard, Ufford, De Vere, and De Burgh families.
38½	Great Cornard.	13	

Miles from Ely		Miles from Colchester	
37½	Sudbury.	14	Pop. 7142. Picturesque old town, formerly noted for its manufacture of "bays and says" and other woollen textiles; industries introduced by Flemish settlers in fourteenth century. A good deal of silk and other weaving is still executed in Sudbury. Here some of the fabric for the Coronation dress of the Queen was made, 1911. There are three old churches in Sudbury: St. Gregory's, St. Peter's, and All Saints. They are all of the Perpendicular period. Simon of Sudbury (Simon Tybald or Theobald), Archbishop of Canterbury, was a native of this town. He was seized in the Tower of London by Wat Tyler's rioters, 1381, and dragged to Tower Hill, where his head was struck off. His body is buried in Canterbury Cathedral; his skull is preserved in the church of St. Gregory, Sudbury. It occupies a grated niche in the vestry wall. There are some good miserere seats in the chancel. The font has a lofty carved and tabernacled wooden cover, of great beauty. Adjoining south porch is a small chantry chapel, with tomb of one Thomas Carter, and singular Latin inscription, bidding the passer-by to behold a marvel, and proceeding to refer to him as the Sudbury Camel who passed through the eye of a needle. It concludes by inviting other rich men to do the like. Carter was a great friend to the poor in this town.

The Perpendicular gateway of a College of Secular Canons, founded by Simon of Sudbury, remains. The old Moot Hall is a picturesque timbered building; but the fine gabled and timbered mansion known as Salter's Hall, dated 1450, is the most striking in the town.

Gainsborough, the painter, was born at Sudbury, in St. Sepulchre Street, 1727.

Hotels: Rose and Crown, Market Hill; Four Swans. Motor repairs: Twitchett, 98 North Street.

	Halstead, 8 m. *Long Melford*, 3¼ m. *Clare*, 8¾ m. Keep right.		Proceeding from St. Peter's Church, Sudbury, turn to left, and along North Street. At the Green at end of town, keep right.
35¾	Rodbridge.	15¾	

Miles from Ely		Miles from Colchester	
			Steep pitch out of Rodbridge.
	Fork of roads, keep right. *Clare*, 7 m.		Keep right at fork. (Left to Clare, seven miles, see pp. 409-410).
35¼	Long Melford Railway Station.	16¼	
34¼	Long Melford.	17¼	

"Long" Melford is well named. It is one mile from end to end, and is one of the loveliest old villages in Suffolk, full of quaint old cottage architecture, and with a most interesting church at its further end, near which are also the two extremely fine residences, each in its own delightful park: Melford and Kentwell Halls. The "Bull" inn is an ancient hostelry.

The church has a new tower, replacing a debased work of the eighteenth century. It is otherwise an exceedingly fine Perpendicular building with lofty clerestory and large windows. Around the exterior run inscriptions in Old English characters, worked in stone and flint, very difficult to be read, giving the names of the Cloptons, Martyns, Dents, Morylls, Pyes, and other benefactors who contributed to the building. The large windows were once filled with magnificent stained glass, whose quality may be estimated by the all-too-scanty remains. These include portraits of the Cloptons and their connections, robed in heraldic mantles. Among them may be noted Sir William Howard, "Cheff Justis of England," the earliest known progenitor of all the Howards; the original "Hogward," the pig-keeper, being lost in antiquity. The lengthy Lady Chapel, built somewhat later than the main body of the church, was in post-Reformation times used as a school. Monuments: Sir William Clopton, 1446, with effigy. John Clopton, builder of the Lady Chapel, 1497. Sir William Cordell, Speaker of the House of Commons, and afterwards Master of the Rolls, 1580. Lawrence Martyn, 1460, and two wives. Brasses: Margery Francys Clopton, wife of Sir William, *c.* 1430. Francis Clopton, 1477. Roger Martyn, 1615, and two wives. Richard Martyn, 1624. Sir Richard Martyn, 1761. On south side of churchyard is the Hospital, an almshouse founded by Sir William Cordell.

Melford Hall, on the right of the Green, was the seat of Sir William Cordell, who entertained Queen Elizabeth here, in 1578. It is now that of the Hyde Parker family. Kentwell

Hall, on left, is also an Elizabethan mansion, in a large and beautiful park. It is approached by a noble avenue of lime trees, nearly one mile long. It was the seat of the Cloptons. A moat still surrounds it.

Miles from Ely		Miles from Colchester	
	Bury St. Edmunds, 12¼ m. ☞		(See pp. 403-404.)
			Leaving Long Melford, keep left across the Green, and then again to left to "Black Lion" inn. Passing it, turn right.
33¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Cavendish*, ☜ 4 m.	17¾	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Cavendish, four miles.)
32	Stanstead.	19½	Church, on right, is chiefly Perpendicular.
	Glemsford, ☜ ½ m.		Glemsford is a very pretty village on the little river Glem. It is a silk-weaving place, and also manufactures cocoanut-matting.
	Keep right. WATERSPLASH.		Keep on incline to right, approaching watersplash at Boxted.
30	Boxted. Fork of roads, keep left.	21½	Keep left at fork of roads.

Boxted Hall is a moated house, seat of the Poley family since the fourteenth century. It was rebuilt by William Poley, *temp.* Queen Elizabeth, and is a highly picturesque building, containing many family relics, including a painting of Sir John Poley, of Wermegay in Norfolk. He was a soldier of fortune in France, under Henri Quatre, and also served King Christian of Denmark. He is represented on a grey horse which, by an absurd tradition, he is said to have swum over from Flanders. This remarkable person is buried in Boxted Church. His monument represents himself and wife standing in tabernacles. From his ear hangs a badge of a gold frog: one of the insignia of the Danish Order of the Elephant. Also monument of William Poley, 1587, who rebuilt the Hall, and his wife, with wooden effigies.

29¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	21¾	Keep left at fork of roads.

Miles from Ely		Miles from Colchester	
29	Fork of roads, keep right.	22½	Keep right at fork of roads.
27½	Hawkedon. Keep right. Keep left.	24	Passing Hawkedon Church, keep right and then left.
			Easy descent and steep rise.
26½	Fork of roads, keep right.	25	Keep right at fork of roads.
			Approaching Denston, keep right.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Village is chiefly on left.
25	Denston.	26½	Church is a large and stately Perpendicular building, with clerestory and many fine details. It was formerly collegiate, and has stalls and miserere seats in chancel. Brasses : including examples to Felix Drury, 1480, and Henry Everard and wife, 1524.
23½	Wickhambrook.	28	Church is Decorated. Brass : Thomas Burrugh and two wives, 1597. Altar-tomb, with effigy, Sir Thomas Higham, 1630.
	Keep left. Keep right.		Passing church, keep to left at second turning, and next to right.
21¾	*Bansfield Hall*, 1¼ m. ☞	29¾	Bansfield (properly "Badmondisfield") Hall is a moated house. It is the scene of Edna Lyall's novel, *In the Golden Days*.
20½	Lidgate.	31	Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular. A brass (restored) to a priest, is thought to be to John Lydgate, the metrical chronicler of Bury St. Edmunds, who was born here *c.* 1375.
	Cross a stream.		
	Turn left. Turn right.		Incline left at a pond, after leaving Lidgate, and then right, descending to a stream.
19¾	Cross-roads, keep left.	31¾	Keep left at cross-roads. (Right to Dalham, one and a half miles.)

Miles from Ely		Miles from Colchester	
	Dalham, 1½ m.		Dalham church is Decorated and Perpendicular. Dalham Hall is at further end of the village, and stands in a park. The mansion was built by Dr. Patrick, Bishop of Ely, 1704. It is well known as "unlucky Dalham"; calamities of all kinds having befallen successive owners. The Affleck family sold the estate to Cecil Rhodes, who very shortly afterwards died. He left the property to his brother Colonel Rhodes, who died three years later. It then came into possession of a third brother, Captain E. F. Rhodes, who died in another two years.
18¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Enter Cambridgeshire.*	32¾	Keep right at fork.
18	Fork of roads, keep right.	33½	Keep right at fork of roads, thence rising a steep rough ascent.
17¼	Bear left. Ashley. *Enter Suffolk.*	34¼	Bear left into, and through, Ashley.
			Road goes past the swelling chalk-downs to Newmarket (which is described, p. 326).
13½	Newmarket. *Cambridge*, 13½ m. *Bury St. Edmunds*, 14½ m.	38	(See pp. 281-284.)
	Great Chesterford, 16½ m. *Thetford*, 19¾ m.		(See pp. 325-329.)

Miles from Ely		Miles from Colchester	
			Passing through Newmarket at the Clock Tower, keep straight ahead into Snailwell Road.
13	Fork of roads, keep left.	38½	Keep left at fork of roads.
11½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Exning*, ¾ m.	40	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Exning, three-quarters miles.) Exning is the original town from which Newmarket developed in thirteenth century. It is now a small village, but is included in the Newmarket municipal limits. Here was the home of Anna, King of the East Angles, and here his daughter, St. Etheldreda, was born.
	Enter Cambridgeshire.		
9	Fordham.	42½	The remarkable Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular clerestoried church is well worth notice. What has been sometimes called a "north porch with parvise-chamber over" is really a chapel in two storeys, Early English below and Decorated above, running in the general direction of the body of the church, east and west, in six bays. The upper story is entered by an external staircase. It is singular that while the church is dedicated to St. Peter, the chapel has a separate dedication, to St. Mary Magdalene.
	Cross the Snail.		
6	Soham.	45½	Small old-world town, on a chalk ridge overlooking Soham Fen, on the borders of Isle of Ely. Soham Mere was a broad lake stretching north and north-west to Ely, with the Isle of Stuntney between.

Miles from Ely		Miles from Colchester	
			Hervé le Breton, first Bishop of Ely, moved thereto by a vision of St. Edmund, had a causeway made *c.* 1120. The mere was afterwards drained, and the land is now chiefly occupied by cornfields. Soham possesses an old lock-up and a curious old weighing machine. The church is a very fine Transitional-Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular building, with lofty, pinnacled west tower.
1¾	Stuntney.	49¾	*I.e.*, "Steep Isle". Here the views of Ely Cathedral, which has been prominent in the landscape for some miles, grow very fine. Stuntney Chapel is a small Norman building.
¾	Ely Railway Station.	50¾	
	ELY.	51½	(Described, pp. 247-250)

Route 104. COLCHESTER TO CLACTON-ON-SEA

Miles from Clacton-on-Sea		Miles from Colchester	
16	COLCHEST'R. *Essex.* (*Town Hall.*)		Descending High Street and East Hill (electric tramways) cross the Colne and keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Ipswich, seventeen miles, see pp. 372-376.)
	Cross the		
	Colne.		
15¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Ipswich*, 17 m.	¾	
	LEVEL CROSSING.		Passing over level crossing, keep to right at further fork of roads.

Miles from Clacton-on Sea		Miles from Colchester	
15	Fork of roads, keep right. *Harwich*, 20 m.	1	(Left to Harwich, twenty miles, see pp. 435-438.)
14½	Greenstead. *The Hythe*, 1 m.	1½	Adjoining Colchester, on the right, is The Hythe, the Port of Colchester, to which the Colne is navigable for small vessels.
	Clinker Hill,		Long steep rise of Clinker Hill. Rough surface. Keep right at fork of roads past the summit.
13½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Walton-on-the-Naze*, 15 m.	2½	(Left to Walton-on-the-Naze, fifteen miles, see pp. 433-434.) The road passes the well-wooded demesne of Wivenhoe Park.
12½	Wivenhoe Cross. Fork of roads, keep left. *Wivenhoe*, 1 m.	3½	Hamlet at fork of roads. Keep left.
			Wivenhoe is a small but very busy port on the Colne estuary. It is a yachting station and has a large yard for the building of yachts and other vessels. Many of the inhabitants are engaged in the highly prosperous Colchester oyster fishery. Wivenhoe was one of the chief sufferers in the astonishing Essex earthquake of 1884, when the church was greatly damaged. Brasses : William Viscount Beaumont and Lord Bardolf, 1507 ; Thomas Westeley, Chaplain to the Countess of Oxford, 1535 ; Lady Elizabeth Scroope, 1537.
			Continued down and up pitches. Inferior surface and narrow road.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep sharp to left after crossing railway bridge.
10	Alresford.	6	

Miles from Clacton-on-Sea		Miles from Colchester	
	DOWN & UP		
9	*Brightlingsea*, $2\frac{3}{4}$ m.	7	Locally "Brittlesea". Important yachting station on the Colne and St. Osyth Creek, with large building yards for yachts, boats, and barges. Here also the oyster fishery is prominent; Colchester "natives" attaining their best qualities off these shores. Brightlingsea church is one and a quarter miles on the right, on the way to the town, and one and a half miles from it. The lofty tower is an easily distinguishable landmark from many points. This church is one of the finest in Essex, although it has suffered the loss of its clerestory and original roof, which fell in 1814. The style is chiefly Perpendicular. A huge monument in chancel, to the Dorrien Magens family, eighteenth century, seems to indicate that they cherished a good conceit of themselves. Brasses of Beriff family, 1496-1578.
8	Thorrington.	8	Long easy decline, followed by abrupt ascents. Coming into St. Osyth past the park, keep right.
	DOWN & UP		
	Keep right.		
$4\frac{1}{4}$	St. Osyth.	$11\frac{3}{4}$	

This place takes its name from Osyth, wife of Sighere, King of the East Saxons, who founded a nunnery here. The Danes, landing about A.D. 870, cut off the head of this pious Queen, who, being superior to ordinary physiological conditions, like St. Winifred, St. Decuman, and several other amazing saints of this era, picked up her headpiece and carried it three furlongs to Chich, the original name of the village surrounding the parish church. She had not, however, the peculiar force of Winifred and Decuman, who survived many years after being decapitated, for, having reached Chich, she "ended the course of her martyrdom".

St. Osyth, locally "Toosey," is a beautiful and interesting village, situated on one of the many creeks of the Colne estuary,

the approach to which is guarded by three old martello towers and a somewhat less antique battery. St. Osyth's Priory was founded in honour of the martyr by Richard de Belmes, Bishop of London, about 1116, and was shortly afterwards elevated to the dignity of an Abbey. It was rebuilt by the last Abbot but one, about 1523-1533, and was suppressed and dissolved, in company with other religious houses, 1539, when the Abbey Church was destroyed. The very beautiful flint and stone Gatehouse tower, of late Perpendicular design, together with other fine and interesting remains forming a quadrangle, constituting the present mansion called "St. Osyth Priory," seat of Sir J. H. Johnson, is a noble work of the last phase of Gothic architecture. The park in which the mansion stands extends to 250 acres, and is beautifully wooded with cedars of Lebanon and Lombardy poplars. The parish church contains monuments of the D'Arcys, former lords of St. Osyth. Extensive seed and flower farms adjoining the village afford a very beautiful sight.

Miles from Clacton-on-Sea		Miles from Colchester	
			Keeping to left out of St. Osyth past "Ship" inn, road goes easily
1¾	Fork of roads, keep right. Keep left.	14¼	to fork of roads in two and a half miles. Here keep right and at next fork left.
	CLACTON-ON-SEA.	16	Pop. 9777. Clacton is a modern and popular seaside resort, to which steamboat excursions run frequently from London in the season. It is one of the extremely few places on the East Coast with a southern aspect. The firm and extensive sands go far towards making the fortunes of Clacton, which is also a place of bracing air. The town itself, being quite modern, lacks interest, but many beautiful and interesting places are within easy reach. The pier extends to 1150 feet.
			Hotel : Grand (garage). Motor repairs : H. Langslands, Old Road.

Route 105. COLCHESTER TO WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE

Miles from Walton-o'-Naze		Miles from Colchester	
17½	COLCHEST'R. *Essex.* (*Town Hall.*) Clinker Hill,		(Colchester to fork of roads, as pp. 429-430.)
15	Fork of roads, keep left. *Clacton-on-Sea,* 13½ m. ☞	2½	Keep left at fork. (Right to Clacton-on-Sea, thirteen and a half miles, see pp. 430-432.)
13¼	Elmstead.	4¼	Church is Norman, Early English, and Decorated. Thirteenth century wooden effigy of a knight in chain-mail, probably Laurence de Tany.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork on leaving Elmstead.
			Road descends and then rises sharply.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork.
11	Frating Green. Cross-roads.	6½	Keep straight on at cross-roads.
7½	Weeley Street. *Manningtree,* 8¾ m. *Clacton-on-Sea,* 6½ m. ☞	10	
			Smart drop and corresponding rise, followed by easier descent and rise.
5¾	Thorpe Green.	11¾	
5	Thorpe-le-Soken.	12½	This considerable village is the capital of the surrounding district, known as "the Sokens". The "Liberty of the Sokens" was a manorial district in which the ancient lords of the various included manors possessed the feudal rights of sac and soc. The church, rebuilt, except the

Miles from Walton-o'-Naze		Miles from Colchester	
			fifteenth century red-brick tower, contains a thirteenth century effigy of a knight, one of the Salberghe family.
	Keep straight on.		Proceeding from Thorpe-le-Soken, keep straight ahead, avoiding road on right.
3¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	13¾	Keep right at fork of roads.
			Smart descent.
2¾	Cross-roads, keep right.	14¾	Keep right at cross-roads.
2	Kirby-le-Soken.	15½	Village at the head of an oozy creek called Hamford Water. It is one of the three "Sokens," the others being Thorpe-le-Soken and Walton.
	WALTON-ON-THE-NAZE.	17½	Pop. 2200. Pleasant seaside resort, with bracing air and good bathing. The "Naze," which gives a distinctive name to Walton (which is alternatively "Walton-le-Soken) is the ness or nose of land which projects into the sea to the north of the town. The shallow seashore is fringed with good and extensive sandy beaches and gravelly or earthy cliffs, whose soft nature has led to a great deal of encroachment by the sea. The pier at which the steamers touch is an astonishing wooden structure, 2610 feet long.
			Hotels: Marine; Portobello. Motor repairs: J. C. Moreland, 73 High Street.

Route 106. COLCHESTER TO PARKESTON QUAY AND HARWICH

Miles from Harwich		Miles from Colchester	
21	COLCHEST'R. *Essex.* (*Town Hall.*)		Colchester described, pp. 370-372.
	DOWN		Proceeding down the street called East Hill (electric tramways), cross river Colne and keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Ipswich, seventeen miles, see pp. 370-376.)
	Cross the		
	Colne.		
20¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Ipswich*, 17 m.	¾	
	Level Crossing.		
19¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	1¾	Keep left at fork of roads.
18	Jonniboys Hill,	3	Sharp descent, with dangerous bend to the left.
	D DOWN		
	UP†		
16	Ardleigh.	5	Here are very extensive seed-growing grounds. The church of Ardleigh has a very fine south porch, inscribed in Latin with a request to "pray for the souls of John Hunte 'at ye wode,' and his wife Alice".
15¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	5¼	Keep left at fork of roads.
13¼	Lawford.	7¾	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at second fork after Lawford. [Or if bound for Harwich direct, without wishing to proceed into midst of Manningtree, keep straight on.]
			Long, steep and winding descent.
11¾	Manningtree.	9¼	Small town and port on the

Miles from Harwich		Miles from Colchester	
			navigable estuary of the river Stour. It is a busy little place, with a coasting trade in coal and timber. Here are maltings and xylonite works. Monuments in church to Thomas Ormond, Protestant martyr, burnt by the Roman Catholics, 1555.
10¾	Mistley.	10¼	Mistley is a small counterpart of Manningtree, with quays on the Stour. The church is modern, replacing an ugly eighteenth century building in the form of a Doric temple, which itself replaced a Perpendicular church. The ancient porch has been frugally converted into a mausoleum for the Rigby family. The estuary is here two miles wide at high water, and is bordered by lovely woods.
	DOWN & UP		
9¼	Bradfield Railway Station.	11¾	
8¾	Bradfield.	12¼	Bradfield stands on high ground overlooking the marshes. Monument in church to Sir Harbottle Grimstone, Master of the Rolls, died 1683. Sculptured tablet by Chantrey to members of Agassiz family.
	DOWN & UP		
6¾	*Wrabness*, ☜ 1 m.	14¼	This is an out-of-the-way village near the ness or projecting shore of the Stour. The small church, with some Norman details, has lost its tower, and the one bell is housed in an ivy-mantled wooden belfry detached from the main building, in the south-west corner of the churchyard.
	D DOWN		Road grows rough and loose, steeply descending a dangerously-winding hill.

Miles from Harwich		Miles from Colchester	
4	Ramsey.	17	Ramsey church, standing conspicuously on a height, has a Transitional Norman north door.
	Cross a stream.		
			Long steep rise out of Ramsey.
2	Upper Dovercourt. *Parkeston Quay*, 1 m.	19	Port of entrance and departure, created by Great Eastern Railway in 1883, and named after the chairman of the Company. It is one of the chief ports for Holland and Belgium, and the most convenient, with perfect arrangements for embarking and disembarking.
1	Lower Dovercourt.	20	Pop. 3900. Dovercourt is situated on the seaward side of the projecting hook of land at whose extremity Harwich is placed. It is generally considered apart from Harwich, but is municipally united to that town. It is a pleasant increasing seaside resort, with fine sands, very firm and affording good bathing. The two mile long drive known as the Undercliff, and long breakwater, are prominent features. The ancient parish church is up inland, at Upper Dovercourt. It contains a curious massive and iron-banded alms box, dated 1569. The fifteenth century font, which was removed from the church to make way for a newer, was discovered in a farmyard, doing service as a cattle-trough. It has been brought back.

Miles from Harwich		Miles from Colchester	
			Hotels: Alexandra (garage); Cliff.
	HARWICH.	21	Pop. 13,623. Harwich, situated at the extremity of the curiously-projecting hook of land thrust

forward midway between the navigable estuaries of the Stour and Orwell and ending in Beacon Hill, is an ancient town and seaport of greater value commercially and strategically than has yet been quite recognised, although it is a busy port of entry and departure for Holland, Belgium, etc. Some idea of the necessity of fortifying this important approach to the eastern counties has long prevailed, and there are forts here and at Landguard, on the spit of sand projecting from the Suffolk shore, one and a quarter miles across the water. But exactly in what degree each remains a military curiosity of the eighteenth century, or how far they have been brought up to date, remains uncertain. History, however, shows us in no uncertain way that Harwich should be a place of strength, for sea-fights have frequently taken place off this coast, from the time of Alfred the Great to that of Charles II.

The harbour is extensive and safe, and a favourite with yachtsmen. A good deal of shipbuilding is carried on, but the great days of Harwich in the shipbuilding way were in the eighteenth century, when men-of-war were largely constructed in the Government dockyard. The Great Eastern Railway Company's enterprise has enlivened the harbour with the fine steamships of its Continental services. The Company's great quays and hotels at Parkeston are two and a half miles up the river. Harwich church is a modern building, but contains some old monuments, notably that to Sir Wm. Clarke, Secretary at War, who was killed in the naval action between the English under Monk and the Dutch under de Ruyter, 1666. Some quaint old gabled houses still remain in the streets of Harwich, particularly in West Street and Church Street.

Hotel: Great Eastern. Motor repairs: Eggleston & Prince (garage), Dovercourt.

Route 107. STRATFORD ST. MARY TO HADLEIGH

Miles from Hadleigh		Miles from Stratford St. Mary	
6¼	STRATFORD ST. MARY. *Suffolk.*		Stratford St. Mary described, p. 373.)

Miles from Hadleigh		Miles from Stratford St. Mary	
	(" *King's Arms*" *inn.*)		
5¾	Cross-roads, keep left.	½	Keep to left out of the high-road to Ipswich, and again left at cross-roads in half a mile. Higham is reached in one and a quarter miles.
5	Higham. Keep right. Keep left.	1¼	Keep to right in Higham, road rising a sharp pitch to the " King's Head " inn. Here keep left, road still rising. In a further mile it descends steeply, surface rough, road narrow.
3¼	Shelly.	3	The little Decorated and Perpendicular church, a charming relic (on the further side of river Brett, on left), contains some excellent ancient wood-carving, including some stalls. Altar-tomb, Margaret Tylney, 1598. The vestry was at one time a chantry chapel. The heraldic shield of the unknown builder of it remains. The Hall, anciently seat of the Tylney family, is a picturesque red-brick building of sixteenth century.
1¾	Layham.	4½	
	HADLEIGH.	6¼	(Described, p. 440.)

Route 108. IPSWICH TO SUDBURY

Miles from Sudbury		Miles from Ipswich	
21½	IPSWICH. *Suffolk.* (*Cornhill.*)		Ipswich described, p. 376.) Leaving Ipswich by Westgate Street and St. Matthew Street (electric trams, narrow thoroughfare), turn into the London Road,

Miles from Sudbury		Miles from Ipswich	
	Fork of 5 roads.		(the third road from left) at the Presbyterian church, road descending.
	DOWN Cross the		
	 Gipping.		
20½	Fork of roads, keep right.	1	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Stratford St. Mary, nine and a half miles, see pp. 373-376.)
	UP† *Stratford St. Mary*, 9½ m.		
17½	Fork of roads, keep left.	4	Keep left at fork of roads, descending steeply to the Washbrook. Crossing the stream there follows a steep rise.
	DOWN Cross the		
	 Washbrook.		
	UP†		
16¼	Hintlesham.	5¼	Church is Decorated and Perpendicular, and contains monuments of the Timperleys of Hintlesham Hall.
	DOWN		
15¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	5¾	Keep right at fork of roads, leaving the broad main road to Hadleigh on left. [The main road is longer and steeper than the route we now follow.]
15	Fork of roads, keep left.	6½	
	DOWN Turn right.		Steep, somewhat rough descent into Hadleigh, turning to right at "King's Head" inn, into main Street.
12	Hadleigh.	9½	Ancient town, formerly busy in the clothing trade, chiefly in manufacture of kerseymeres and linsey-woolseys, which took their names from the neighbouring vil-

lages of Kersey and Lindsey, where they were first made. This trade became extinct in the eighteenth century. There are some picturesque old houses in this pleasant little town. The "Mayor's House," in High Street, has a Decorated frontage in parge-work, sixteenth century. The fine gatehouse, or Rectory Tower, adjoining the churchyard, was built by William Pykenham, rector, 1495. It is of red brick, flanked by octagonal turrets. The fifteenth century Guildhall is now a schoolhouse. The fine large church is Decorated and Perpendicular, with Early English tower, crested with a lead-sheathed spire.

A brass framed on the north wall of chancel is to Dr. Rowland Taylor, rector of Hadleigh and Protestant martyr, burnt by the bloody-minded Roman Catholics on Aldham Common, 1555. It is a palimpsest brass; the reverse showing Flemish work. On Aldham Common, the scene of the martyrdom, is a small monument, erected 1818 by Dr. Drummond, rector. It adjoins the original stone inscribed, "1555. D. Tayler in defending that was good, at this plas left his blode".

Miles from Sudbury		Miles from Ipswich	
	Cross the Brett.		Crossing river Brett keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Lavenham, nine and three-quarters miles, see p. 352.)
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Lavenham*, 9¾ m.		
	Stratford St. Mary, 6¼ m.		(See pp. 438-439.)
9¾	Hadleigh Heath.	11¾	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads at Hadleigh Heath.
9¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	12¼	Keep left at fork of roads.
8½	Cross-roads, keep right.	13	Keep right at cross-roads.

Miles from Sudbury		Miles from Ipswich	
7½	Fork of roads, keep right.	14	Keep right at fork of roads, road rising and then descending steeply into Boxford.
6¼	Boxford.	15¼	Church is a fine large building, chiefly Perpendicular. The north porch, in wood, is of the Decorated period, and a very good example. Tablet to Elizabeth Hyam, four times married and four times a widow, "who by a fall that brought on a mortification was at last hastened to her end on the 14th of May, 1748, in her 113th year". *Festina lente* might appropriately have been added to this record.
	Keep left. Cross the Box Brook. Keep right.		Keeping left, cross the Box Brook, and keep to right, road rising.
4¼	Cross-roads, keep right.	17¼	Keep right at cross-roads.
3¼	Newton-by-Sudbury.	18¼	Village on right, situated upon a pleasant village green. On north side of chancel in the church is the fine early fifteenth century altar-tomb of Margaret Carbonell, lady of the manor.
	SUDBURY. (*St. Peter's Church.*)	21½	(Described, p. 423.)

Route 109. IPSWICH TO HARLESTON, BY DEBENHAM AND EYE

Miles from Harleston		Miles from Ipswich	
31¼	IPSWICH. *Suffolk.* (*Cornhill.*)		Proceeding from Ipswich along Westgate Street (electric trams) turn right into High Street, road rising. At summit turn left and incline right into Henley Road, rising past the Arboretum. At the gates of this public park, in three-quarters of a mile, turn left, road descending sharply and lengthily in two stages. Thence repeated rises and falls to Henley.
26½	Henley.	4¾	
24¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Hemingstone*, ¼ m.	6½	Keep right at fork of roads.
			Abrupt descent to a bridge, road going in an S curve, right and left.
	Cross a stream.		
			Steep rise.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads.
23¾	Gosbeck.	7½	
22¼	Cross-roads, keep right.	9	Keep right at cross-roads.
20½	Pettaugh. *Stowmarket*, 8¾ m. *Framlingham*, 8¾ m.	10¾	

Miles from Harleston		Miles from Ipswich	
			Sharp descent, then undulating to Winston Green.
19½	Winston Green.	11¾	Long descent.
	Junct'n of roads, keep left.		
18	Debenham.	13¼	Old market-town on the river Deben.
	Cross the Deben.		
17	Fork of roads, keep left.	14¼	Keep left at fork of roads.
14	Rishangles.	17¼	
13	Fork of roads, keep right. *Thorndon All Saints*, ½ m.	18¼	Keep right at fork of roads.
			Long steep ascent.
12	Fork of roads, keep left. *Occold*, ¼ m.	19¼	Keep left at fork of roads.
			Occold derives its name from the surrounding ancient oak woods, still in part remaining.
11¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	20	Keep left at fork of roads.
10½	Fork of roads, keep right. Cross a stream.	20¾	Keep right at fork of roads, approaching Eye.

Miles from Harleston		Miles from Ipswich	
10¼	Eye.	21	Pop. 2000. The place-name derives from the original situation of the town, on an island formed by two small streams. (The islands in the Thames are "eyots".) Here was formerly a castle, of which only the mound and some few ragged fragments of stone walls remain. The first people to build this earthen mound were doubtless the early Britons, and successive races used it; the Norman castle being built by Robert Malet. The church is a fine building, with lofty and stately tower, one hundred feet high. It is chiefly Perpendicular. The arms of John de la Pole, Duke of Suffolk, on the upper part of the tower, lead to the supposition that it was built at his cost. The beautiful and elaborate rood-screen is painted with figures of saints and personages of supposed saintly attributes, including Henry VI., Edward the Confessor, and St. William of Norwich.
	Brome, 2 m. Cross a stream.		Leaving Eye, keep to right of church, and crossing a stream proceed to cross-roads in one mile, where keep left.
9¼	Cross-roads, keep left. Cross the Dove.	22	
			Sharp ascent into Hoxne.
6¼	Hoxne.	25	Pleasant village amid the beautiful scenery bordering the Waveney. This is traditionally the scene

of the martyrdom of Edmund, King of the East Angles, by the Danes, A.D. 870. It was then known as "Haeglesdune," or "Eglesdune". The King, according to the story, had fled and hidden himself under the arch of the bridge crossing the Dove, and would have been safe had it not been for a wedding-party crossing the bridge by moonlight. Some of them noticed his gold spurs glittering in the water and betrayed him. He thereupon pronounced a curse upon every wedding party who should pass over the bridge on the way to church. "Goldbrook Bridge," as it was known, was ever afterwards scrupulously avoided by couples on the way to be married, until Sir Edward Kerrison, of the adjacent Oakley Park, rebuilt it. Close at hand is the modern "St. Edmund's Hall," a village hall, bearing a sculptured representation of the king hidden beneath a wooden bridge; and hard by, in a field, is a cross marking the supposed site of his death, inscribed "St. Edmund, King and Martyr, Nov. 20th, A.D. 870. Oak Tree fell, August, 1848, by its own weight." This is a reference to a very ancient tree known as "St. Edmund's Oak," which had always been pointed out as that to which the king had been bound and shot to death with arrows. A strange discovery was made of a rusty arrow-head in the heart of the trunk, by which doubts as to Hoxne being identical with the place called "Haeglesdune" would seem to be set at rest. There is not, at any rate, any doubt entertained locally.

The church is Perpendicular.

Miles from Harleston		Miles from Ipswich	
			Keep to right, past the church.
4¼	Syleham.	27	
3¾	Fork of roads, keep left. Cross the	27½	Keep left at fork to crossing of Waveney by toll-bridge.
	Waveney. *Enter Norfolk.*		
3½	Brockdish.	27¾	Keep right at cross-roads in Brockdish.
	Cross-roads, keep right.		
2	Needham.	29¼	
	HARLESTON.	31¼	

Route 110. IPSWICH TO KING'S LYNN

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Ipswich	
62½	IPSWICH. *Suffolk.* (*Cornhill.*) 		Proceeding from the Town Hall on Cornhill (electric trams) and along Westgate Street and St. Matthew Street, turn right at Presbyterian Church, and thence straight ahead. Tramways end at Whitton.
60¼	Whitton.	2¼	
58½	Claydon.	4	
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Scole,* 19¼ m. Cross the Gipping.		Keep left at fork. (Right to Scole, nineteen and a quarter miles right, see pp. 377-380.)
58	Claydon Railway Station.	4½	
57½	Great Blakenham.	5	Church is Early English and Decorated. The road runs through pleasant country, parallel with the railway and river Gipping.
56½	Baylham.	6	Village on left. The Hall is a moated house.
54¼	Needham Market.	8¼	One of the many small quiet towns of East Anglia which seem to be in a state of suspended animation. The stranger's foot-fall arrests attention in the silent street. The church is chiefly Perpendicular. Moderate rise, followed by similar descent and rise.
	 Combs, ½ m. Turn right.		Church is Decorated and Perpendicular. Both north and south walls of chancel have a low-side window. Turn right to crossing of river Gipping at Combs.
51¼	Combs Ford.	11¼	Ford.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Ipswich	
	Cross the Gipping.		Smart rise from river.
50¾	Stowmarket.	11¾	Pop. 4230. Small but busy little town, with considerable malt trade, and manufacture of gun-cotton and cordite, and chemical manures. Church is a large clerestoried building, Decorated and Perpendicular. The organ was purchased from the church of Walsall, Staffordshire, 1800. It was originally built in time of Charles II. by the well-known "Father Smith". The old vicarage is of sixteenth century. Milton is said to have planted the decrepit old mulberry tree in the garden. Hotel: Fox (garage). Motor repairs: Stowmarket Motor Co. Keep straight through Market Place into Bury Street.
49	Fork of roads, keep left. *Haughley.* ☞	13½	Keep right at fork of roads. (Right to Haughley.)
47¼	Haughley New Street. Fork of roads, keep right. *Bury St. Edmunds,* 🚂 9¾ m.	15¼	Haughley town, which is rather a village, is on right. Here is a good Decorated and Perpendicular church. The great moated mound and grassy ramparts alone remain of a Norman castle.
46¾	Wetherden.	15¾	Church is Decorated and Perpendicular, and of commanding scale. Fine double hammer-beam roof of nave, much enriched. Monuments of Sulyard family, fifteenth to end of eighteenth

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Ipswich	
			century, including elaborate example to Justice Sulyard and grandson, 1575.
45	Elmswell.	17½	Church almost wholly rebuilt, 1864, is a fine Decorated and Perpendicular building. The elaborate designs, including the sacred symbols, on porch and tower, are good specimens of East Anglian panelled flush-work in stone and black flint. Fine Decorated font. Monument to Sir R. Gardiner, Chief Justice of Ireland, died 1609.
	Bear left.		
	Bear right.		
			Bear left and then right past church.
44	Fork of roads, keep right.	18½	Keep right at fork.
43	Norton.	19½	Decorated and Perpendicular church, formerly collegiate. Good carved miserere seats in chancel.
			Keep straight through Norton and on to Ixworth, avoiding all turnings.
	Stowlangtoft, ½ m. ☞		The Early Perpendicular church stands within an earthwork probably occupied by the Romans. It was once collegiate and has stalls and miserere seats.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right into Ixworth.
39¾	Ixworth.	22¾	(Described, p. 286.)
	Newmarket, ☜ 20½ m.		
	Scole, 15½ m. ☞		(See pp. 282-287.)
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Leaving Ixworth, keep left out of main street at "Greyhound" inn.
	Cross the		
	Thet.		

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Ipswich	
37¾	Ixworth Thorpe.	24¾	
37½	Fork of roads, keep right.	25	Keep right at fork.
36¾	Honington.	25¾	Here was born, 1766, in humble circumstances, Robert Bloomfield, the Suffolk poet, author of "The Farmer's Boy". He died at Shefford, Bedfordshire, 1823. Church is chiefly Decorated and Perpendicular. The road crosses Fakenham Heath, with its sepulchral tumuli of the prehistoric dead.
35¼	Fakenham Magna.	27¼	Small church is Saxon, Early English and Decorated. Chancel has a low-side window.
33¼	Euston.	29¼	On right is the wide-spreading park of Euston, seat of the Duke of Grafton. The mansion, built by the Earl of Arlington, 1671, was almost wholly destroyed in a fire, April 5th, 1902, and has not been rebuilt. Evelyn and Pepys, and in a later age Horace Walpole, freely mention Euston and its park in diaries and letters. Evelyn speaks disparagingly of the park as "dry, barren, and miserably sandy," but the extensive plantations long ago transformed the waste into a beautifully wooded demesne. The church, in the park, was built by Lord Arlington, and is of a style to be expected of this late seventeenth century period. He died 1685 and has a monument here. Monuments to Dukes of Grafton and other members of the Fitzroy family.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Ipswich	
	Fork of roads, keep right. Cross the Thet.		Keep sharp to right at fork and cross river Thet, then sharp to left.
32¼	Cross the Ouse.	30¼	Cross the Ouse.
	Enter Norfolk. Thetford Bridge		
30¾	Railway Station.	31¾	
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Scole*, 18½ m.		Keep left at fork, crossing railway bridge. (Right to Scole, eighteen and a half miles).
30	THETFORD.	32½	(Described, p. 329.) Proceed along Castle Street into Market Place.
	Newmarket, 19 m. *Norwich*, 29 m.		(See pp. 326-332.)
	Bury St. Edmunds, 12 m.		(See pp. 404-406.)
	Brandon, 6¼ m.		(See p. 344.)
	East Dereham, 22 m.		(See pp. 345-348.) Leaving Thetford from Market Place, keep right by Earle Street, and thence right, road rising. Crossing railway bridge turn sharp left, uphill to the open road, across the wild heaths of Croxton and Toft.
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		
21¾	Mundford.	40¾	Village on right.
21	Fork of roads, keep right.	41½	Keep right at fork.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Ipswich	
	Barton Mills, 13¾ m. *Swaffham*, 9¾ m.		(See pp. 337-338.)
20	Cranwich.	42½	
17¾	Northwold.	44¾	Beautiful Perpendicular church, with good roof, decorated with figures of angels. Easter sepulchre in chancel, *c.* 1480.
	Cross the Wissey.		
14½	Stoke Ferry. *Swaffham*, 9 m.	48	
12½	Wereham.	50	
11¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Downham Market*, 5¾ m.	51¼	Keep right at fork. (Left to Downham Market, five and three-quarters miles.)
10¼	Stradsett. *Downham Market*, 3½ m. *Swaffham*, 10¾ m.	52¼	(See p. 343.)
8¼	Shouldham Thorpe.	54¼	
7¼	Junction of roads. Cross the Setchey River.	55¼	
4¼	Setchey.	58¼	Thence to King's Lynn, as p. 253.
	KING'S LYNN.	62½	(Described, pp. 253-255.)

Route 111. IPSWICH TO FELIXSTOWE

Miles from Felixstowe		Miles from Ipswich	
11½	IPSWICH. *Suffolk.* (*Cornhill.*)		Proceeding from Cornhill along Tavern Street, turn to right, into Brook Street, and thence first to left, into Tacket Street, Orwell Street, and Fore Street.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork along Fore Hamlet, leaving "Earl Grey" inn on left, road rising long and increasingly steep hill.
10¾	Bishop's Hill,	¾	Keep left at fork of roads on hilltop. The rest of the way to Felixstowe is simplified by the presence of telegraph posts running beside the road into that town.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		This road is in general of a very inferior character, and although greatly improved as regards surface in the last few years, might easily be much better. It is a solitary route for the greater part of its length, traversing the wilds of Nacton Heath, and between the prehistoric sepulchral barrows called the "Seven Hills," in the vicinity of the "Shepherd and
7½	"Shepherd and Dog" inn.	4	Dog" inn and Orwell Railway Station.
2¾	Trimley.	8¾	"Trimley" is the name which generally covers the two conjoined villages of Trimley St. Martin and Trimley St. Mary, whose two churches stand only 300 feet apart. Beyond this singularity of being so closely neighboured, they are of scanty interest.
1¼	Walton. Fork of roads, keep left. *Landguard*, 2¾ m. ☞	10¼	Keep left at fork of roads out of Walton. (Right to Landguard, two and three-quarters miles.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads.

Miles from Felixstowe		Miles from Ipswich	
	FELIXST'WE.	11½	Pop. 8667. This place takes its name from St. Felix, a monk of Burgundy, the first Bishop of East Anglia, about A.D. 630. He probably lived or landed here before his appointment to the bishopric, whose capital was then placed at Dunwich. The church stands to the north-east of the town, and is partly Early English. But the Felixstowe of to-day is almost wholly a modern creation, dating back no further than the opening of the railway in 1877. It has now no fewer than three railway stations, widely distributed. This modern seaside resort, still steadily growing, has fine sands, good golf-links, and a very varied choice of boating excursions, situated as it is between the estuaries of the Stour, Orwell and Deben. Hotels: Felix (garage); Grand; Bath. Motor repairs: Hobrough Bros., Constable Road.

Route 112. IPSWICH TO YARMOUTH

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Ipswich	
54	IPSWICH. *Suffolk.* (*Cornhill.*)		(Ipswich described, p. 376.) Leaving Ipswich by Cornhill, opposite Town Hall, proceed along Tavern Street, past the "Great White Horse" Hotel (electric trams), and straight on by Carr Street. Road rises steeply.
53	Fork of roads, keep left.	1	Keep left at fork.
52½	Fork of roads, keep right.	1½	Keep right at fork.

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Ipswich	
52	Fork of roads, keep left.	2	Keep left at fork.
			Road rises to Kesgrave Heath, tumid with the sepulchral barrows of prehistoric man.
50¼	Kesgrave.	3¾	Church is Early English, Decorated, and Perpendicular.
			Steep, rough descent of a wooded hill to Martlesham "Red Lion," a
48	Martlesham.	6	very picturesque seventeenth century inn. Note the carved figure of the lion. It is an old ship's figurehead, traditionally from one of the Dutch vessels destroyed in the battle of Sole Bay, 1672.
	Cross the Eyn.		Martlesham church is about three-quarters of a mile right, amid trees, on the banks of the river Eyn. It is chiefly Decorated and Perpendicular.
			Crossing the river, road rises sharply, and in three-quarters of a mile descends rapidly into Woodbridge. Bear left on descent into the town.
46	Woodbridge.	8	Pop. 4623. Quaint old town at the head of the Deben estuary, which confers upon it something of the dignity of a port. The church is fine Perpendicular, with stately tower. The quaint Town Hall, a Dutch-looking building, was built by Thomas Seckford, a considerable benefactor of the town, *c.* 1567. The "Bull" inn, opposite, is an old house. In the so-called "New" Street, which is one of the oldest, note the curious old weighing-machine.
			Hotels: Bull, Crown. Motor repairs: Richardson, Thoroughfare.
			The road rises easily out of the very long and narrow street of Woodbridge, and descends gently.

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Ipswich	
	Debenham, 🖃 13 m.		(See pp. 463-465.)
44¾	Melton. Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep left.	9¼	Keep left at fork in Melton; road rising sharp pitch. Then keep again left.
44¼	Ufford.	9¾	The Decorated and Perpendicular church away to right has a very fine wooden tabernacled fifteenth century font-cover, surmounted by the figure of a pelican. This beautiful and wonderfully-elaborate spired and pinnacled work itself was originally provided with a cover of cloth, which hung round it like a curtain. Even Dowsing, the great destroyer of church windows and furniture, was struck with admiration at this "glorious cover over the font, like a Pope's triple crown, a pelican on the top, picking its breast, and all gilt over with gold".
43	Pettistree.	11	
42¼	Wickham Market. Cross the Deben.	11¾	Quiet village-like old place. The Decorated church has a lofty octagonal tower. Easy decline to river Deben.
41¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	12¼	Keep left at fork of roads, and then right at next fork (Framlingham, five and a quarter miles left, see pp. 465-466), road rising and then falling to Marlesford.
41¼	Fork of roads, keep right. *Framlingham*, 🖃 5¼ m.	12¾	

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Ipswich	
40¼	Marlesford Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	13¾	Small Decorated church, with low-side window.
			Steepish rise.
39¼	Little Glemham.	14¾	In church are several monuments of the North family, Earls of Guilford. Little Glemham Hall is on right, in its park.
	Keep left.		Keep left on approaching the park.
			Rise and fall to Stratford St. Andrew.
37½	Stratford St. Andrew. Cross the	16½	The two churches of the adjoining villages of Stratford St. Andrew and Farnham, on either side of the river Alde, are in sight of one another. The first-named has a low-side window.
	Alde.		
37¼	Farnham.	16¾	
36¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Aldeburgh*, 6¾ m. ☞	17¼	Keep left through Farnham. (Right to Aldeburgh, six and three-quarters miles, see pp. 470-471.)
35¼	*Aldeburgh*, 6 m. ☞	18¾	
			Short steep rise approaching Saxmundham, which is entered past the park of Hurts Hall.
34½	Saxmundham.	19½	Small town, pleasantly situated in pastoral country, but without any outstanding feature. It is the railway junction for Aldeburgh.
33¼	Kelsale.	20¾	Church on right has some few Norman details.
30¾	Yoxford.	23¼	Village situated in pleasant well-wooded district of Suffolk. The Decorated and Perpendicular church contains some brasses and some monuments of Blois family.
	Aldeburgh, 9¾ m. ☞		(See pp. 472-473.)

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Ipswich	
	Framlingham, 10 m.		(See pp. 466-468.)
29¾	Darsham Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	24¼	
			Long easy incline.
29½	*Dunwich*, 5½ m.	24¾	(See p. 474.)
27¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Bungay*, 13¾ m.	26¼	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Bungay, thirteen and three-quarters miles, see pp. 475-476.)
25¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Walberswick*, 3¼ m.	28¼	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Walberswick, three and a quarter miles.)
	Cross the Blyth.		Crossing railway bridge, road descends to river Blyth.
25	Blythburgh.	29	The decayed town of Blythburgh, whose former importance may be judged from the great church which here stands beside the road, is now among the smallest of villages. Blythburgh was anciently a port, for the river, which runs into the sea some three miles distant, was at one time navigable to this place. The church is wholly of the Perpendicular period, and is a building of an almost cathedral stateliness, with lofty clerestory and choir-stalls. It has lately been to some degree rescued from the condition of extreme neglect into which it had fallen, but still exhibits many evidences of the poverty of its modern circumstances. The puzzling inscription worked in flint on the exterior of the east end has been explained as a dedication to "the name of Jesus, the Holy Trinity, Mary, and Saints Anna and Katherine," on the rebuilding of the chancel. The "St. Anna" of this inscription was Anna, King of the East Angles, who by tradition fell in battle with the heathen King Penda, near by, in the seventh century.

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Ipswich	
24½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Beccles*, 16¾ m.	29½	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Beccles, sixteen and three-quarters miles.) Henham Hall and park (Earl of Stradbroke) on left.
	Cross a stream.		
22¼	Wangford. *Southwold*, 3½ m.	31¾	Southwold lies three and a half miles off to right, through Reydon.

Pop. 2655. Southwold is a seaside resort for people who require a quiet holiday. Those who find their ideal in Yarmouth discover Southwold to be dull, but, *per contra*, visitors who favour Southwold think Yarmouth intolerably lively. This pleasant town stands on a hill amid the heaths at the mouth of the river Blyth, and presents a picturesque front of low cliffs, crested with houses old and new, and a lighthouse ; with a great and noble church, one of the finest in Suffolk, forming the chief architectural attraction of the town. Southwold grew in importance with the decay of Dunwich, and the church, rebuilt about 1440, is, in its scale and magnificence, the measure of the prosperity of that time. It is a highly enriched building, with lofty west tower, stately clerestoried nave and elaborate south porch with parvise-chamber over. Handsome rood-screen, stalls and miserere seats, an old wooden clock-jack, etc. The old stocks and pillory stand by the churchyard wall. The naval battle of Sole (Southwold) Bay, between English and Dutch, was fought 28th May, 1672.

The beachmen's houses along the shore and across the ferry to Walberswick are quaint. There are ruins of an old church at Walberswick.

Hotels : Grand ; Crown (garage). Motor repairs : Goddard and Kemp, 44 Church Street.

Resuming the main road to Lowestoft, road rises and falls,

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Ipswich	
			passing the park of Benacre, on right.
20½	*Frostenden.* Cross a stream.	33½	This tiny village was styled a "seaport" in the eleventh century, when the little stream which now crosses the road and empties into the sea at Easton Broad, about three miles right, was perhaps navigable almost to this point.
18¾	Wrentham.	35¼	Road rises into Kessingland, gradually approaching the coast.
15½	Kessingland.	38½	The few houses of the village that lie upon the main road give no hint of the rest of the place, situated on the wasting cliffs of earth and gravel, and in constant danger of the sea. All the way to Lowestoft, through Pakefield and Kirkley, the subject of coast erosion is ever prominent in the minds of land-owners and occupiers.
12	Pakefield.	42	Pakefield has suffered severely of late by ravages of the sea. The small church has a crypt under the chancel, and has thatched roofs. Brasses, including one to John Bowf, 1417, with old rhymed inscription :— "*Al shul we hen* *Whider ne when* *May no man ken* *But God above* *For other we car* *Hen shul we far* *Ful pore and bar* *Thus seyd John Bowf.*" Gorleston and Yarmouth electric tramways begin at Pakefield.
11	Kirkley.	43	Kirkley has ceased to be a separate entity, and is now chiefly merged in the "seaside resort"

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Ipswich	
			developments of "South Lowestoft".
	Cross the Harbour. LEVEL CROSSINGS.		Road descends and enters Lowestoft by the Swing Bridge over entrance to the harbour. Streets are generally very crowded.
10¼	Lowestoft.	43¾	Pop. 33,780. Lowestoft appears in Domesday as "Lothu Wistoft".

It is situated in the Hundred of Lothingland, on the seashore, at what was anciently a mouth of the river Waveney. This became silted up and the river has ever since taken a sharp bend due north, to fall into an estuary common to it and the river Yare, at Breydon Water, near Yarmouth. The former exit of the Waveney at Lowestoft is now the inland harbour of "Lake Lothing," with Oulton Broad in its rear. The outer harbour, immediately in view on right on crossing the Swing Bridge, is generally a busy and crowded scene, where the Lowestoft fleet of fishing smacks and trawlers is very closely stowed. Here also are the Trawl Basin and Herring and Mackerel markets, Lowestoft being the great rival of Yarmouth in the herring fishery. The town and neighbourhood have of late years grown enormously; Lowestoft being now a greatly-valued seaside resort, and with a great repute as a yachting station. The Ness, at the northern extremity, is the most easterly point of England. Adjoining are the High and Low lighthouses, the picturesque public park called "The Ravine," and the North Denes, where the quaint beachmen's village and the curious cloistered alleys known as "The Scores" are situated. The old parish church stands away to the left of the road at this point in the Lowestoft geography. It is chiefly Perpendicular, with fine south porch with parvise-chamber over, and crypt under the chancel.

Hotels: Royal (garage); Empire (garage); Crown; Suffolk. Motor repairs: Brooke & Co., Ltd., Alexandra Road; Smith, Savory & Co., 69 London Road, South.

			Proceed straight through the town (electric trams).
6¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	47¾	Keep right at fork of roads in four miles.

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Ipswich	
	Blundeston, 1½ m.		Small village, the "Blunderstone" of Dickens's novel, *David Copperfield*. The church has a round tower.
	Corton, ¾ m.		Church is partly in ruins. The lofty tower is a useful landmark for sailors.
			Easy decline to Hopton.
5	Hopton.	49	The church it modern; built 1866. Stained-glass window by Burne-Jones.
	Enter Norfolk.		
2	Gorleston.	52	Gorleston is included in the borough of Yarmouth. It is an old fisher village which has during the last few years become a seaside resort. It is situated at the south side of the combined mouths of the rivers Waveney and Yare. Fine bathing. The church is a large Decorated and Perpendicular building. It contains a good early brass to Sir John Bacon, 1292, with cross-legged mailed figure. Hotels: Cliff (garage); Pier. The road on to Yarmouth skirts Yarmouth Harbour. (Electric trams, poor surface.)
1	Southtown.	53	
¼	Southtown Railway Station.	53¾	
	LEVEL CROSSING. Turn right. Cross the Harbour.		Turn right over level crossing, and cross the harbour to Hall Quay and the Town Hall.
	YARMOUTH. (*Town Hall.*)	54	(Described, pp. 293-295.)

Route 113. WOODBRIDGE TO DEBENHAM

Miles from Debenham		Miles from Woodbridge	
13	WOOD-BRIDGE. *Suffolk.*		Leaving the town up along Church Street and by Market Hill, proceed to right of the Town Hall.
12½	Fork of roads, keep right.	½	Keep right at fork of roads.
	Fork of roads, keep left. Keep right.		Keep left and right at successive forks of roads ; road very winding.
11	Hasketon.	2	Church has a Norman round tower, with octagonal upper stage.
10¼	Cross-roads, keep left.	2¾	Keep left at cross-roads ; road grows more winding.
9¼	Cross-roads, keep right.	3¾	Keep right at cross-roads.
8¾	Burgh.	4¼	Burgh stands on a steep ridge overlooking a little stream. It is thought by some to have been the Roman station, *Combretonium*. Here are traces of a large ancient camp. Thistleton Hall, one mile eastward, has the distinction of possessing a double moat.
8¼	Clopton.	4¾	
	Fork of roads, keep left. Keep right.		Keep left and right at successive forks of road, finally rising a short sharp pitch to Otley.
6½	Otley.	6½	
4½	Helmingham.	8½	Here, in a beautiful park, is

Miles from Debenham		Miles from Woodbridge	
	Ipswich, 9¼ m.		Helmingham Hall, seat of Lord Tollemache. The family acquired the property by marriage with the daughter and heiress of Sir Wm. Joyce, in the fifteenth century, but they were settled at Bentley in Saxon times. The name appears in Domesday as "Toelmag," and an old rhyme declares:

> "*When William the Conqueror reign'd with great fame,*
> *Bentley was my seat, and Tollemache was my name.*"

The Hall is a red brick quadrangular mansion of the sixteenth century, approached by a fine avenue of venerable oaks. There are herds of deer in the park. A broad moat of clear water entirely surrounds the mansion, which has been carefully restored. A drawbridge, regularly raised every night, is still the only means of access to it across the moat. The custom has been retained without a break from ancient times. Queen Elizabeth was a guest of Sir Lionel Tollemache here for five days in 1561. Many of the rooms remain to this day very much as they were then, with the furniture and hangings that adorned them when the great Queen was here. A lute she played upon on that occasion, and gave her host when leaving, is preserved in a glass case. The library is rich in early printed books, including a copy of "The Game and Playe of the Chesse," 1477, by Caxton, the first book printed in England.

The church, in the park, is a Decorated and Perpendicular building, without aisles. It contains numerous monuments of the Tollemaches, notably an imposing structure to the memory of General Thomas Tollemache (calling himself "Talmash"), slain 1694, in the unsuccessful attack upon Brest. The epitaph contains a reflection upon some unnamed secret enemies, for he is mysteriously said to have met his death "not without suspicion of being made a sacrifice in this desperate attempt through the envy of some of his pretended friends". The person really accused in this obscure manner was the great Churchill, Duke of Marlborough. Another elaborate monument is that of the Countess of Dysart, 1804.

	DOWN WATERSPLASH.		Smart descent from Helmingham to a watersplash.
3¼	Fork of roads, keep left.	9¾	Keep left at fork of roads up a short steep rise; leaving Framsden on right.

Miles from Debenham		Miles from Woodbridge	
	Framsden.		Decorated and Perpendicular Church. The Hall, an interesting old building, is now a farmhouse.
			Steepish descent and rise.
2¼	Fork of roads, keep left. *Framlingham*, 6¾ m.	10¾	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Framlingham, six and three-quarters miles.)
1½	Winston. Fork of roads, keep right.	11½	Keep right at fork of roads, descending easily.
	DEBENHAM.	13	(Described, p. 444.)

Route 114. WICKHAM MARKET TO HARLESTON

Miles from Harleston		Miles from Wickham Market	
21¼	WICKHAM MARKET. *Suffolk.*		
	Cross the Deben.		Crossing river Deben keep left at fork of roads, and again left at further fork in half a mile. (Right to Saxmundham, six and three-quarters miles, see pp. 456-457.)
20¾	Fork of roads, keep left.	½	
20¼	Keep left. *Saxmundham*, 6¾ m.	1	
18¾	Hacheston.	2½	
17¾	Parham.	3½	Pretty old-world village in a delightfully pastoral country. The Decorated church contains the old village stocks, and the vestry door has what is said to be a sanctuary

Miles from Harleston		Miles from Wickham Market	
			knocker. Monuments of the Warner family. Perpendicular rood-screen. Numerous shields of the Uffords appear on the church, which was built by the last Earl of Ufford. Parham Hall, now a farmhouse, is the ancient seat of the Uffords and their successors, the Willoughbys. It is a fifteenth century building, surrounded by a deep moat, which renders it remarkably picturesque.
16½	Fork of roads, keep right.	4¾	Keep right at fork of roads, and over level-crossing.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
15	Framlingham.	6¼	Picturesque old town, chiefly remarkable for the ruins of its great castle, and for the fine parish church, containing a grand series of monuments to the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk.

The castle, on the north side of the town, occupies a position which appears singularly ill-adapted to the purposes of defence, standing as it does in the level meadows which are here and there diversified by inconsiderable depressions. But this site would appear to have been occupied by some description of fortress from very early times, and what it lacked in rugged approach and rocky crags that generally formed sites for castles, was compensated for by the ease with which the low-lying meadows could be moated and converted at need into a broad lake. Framlingham Castle in this respect finds a close parallel in Kenilworth. The great Bigod family built the original Norman castle. Roger Bigod, Earl of Norfolk, became possessed of the place by grant from Henry I., 1103, and his successors held it until 1306, when another Roger, the last of the Bigods, died. The property was then granted by Edward II. to his uncle, Thomas of Brotherton. It afterwards passed to the Mowbray family, in the person of the first Duke of Norfolk, who died 1399, an exile. Eventually the great riches and estates of the Mowbrays centred in a child-heiress, the Lady Anne, Duchess of Norfolk, who died at about the age of five, when John Howard, her cousin, succeeded to the estates, and was created Duke of Norfolk. This was that adherent of Richard III., the subject of the warning :—

"*Jockey of Norfolk, be not too bold,*
For Dickon, thy master, is bought and sold."

He was, indeed, overbold and died fighting for Richard at Bosworth Field, 1485. The second Duke was the victorious general who defeated the Scots at Flodden Field, 1513. The third Duke was condemned to death on a charge of treason, and only escaped through the death of Henry VIII., eight days before the date fixed for his execution. His son, the Earl of Surrey, had meanwhile been beheaded. The Howard family being attainted, their estates reverted to the Crown, and Edward VI. granted Framlingham to his sister, the Princess Mary. It was thus that Queen Mary, at the death of her brother, 1553, and on the threatening aspect of affairs caused by the proclamation of the Lady Jane Grey as Queen, sought refuge at Framlingham. Here all the reactionary Roman Catholics in the country rallied round that gloomy fanatic, whose hideous face seems the index of her mind. Framlingham was restored to the Howards in the following year, and eventually devolved upon the Howards, Earls of Suffolk, one of whom sold the estates in 1635 to Sir Robert Hitcham, who by will bequeathed them to Pembroke College, Cambridge, the present owners.

The castle ruins cover a very large space of ground and form one of the most extensive groups among the ancient fortresses of this country. The interior is a mere shell, the inner offices having been all cleared away, according to the provisions contained in the will of Sir Robert Hitcham, who desired the materials to be disposed of to provide for the building and endowment of almshouses, and for other schemes. But the exterior walls are almost perfect, and afford a very remarkable picture of a mediaeval stronghold. The site, too, although almost level, gains some dignity in the deeply-dug surrounding moat, now dry. Little can be traced to the Norman era, the existing buildings dating apparently from the fourteenth century, when Thomas of Brotherton held Framlingham. The great gateway bearing shields sculptured with the arms of Brotherton, Mowbray, Howard, etc., is, however, a work of the second Duke, about 1520. The tall and beautifully-moulded chimneys, which are a conspicuous feature of the ruins, are also of this date.

The large and stately parish church, with lofty tower and clerestory, is Decorated and Perpendicular. The chancel, of great length, almost that of the nave, was built 1549, chiefly to serve as a home for the Howard monuments, of which there is a long and stately series. They include : on south side of the altar, the Renascence altar-tomb of Thomas Howard, third Duke of Norfolk, 1554, beautifully elaborated with figures of the Apostles in niches. It is surmounted by effigies of himself and his second wife, habited in robes and coronets. The next monument is that of Sir Robert Hitcham, 1636, consisting of a

slab of black marble, supported by four figures of angels sculptured in alabaster. On north side of the altar is the tomb of Henry Fitzroy, illegitimate son of Henry VIII. and Elizabeth Talboys, created Duke of Richmond. He died 1536, in his seventeenth year. It has no effigy, but is sculptured with curious groups representing scenes in Old Testament history, including Noah's Ark, and the story of Lot's wife. Next is the tomb of the two wives of the fourth Duke, with effigies of these two ladies quaintly keeping one another company, and a smaller tomb of a daughter. The beautiful altar-tomb of Henry, Earl of Surrey, gallant soldier and gifted poet, executed 1547, was erected by his son, Henry, Earl of Northampton, sixty-seven years later. It represents the Earl and his Countess in stately effigies, with kneeling effigies of their two sons and three daughters on either side. The eldest son was afterwards Duke of Norfolk, and was executed as a reactionary Roman Catholic and incorrigible intriguer on behalf of Mary, Queen of Scots, 1572.

Miles from Harleston		Miles from Wickham Market	
			Leaving Framlingham, keep to left out of Market Square. The imposing group of buildings on left is the Albert Memorial College, built 1863-8.
14½	Fork of roads, keep right.	6¾	Keep right at fork of roads, road descending lengthily and winding freely, afterwards rising to Dennington Corner. Here, at
13	Fork of roads, keep left.	8¼	fork of roads, keep left, road descending and rising again to Dennington.
12½	Dennington.	8¾	

The large and interesting church, with clerestory, is Decorated and Perpendicular, with exceptionally good rood-screen and parclose-screens, retaining their lofts. The old bench-ends also are very richly worked. One is a humorous representation of the Skiapodes, a quaint people of mediaeval imagination, whose home was in Lybia and whose feet were so large that they used them as sunshades. Happily for makers of parasols, this singular race of the umbrageous feet has not been traced by modern explorers in Africa.

Monuments include effigies of Lord Bardolph, 1439, and wife, 1445. He fought at Agincourt, and is represented wearing the

Garter. Monument to Sir Thomas Rous, 1603. A "sand writing-table," preserved here, is a curious but once common-place educational instrument. It consists of a plain board, with raised edges, mounted on trestles. Sand was evenly spread over the board, and children were taught to trace their letters on it.

Miles from Harleston		Miles from Wickham Market	
			Road leaving Dennington rises gently, then goes in a long descent with following sharp rise.
11½	Fork of roads, keep right. "Bell" inn.	9¾	Keep right at "Bell" inn.
10¼	Fork of roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep right.	11	Keep left at fork of roads, and then right.
8¼	"White Horse" inn. Cross-roads, keep left. Fork of roads, keep right.	13	Keep left at cross-roads at "White Horse," and then right at next fork.
7½	Fork of roads, keep left.	13¾	Keep left at fork at thirteen and three-quarters miles, road descending.
6¾	Cross-roads, keep right. Fork of roads, keep left.	14½	Keep right at cross-roads, and then, soon after, to left at fork. Road descends and rises, and finally descends steeply to Fressingfield.
4¼	Fressingfield.	17	Church is Decorated and Perpendicular. The south porch is especially good, and the hammer-beam roof of nave is richly carved. Brass: William Brewes, 1489. Archbishop Sancroft was a native of Fressingfield, having been born at Ufford Hall. He died 1693. His tomb is in the churchyard.

Miles from Harleston		Miles from Wickham Market	
			The "Fox and Goose" inn is an old house, dating from early in fourteenth century. The rent of it is applied to keeping the church in repair. One of the upper rooms was originally the Guildhall.
2	Weybread.	19¼	Church, Decorated and Perpendicular, has a Norman round tower.
	Cross the Waveney. *Enter Norfolk.* Cross-roads, keep left.		Crossing a narrow bridge over the Waveney, keep to left at cross-roads.
	HARLESTON.	21¼	

Route 115. WICKHAM MARKET TO ALDEBURGH

Miles from Aldeburgh		Miles from Wickham Market	
12¼	WICKHAM MARKET. *Suffolk.*		Wickham Market to fork of roads half a mile beyond Farnham, as pp. 456-457.
7¼	Farnham.	5	
6¾	Fork of roads, keep right. ☜ *Yoxford*, 6 m.	5½	Keep right at fork of roads. (Left to Yoxford, six miles, see p. 457.)
5¾	WATERSPLASH.	6½	
5	Snape.	7¼	Church is chiefly Perpendicular, with a fine enriched south porch of that period.
3½	Junction of road from Saxmundham. *Saxmundham*, ☜ 3¾ m.	8¾	(See pp. 456-457.)
½	Aldeburgh Railway Station.	11¾	

Miles from Aldeburgh		Miles from Wickham Market
	Junction of road from Yoxford.	
	DOWN	
	ALDEBURGH.	12¼

Sharp descent of Church Hill into town.

Pop. 2374. This is an ancient seaport which was, in sixteenth century, considered large enough to be represented in Parliament by two members, a distinction it enjoyed until 1832. In the meantime it had suffered severely from the encroachments of the sea, and was reduced to a mere fishing village at the time when the railway was opened from Saxmundham. It has grown continuously since then, and is now a popular seaside resort, with good bathing and bracing air. It is situated rather curiously on a sandy, shingly spit of land between the sea and the winding estuaries of the Alde and the Ore, with their marshes and muddy foreshores prominent in the landscape. The poet Crabbe, born here in 1754, has described these salt marshes very closely in his poem, *The Borough*:—

> "*Here samphire banks and saltwort bound the flood,*
> *There stakes and seaweed withering in the mud.*"

But Aldeburgh itself is not the unattractive place these lines would suggest. The ancient Moot Hall, now situated on the beach, owing to old-time ravages of the sea which washed much of the town away, is a highly picturesque building of brick, flint and timber, of the sixteenth century. The church on West Hill is Perpendicular. It contains a portrait bust of Crabbe. He was son of the local salt-officer, who was an Excise official, salt being then a taxable article; and was in his youth, before he entered the Church, engaged as a warehouse-hand on Slaughden Quay.

Hotels: Wentworth (garage); White Lion. Motor-repairs: Constance & Ward, High Street.

Route 116. ALDEBURGH TO SAXMUNDHAM

Miles from Saxmundham		Miles from Aldeburgh
6¾	ALDEBURGH.	
	Suffolk.	
	UP & DOWN	

Leaving Aldeburgh for the railway station, road ascends smartly, and then descends gently.

Miles from Saxmundham		Miles from Aldeburgh	
6¼	Aldeburgh Railway Station.	½	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork of roads by railway station.
	Yoxford, 9¼ m.		(See Route 117.)
3½	Fork of roads, keep right.	3¼	
	Snape, 1½ m.		(See Route 115.)
2¾	Friston.	4	Church has some interesting Transitional, Norman and Decorated details.
1¼	Sternfield.	5½	
	SAXMUNDHAM.	6¾	

Route 117. ALDEBURGH TO YOXFORD

Miles from Yoxford		Miles from Aldeburgh	
9¾	ALDEBURGH. *Suffolk.*		Leaving Aldeburgh for the railway station, road ascends smartly, and then descends gently.
9¼	Aldeburgh Railway Station. Fork of roads, keep right.	½	Keep right at fork of roads by railway station.
	Snape, 4½ m.		(See Route 115.)
	Saxmundham, 7¼ m.		(See Route 116.)
			Long, rapid descent.
6¾	Aldringham.	3	Small scattered village on right.
5¾	Leiston.	4	Small town, with considerable iron foundries and engineering shops producing agricultural machinery. The road surface through Leiston is very bad.
5½	Leiston Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	4¼	

Miles from Yoxford		Miles from Aldeburgh	
4¾	Leiston Abbey.	5	To left of road, on a hill-top, is the farm which occupies the site of Leiston Abbey, a monastery of Premonstratensian canons, founded 1182 by Ranulph de Glanville, Chief Justiciar of England, and rebuilt *c.* 1393. The farmhouse stands on the site of nave of the Abbey church. Portions of the choir, transepts and choir-aisles remain, worked up into barns and other useful farm buildings.
3¼	Theberton.	6½	Church is Norman and Perpendicular. In churchyard is an epitaph upon one "Honest John Fenn," 1678. It may be remarked that the term "honest," as commonly understood in olden times, did by no means always describe an observer of the Eighth Commandment, but was often a political badge. Of course, it was only relative; and no doubt John Fenn's conduct was to the other party the rankest dishonesty.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Passing church, keep right at fork of roads.
2¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Dunwich*, 4 m. ☞	7	Keep left at fork of roads. (Right to Dunwich, four miles.)
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads.
1¼	Middleton Green.	8½	
½	LEVEL CROSSING.	9¼	
	YOXFORD.	9¾	

Route 118. YOXFORD TO DUNWICH

Miles from Dunwich		Miles from Yoxford	
6½	YOXFORD. *Suffolk.*		Keeping along the Lowestoft road to Darsham railway station,
5½	Darsham Railway Station. Level Crossing.	1	turn to right in another half mile.
5	Fork of roads. Turn right, *Blythburgh*, 4½ m.	1½	(See pp. 457-458.)
4¼	Darsham.	2¼	Church, chiefly Perpendicular, contains monument to Sir Thomas Bedingfield, 1660. Brasses, including one to Anne Bedingfield, 1641.
2¾	Westleton.	3¾	Decorated and Perpendicular church, with an example of what is called a "low-side" window.

These windows, which in the great majority of instances are placed in the chancel, and are obviously not intended to light the interior of the building, and in some cases cannot properly be described as windows at all, have proved a great puzzle to ecclesiologists. They occur in every part of England, and in churches of every period. Many theories have been advanced to account for them: one of the favourite being their use for affording lepers an opportunity of witnessing the elevation of the host. But these views have been proved untenable. It would seem that these "low-side" windows (which are by no means invariably low, and are not always at the side) were intended to display a light at night to shine from the church into the churchyard and upon the graves. The idea derived from the demonology of mediaeval times, which held that there were devils busily occupied as midnight body-snatchers, and that a light from the church sufficed to scare them from their occupation.

Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork on the green at Westleton.
DUNWICH.	6½	This place, now among the smallest of villages, was once a thriving seaport town. Anciently

the Roman station, *Sitomagus*, and the Saxon "Dunmocceastre," it became the capital of the original East Anglian bishopric, A.D. 632. Soon afterwards the Bishop's seat was removed to Elmham, but the town continued to increase, in spite of the encroachments of the sea, which are recorded almost with the earliest notices of the place. At the time of the Domesday survey there were three churches. In the reign of Edward I. it returned two members to Parliament, and it grew at length to such importance that there were here no fewer than six churches. Dunwich became, in fact, the foremost port in Suffolk. But its decline began in 1328, when the sea completely destroyed the harbour and demolished 400 houses. By 1600, we learn that four churches had disappeared. In 1677 the waves broke into the market-place, and in 1702 St. Peter's Church, one of the two remaining, fell. Its churchyard was washed away twenty-seven years later. Only one church, that of All Saints, remains, and that is a roofless ruin on the cliffs' edge. But although the town had wholly disappeared and only the smallest of villages remained, Dunwich still sent two members to Parliament, until the Reform Act of 1832 abolished this one of many anomalies. The municipal corporation was not formally abolished until 1886. A small modern church, built 1830, serves the needs of the rather fewer than 200 people in the entire parish.

Route 119. YOXFORD TO NORWICH

Miles from Norwich		Miles from Yoxford	
31	YOXFORD. *Suffolk.*		Leave Yoxford along the main road to Lowestoft, passing Darsham railway station and level crossing, and then turning left in two miles.
30	Darsham Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	1	
29	Fork of roads, keep left.	2	
27	Bramfield. LEVEL CROSSING.	4	The remarkably interesting church of Bramfield has a detached round tower of thirteenth century. The body of the building is chiefly Early English, with font of that period, and a very fine Perpendicular chancel screen, highly enriched and gilded. A recess in north wall of nave still discloses a wall-painting of adoring angels at

Miles from Norwich		Miles from Yoxford	
			foot of a cross. Monument of Arthur Coke, son of Lord Chief Justice Coke, 1629, with wife and child. Also monuments of Nelson family.
	Cross the Blyth.		Crossing the little Blyth stream, road rises smartly and then descends easily into Halesworth.
24¼	Halesworth.	6¾	Small market town. The church, chiefly Perpendicular, contains some brasses, including a palimpsest example, which has been mounted on hinges to show the reverse.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
20¾	Stone Street.	10¼	
18¾	Ilketshall St. Lawrence.	12¼	One of the four neighbouring Ilketshalls. Church is built within
18	Ilketshall St. John.	13	a prehistoric earthwork.
15¼	Bungay.	15¾	(Described, p. 289.) Steep descent to crossing of Waveney.
	Cross the Waveney. *Enter Norfolk.*		
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
14¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Yarmouth*, 18¼ m.	16¼	Keep left at fork. (Right to Yarmouth, eighteen and a quarter miles, see pp. 289-293.)
			Sharp rises and falls, inferior surface.
13¾	Ditchingham.	17¼	

Miles from Norwich		Miles from Yoxford	
12¼	Hedenham.	18¾	Early English church, with monuments of Bedingfield family.
	Bedingham.		Perpendicular church with Norman round tower finished off with octagonal Perpendicular storey.
	Woodton.		
8½	Kirkstead.	22½	
7¾	Brooke.	23¼	Church with Norman round tower and stone and flint chequered cresting, of Perpendicular date.
	Howe.		Church has an early Norman round tower.
5¼	Poringland.	25¾	Locally "Porland". Church has a round tower of Norman date.
4½	Framingham Earl. DOWN	26½	Church is chiefly Norman.
3½	Arminghall. UP†	27½	Church is Early English. Note ancient house inscribed "Pray for the soul of Master William Ely, who caused this to be made into an hospital in the year 1487". The Old Hall is now divided into cottages.
3	Bixley. DOWN	28	
1½	Trowse.	29½	Curious little tabernacle at east end of church on exterior wall. It once held a statue, but this has disappeared. Inscription below: *Wilemus de Kirkebi Prior Norwic me posuit cujus anime propicietur deus.* It is of thirteenth century date.
	Cross the		Rise from river Yare up Bracondale. At summit, inclining to left past church of St. John de Sepulchre, turn right by Blackhorse Road, and thence along Surrey Street to St. Stephen's Street,
	Yare. UP†		

Miles from Norwich		Miles from Yoxford	
			where turn right and then first to left, Rampant Horse Street. Turning almost immediately to right out of the last-named thoroughfare, the market place of Norwich is reached, along Briggs Street.
	NORWICH.	31	(Described, pp. 383-385.)

Route 120. YARMOUTH TO HOLT

Miles from Holt		Miles from Yarmouth	
42½	YARMOUTH. *Norfolk.* (*Town Hall.*)		(Yarmouth described, pp. 293-295.) Leaving the Town Hall, on Hall Quay, by Regent Street (electric trams), turn along second street on left and proceed by King Street into market place. Crossing this to Church Plain and St. Nicholas Church, continue along Northgate Street, and so out of the
41½	Level Crossing.	1	town over railway level crossing. The road on to Caister is quite straight and flat, and exceedingly dull, passing the borough dust-destructor, with its tall chimney-shaft.
39½	Caister. Fork of roads, keep right. ☞ *Acle*, 8¾ m.	3	(Described, p. 311.) Keep right at fork by church. (Left to Acle, eight and three-quarters miles, see p. 497.)
36½	Great Ormesby.	6	Or "Ormesby St. Margaret".
35½	Ormesby St. Michael.	7	Or "Little Ormesby".
34½	Cross the Ormesby Broad.	8	
33½	Rollesby.	9	
31½	Bastwick.	11	
31	Potter Heigham Bridge.	11½	

Miles from Holt		Miles from Yarmouth	
	Cross the Thurne.		
30½	Potter Heigham. "Falgate" inn. Fork of roads, keep left. *North Walsham*, 13¼ m. ☞	12	Keep left at fork of roads at Falgate Inn. (Right to North Walsham, thirteen and a quarter miles, see pp. 309-311.)
			Road into Ludham is somewhat intricate. Approaching village, turn left then right. Leaving it, keep the church on left.
28¾	Ludham. Fork of roads, keep right. Cross the Ant.	13¾	
26½	Horning Upper Street.	16	
	Keep right.		Keep right.
25	Horning Lower Street.	17½	
22¾	Hoveton St. John.	19¼	Sharp turn to right, past church.
22½	Cross-roads, keep straight on.	20	Keep straight on over cross-roads.
	Norwich, 🚂 8 m. *Happisburgh*, 11¼ m. ☞		(See pp. 493-494.)
22¼	Wroxham Railway Station.	20¼	
			Repeated sharp rises and falls; inferior surface.
19¾	Coltishall. Fork of roads, keep left. *North Walsham*, 7 m. ☞	22¾	(Described, p. 495.) Keep left at fork of roads by "White Horse" inn, at Coltishall. (Right to North Walsham, seven miles, see pp. 495-496.)

Miles from Holt		Miles from Yarmouth	
	Cross the Bure.		Crossing river Bure, keep right at fork of roads at "Recruiting Sergeant" inn at Horstead. (Left to Norwich, seven and a half miles, see pp. 494-495.)
19½	Horstead. Fork of roads, keep right. *Norwich*, 7½ m.	23	
			Road goes in long easy incline.
18¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	24¼	Keep right at fork.
			Road descends to Buxton Lamas.
16½	Buxton Lamas. Turn left. Turn right. Turn right. Turn right. Turn left.	26	Road at Buxton Lamas grows very winding. Keep to left opposite the church, then to right at following turning, with a further right turn in a quarter of a mile. This is immediately succeeded by another right turn. Then turn left.
14¼	Cross a stream. Turn left.	28¼	Crossing a stream, turn left. Road then goes straight ahead to Aylsham.
12¾	Aylsham Railway Station.	29¾	
12½	Aylsham. *Norwich*, 11¾ m. *Cromer*, 10½ m. *East Dereham*, 17¼ m. *North Walsham*, 7 m.	30	(Described, p. 334.) (See pp. 332-335.) (See pp. 354-356.)
			Leaving Aylsham, proceed through Market Place, and along Penfold Street.
			Road descends gently into Blickling, past church, which con-

Miles from Holt		Miles from Yarmouth	
			tains a costly and elaborate monument to eighth Marquis of Lothian, died 1870, by G. F. Watts, R.A. Recumbent effigy, with figures of angels. Also brasses, including: Sir Nicholas Dagworth, 1401; Roger Felthorpe, 1454; Cecilie Boleyn, 1458, and Anna Boleyn, 1479.
11	Blickling.	31½	Blickling Hall, immediately facing the road, forms one of the loveliest architectural compositions in England, and is set amid beautiful scenery. It is a very large and stately red-brick and stone mansion, with curved gables, central tower with bell-turret, and towers at the wings, crested with picturesque cupolas. It was formerly surrounded by a moat, but this was drained long ago, and is now a garden. The house fronts upon a grassy courtyard, fully in view from the road, with stables and various domestic offices grouped on either side. This noble residence was begun by Sir Henry Hobart, Lord Chief Justice, 1619, and completed by his son, 1628. The Hobarts in course of time became Earls of Buckinghamshire, and Blickling passed to the Kerrs, Marquises of Lothian, in 1793, by marriage. Earlier owners of the Blickling property were the Boleyns, who resided at Dagworth Manor, a house no longer existing, one mile distant. Sir Geoffrey Boleyn, mercer and Lord Mayor of London, great-grandfather of the unfortunate Anne Boleyn, purchased the Blickling lands about 1459; and Sir James Boleyn, her uncle, sold them.
9	Fork of roads, keep right. Cross the Bure.	33½	Keep right at fork of roads.
			Wolterton Hall, two miles right (Earl of Orford), stands in a fine park.
8¼	Itteringham. Fork of roads, keep left.	34¼	Keep left at fork of roads in Itteringham; road rising a steep hill.

Miles from Holt		Miles from Yarmouth	
7½	*Mannington Hall*, ☞ ½ m.	35	Mannington Hall (Earl of Orford), where Dr. Jessopp says he saw a ghost in 1879, is a moated house.
6¾	Cross-roads, keep right.	35¾	Keep right at oblique cross-roads.
5¾	Cross-roads, keep left.	36¾	Keep left at cross-roads at Matlaske Schools.
	Matlaske. ☞ *Barningham Park*, 1 m. ☞		Village of Matlaske, with round towered church, on right; and Barningham Park, in which is the fine Jacobean mansion, Barningham Hall, built 1612, by Sir William Paston. The church of Barningham Winter, in the park, is in ruins, except chancel, which was restored 1870.
5	Plumstead. Fork of roads, keep right.	37½	Keep right at fork of roads, leaving Plumstead.
3¾	Baconsthorpe.	38¾	Church contains monuments of the Heydons, of Baconsthorpe Hall. The Hall is a picturesque ruin, with only the south entrance-gate remaining. It was destroyed by Cromwellians, after a siege.
	Turn left.		Turn to left in Baconsthorpe.
1¾	Hempstead Green.	40¾	Hempstead church is on left.
			Sharp descent and similar rise to Holt.
½	Holt Railway Station.	42	
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
	HOLT.	42½	(Described, p. 350.)

ROUTE 121. NORWICH TO KING'S LYNN

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Norwich	
42	NORWICH. *Norfolk.*		(Norwich to Bawdeswell, as p. 487.)

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Norwich	
	(*Guild Hall.*)		
27½	Bawdeswell.	14½	Inclining to right, past the "Bell" inn, and then left in quarter mile at schools, road goes easily to Billingford.
	Fakenham, 10¾ m.		(See pp. 487-488.)
	East Dereham, 6½ m.		(See p. 354.)
25½	Billingford. Cross the Wensum.	16½	
24¼	North Elmham Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	17¾	
23¾	North Elmham.	18¼	(Described, p. 349.)
	East Dereham, 4¾ m. *Holt*, 13¼ m.		(See pp. 348-350.)
21½	Brisley.	20½	Keep left after passing church.
20½	Stanfield.	21½	Village on right.
19	Mileham.	23	
16¾	Litcham.	25¼	
16	Fork of roads, keep right.	26	Keep right at fork of roads.
15	Fork of roads, keep left.	27	Keep left at fork of roads.
14	Cross-roads, keep straight on.	28	Keep straight on at cross-roads.
	Swaffham, 6½ m. *Fakenham*, 9¼ m.		(See pp. 338-340.)
			The road now crosses the lonely, exposed Massingham Heath.
11¼	Cross-roads. Peddar's Way, keep straight on.	30¾	Keep straight across the solitary ancient road, the "Peddar's Way".
			Continuous sharp undulations. Indifferent surface.
8¾	Fork of roads, keep right.	33¼	Keep right at fork of roads.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Norwich	
7¼	Gayton.	34¾	
3¼	Gayton Road Railway Station.	38¾	
1	Gaywood. Junction of roads.	41	
¾	Level Crossing.	41¼	
	KING'S LYNN.	42	(Described, pp. 253-255.)

Route 122. NORWICH TO KING'S LYNN (BY SWAFFHAM)

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Norwich	
44	NORWICH. *Norfolk.* (*Market Place.*)		Leaving the city by Exchange Street, and thence left into Charing Cross, and presently again left into St. Benedict's Street, proceed straight ahead, out into the open road, which goes on a gentle incline, with Costessey Park on the right, through Easton.
37¾	Easton.	6¼	Avoid left turn just short of Honingham.
35¾	Honingham.	8¼	Church contains monuments of the Barons Cramond. The Elizabethan hall, built by Lord Chief Justice Richardson, first Baron Cramond, is away on the right.
33¾	Hockering.	10¼	Early English and Perpendicular church. The road, which is pleasant throughout, undulates and winds on the way to Etling Green and into East Dereham.
29½	Etling Green. Level Crossing.	14½	Enter East Dereham over level crossing at railway station.
27¾	East Dereham.	16¼	(Described, p. 348.)

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Norwich	
	Holt, 18 m.		(See pp. 348-350.)
	Watton, 9¾ m.		
	Aylsham, 17¼ m.		(See pp. 354-356.)
			Proceeding through the town, by Norwich Street and to right into Market Place, turn left at the obelisk and then again left at fork at foot of a descent.
25¼	Scarning.	18¾	The place-name marks one of the Danish settlements in East Anglia, and has its counterpart in Skoerning in Denmark. Small village with unpretending church. Dr. Jessopp, the rector for many years, has written several scholarly works on East Anglia.
23½	Wendling.	20½	
21½	Little Fransham.	22½	The small Decorated church has no tower. The former tower fell 200 years ago. The one bell is in a room over the porch.
19½	Necton.	24½	Church, with lofty clerestoried nave, is Perpendicular. The fine hammer-beam roof is decorated with figures of angels and the twelve apostles. Gallery and pulpit *c.* 1636. Brasses. Necton Hall in park on left.
15¾	Swaffham.	28¼	Pop. 3234. Pleasant old market town. The large and handsome clerestoried Perpendicular church, whose stately tower is crested effectively with an ornamental flèche, has a fine roof, supported by figures of angels. Tomb of John Botewright, Master of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, builder of the chancel. Note the carvings on bench-ends, etc., some modern, others restorations, representing a pedlar and his dog. Legends tell how the church was built by a pedlar benefactor, but antiquaries suspect that the effigies are a play upon the benefactor's name, Chapman, which is the old English word for "pedlar". John Chapman, who was churchwarden in 1462, rebuilt the north aisle. The "market cross" in the town is a quaint eighteenth century building, rebuilt by Earl of Orford, 1783, like a classic temple, roofed in

with lead-covered cupola, crested by an effigy of Ceres and her horn of plenty.

Hotel : George. Motor repairs : Lane.

Miles from King's Lynn		Miles from Norwich	
	Fakenham, 15¾ m. ☞ *Brandon*, 14½ m.		(See pp. 338-340.)
13½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Downham Market*, 12 m.	30½	Keep right at fork. (Left-hand road goes to Downham Market, twelve miles, see p. 343.)
10	Narborough. Cross the Nar or Setchey River.	34	Village amid quiet, but pretty, pastoral country. The tall tower of the large Perpendicular church stands out prominently in the landscape. Narborough Hall on right, in park, was built by Judge Spelman, 1530.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
7½	West Bilney.	36½	
5½	East Winch.	38½	From East Winch the Howards, Dukes of Norfolk, took their rise from obscurity in the person of Sir William Howard, Justice of the Common Pleas, who died 1309. History does not tell us who were his ancestors, but the descent from Hereward the Wake, claimed for the Howards, is false. They were probably, in their origin, Hogwards, *i.e.*, pig-keepers.
4	Middleton.	40	About one and a quarter miles right, near Middleton railway station, is Middleton Tower, the tall and strikingly-picturesque brick gatehouse of a hunting lodge of the Lords Scoles, *c.* 1470.
1½	Hardwick Corner.	42½	King's Lynn is entered by turning right, through South Gates.
	KING'S LYNN. (*Railway Station.*)	44	(Described, pp. 253-255.)

Route 123. NORWICH TO FAKENHAM AND HUNSTANTON

Miles from Hunstanton		Miles from Norwich	
44¼	NORWICH. *Norfolk.* (*Market Place.*)		Leaving Norwich by descent of Exchange Street, and thence to left and first to right, proceed to St. Augustine's church where turn left, and in quarter mile again left, into Lower Hellesdon Road.
			Easy decline to Drayton.
39½	Drayton.	4¾	Pretty village on river Wensum. "The Lodge" is the remaining part of a mansion built by Sir John Fastolf.
			Road rises and undulates, with general decline to Attlebridge.
35¾	Attlebridge. Cross the Wensum.	8½	
35¼	Morton.	9	
33¾	Lenwade Railway Station. Cross the Wensum.	10½	Village on left.
31½	Sparham.	12¾	Village on right.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left into Bawdeswell.
29¾	Bawdeswell.	14½	
	Fork of roads, keep right. *North Elmham*, 3½ m.		Keep right at fork leaving Bawdeswell. (Left to North Elmham, three and a half miles.)
29¼	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Foxley.*	15	Village on right.
28½	Fork of roads, keep left.	15¾	Keep left at fork, avoiding road to Foulsham.
27	Bintree.	17¼	

Miles from Hunstanton		Miles from Norwich	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Keep left at fork, into Twyford.
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
26¼	Twyford.	18	
24¾	Guist.	19½	
	Holt, 10 m. ☞ *East Dereham*, 🚂 8 m.		(See pp. 348-350.)
	UP †		
22¾	Stibbard.	21½	Village on right.
	DOWN		
21½	LEVEL CROSSING. Fork of roads, keep left. *Wells*, 9¾ m. ☞	22¾	At fork of roads, which is crossed by railway level crossing, keep left. (Wells, nine and three-quarters miles right, see p. 490.)
	UP †		
19½	Fakenham Railway Station.	24¾	
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
19	Fakenham.	25¼	Small market town. Its full name is "Fakenham Lancaster," the manor being the property of the Duchy of Lancaster. Large Decorated and Perpendicular church. The west door, in the tower, bears the arms and crowned cypher of Henry VI., and the arms of Archbishop Chichele. Brass : Henry Keys, rector, 1428. The elaborate font bears the symbols of the evangelists, and on its stem the conjoined crowned initials D.L., which stand for "Duchy of Lancaster."
	Wells, 10 m. ☞ *Swaffham*, 🚂 15¾ m.		(See pp. 338-342.)
	Holt, 12¼ m. ☞		(See pp. 313-314.)

Miles from Hunstanton		Miles from Norwich	
	Burnham Market, 10½ m. ☞		
17¼	Sculthorpe.	27	Church, half mile right, includes a good example of a Burne-Jones window, 1867.
15½	Fork of roads, keep right. *King's Lynn*, 🚂 17¼ m.	28¾	Keep right at fork. Do not follow the telegraph poles. (Left to King's Lynn, seventeen and a quarter miles, see pp. 312-313.)
13	Syderstone.	31¼	Here was born the ill-fated Amy Robsart, daughter of Sir John Robsart, *c.* 1525. The mansion, long since demolished, stood near the church, which is chiefly Decorated, but has some Norman work in the south nave-arcade. Road now enters upon a common. Rough surface.
12	Fork of roads, keep right.	32¼	Keep right at fork.
7½	Docking.	36¾	Small town at junction of several roads.
	Burnham Market, 5¼ m. ☞ *King's Lynn*, 🚂 16¼ m.		
3	Ringstead.	41¼	Pretty village in a beautiful vale. Of its two old churches, St. Andrews is Decorated. Only the tower (a fine Norman round tower) remains of St. Peter's.
			Short steep rise, followed in about one and a quarter miles by a descent and a further rise into the old village of Hunstanton.
1	Old Hunstanton. Turn left.	43¼	(Described, p. 300.) Turn left for the modern seaside
	HUNSTANT'N.	44¼	resort (described, p. 300).

Route 124. NORWICH TO WELLS

Miles from Wells		Miles from Norwich	
32½	NORWICH. *Norfolk.* *(Market Place.)*		(Norwich to Guist, as pp. 487-488.)
13	Guist.	19½	
	Fork of roads.		At fork of roads, which is crossed by railway level crossing, keep right. (Fakenham, two and a half miles left, see p. 313.)
9¾	Level Crossing. Keep right. *Fakenham,* 2½ m.	22¾	
8¼	Cross-roads, keep straight on.	24¼	Keep straight on over diagonal cross-roads at "Green Man" inn.
7¾	Little Snoring.	24¾	The very interesting round-towered church is chiefly Transitional Norman.
6½	Great Snoring.	26	Church is chiefly Early English and Perpendicular. Note the fine brass of Sir Ralph Skelton and wife, 1423, still retaining some of its original coloured enamel. The ancient red-brick parsonage dating from time of Henry VII. is picturesque and interesting.
	Cross the Stiffkey River.		
4¾	Little Walsingham.	27¾	(Described, p. 341.)
	WELLS.	32½	(Thence to Wells, as pp. 341-342.)

Route 125. NORWICH TO WELLS (BY HOLT)

Miles from Wells		Miles from Norwich	
33½	NORWICH. *Norfolk.* *(Guildhall.)*		Leaving Norwich by Exchange Street and Post Office Street (electric trams), turn left into St. Andrew Street, and then right past Public Library into Duke

Miles from Wells		Miles from Norwich	
	Cross the Wensum.		Street, crossing river Wensum. Keeping straight forward along Pitt Street, bear left into St. Augustine's Street; and thence straight ahead, avoiding left turns.
30¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Aylsham*, 9¼ m. ☞	2¾	Keep left at fork. (Right to Aylsham, nine and a quarter miles, see pp. 333-334.)
28¼	Horsford.	5¼	
22½	"Woodrow" inn. Cross-roads.	11	Pretty scene, where the sign of the old inn stretches overhead, across the road. In a little wood behind the house is a plain monument bearing merely the letters "H.H." It marks the spot where Sir Henry Hobart, of Blickling, fell mortally wounded in a duel, 20th August, 1698. This was at that time the wild unenclosed district of Cawston Heath.
	Cawston, 1¼ m. *Aylsham*, 3 m. ☞		(See pp. 355-356.)
18	Corpusty.	15½	Keep to right past church.
	Cross the Bure. WATERSPLASH.		Steep, rough and narrow descent. Bear left after passing under railway bridge. We now come to a village green. Keep right here to the river Bure, which is crossed by a watersplash.
			Easy rise.
17¾	Saxthorpe. Cross-roads, keep left.	15¾	Keep left at cross-roads by Saxthorpe church.
15	Edgefield Green.	18½	Road zigzags through Edgefield Green.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork.
			Long easy descent, and short sharp rise into Holt.
11¾	Holt.	21¾	(Described, p. 350.)

Miles from Wells		Miles from Norwich	
	Cromer, 9½ m. ☞ *King's Lynn*, 33½ m. *East Dereham*, 18 m. *Cley-next-the-Sea*, 4¼ m. ☞		(See pp. 312-315.) (See pp. 348-350.)
	DOWN		Descent from Holt.
10½	Letheringsett.	23	"Locally "Larnsett". Church has a round tower.
	Fork of roads, keep left. *Blakeney*, 5¼ m. ☞		Keep left at fork. (Right to Blakeney, five and a quarter miles.
8¼	Saxlingham.	25¼	The scenery here, and on to Wells, along the course of the Stiffkey rivulet, is very charming.
6¾	Field Dalling.	26¾	Road bends acutely to left past church, and then to right, out of the village.
4¾	Binham.	28¾	The church is that of a Benedictine Priory, founded *c.* 1100. It is a very interesting Norman building. Part of it—notably the choir and transepts—is in ruins. The Early English gateway, standing apart from the church, is known as the Jail Gate.
2¼	Warham All Saints.	31¼	The Decorated and Perpendicular church is but the fragment of a building once much larger. Ruins of what was a fine large tower remain.
	Cross the Stiffkey River.		
2	Warham St. Mary. Junction of roads, keep right.	31½	Small Early English and Perpendicular church.
	WELLS.	33½	(Described, p. 342.)

Route 126. NORWICH TO HAPPISBURGH

Miles from Happisburgh		Miles from Norwich	
19¼	NORWICH. *Norfolk.* (*Guildhall.*) Cross the Wensum.		Leaving Norwich by London Street, proceed along Queen Street to St. Michael's church, where turn left into and across the broad open space called Tombland, with the Cathedral on right, and passing the "Maid's Head" hotel. Keep right, passing St. Saviour's church.
18¼	New Catton. Fork of roads, keep right. *North Walsham*, 13¾ m. straight on.	1	Keep to right at fork of roads at one mile. (Straight on to North Walsham, thirteen and three-quarters miles, see pp. 495-496.) Easy inclines to Sprowston.
16¼	Sprowston.	3	
13¾	Rackheath.	5½	
12	Wroxham. Wroxham Bridge. Cross the Bure.	7¼	Church of Wroxham is Early English. Pretty scene on the Bure. On right is Wroxham Broad, one of the most easily accessible and one of the most beautiful of the reed-fringed lakes of the Broads district. It is one mile in length.
11¼	*Hoveton St. John*, ¼ m. ☞	8	
10	Fork of roads, keep left.	9¼	Keep left at fork. Road dips and rises past the park of Beeston St. Lawrence on right.
8¼	Beeston St. Lawrence. Bear left.	11	The church is in the park. Just beyond it bear left, and in quarter mile bear right, avoiding side roads.
8	Bear right.	11¼	
6½	Smallburgh Low Street. *North Walsham*, ☜ 6 m.	12¾	(See pp. 409-410.)

Miles from Happisburgh		Miles from Norwich	
			The rest of the way to Happisburgh is a great discouragement to touring, being not only hilly and winding, but with rough surface, loose and sandy.
6	Wayford Bridge. Cross the Ant.	13¼	
5¾	Fork of roads, Turn left. *Stalham*, ¾ m. ☞	13½	Turn left into narrow road. (Right to Stalham, three-quarters mile, see p. 310.)
	LEVEL CROSSING.		
2¾	East Ruston.	16½	
1½	Walcott Green.	17¾	
			Steep ascent.
	HAPPISBURGH.	19¼	Locally "Haisboro". Coastwise village, frequented by holiday-makers who want a quiet seaside holiday. The Perpendicular church has a lofty tower (110 feet). Off the shore are the dreaded and often fatal Haisboro sands.

ROUTE 127. NORWICH TO NORTH WALSHAM

Miles from North Walsham		Miles from Norwich	
14¾	NORWICH. *Norfolk.* (*Guildhall.*)		(Norwich described, pp. 383-385.) Leaving Norwich by London Street, and across Bank Plain into Queen Street, turn left into Tombland and proceed straight ahead past the "Maid's Head" hotel; crossing the river Wensum and up Magdalen Street, avoiding left turn into Botolph Street at St. Saviour's Church.
	Cross the Wensum.		
14¼	Fork of roads, keep right.	½	

Miles from North Walsham		Miles from Norwich	
13¾	Fork of roads, keep left. *Wroxham*, 6¼ m. ☞	1	At fork of roads at one mile keep left. (Right to Wroxham, six and a quarter miles, see p. 493.)
13½	New Catton. Fork of 3 roads, take middle.	1¼	At Christ Church, New Catton, take middle road at fork of three roads.
9¾	Crostwick. Cross a stream.	5	
7¼	Horstead. Cross the Bure.	7½	
7	Coltishall.	7¾	Village is picturesquely situated on a height above river Bure. Church, on left, is partly Early English, with quaint figures cresting the tower.
	Forks of roads, keep left, keep right.		Keep left at Coltishall Green, and then to right, up a sharp pitch.
6½	Coltishall Railway Station.	8¼	
4½	Cross-roads, keep right.	10¼	Keep right at cross-roads.
4¼	Scottow. "Horse Shoes" inn Keep left.	10½	Keep left at "Horse Shoes" inn, and then, avoiding all turnings, road goes on an incline to Westwick.
3	Westwick.	11¾	Church on right, adjoining the

Miles from North Walsham		Miles from Norwich	
			park and a lake, is Decorated and Perpendicular.
			The road now proceeds two miles through Westwick Park, leaving it under an archway, flanked by two lodges.
			Sharp descent and following rise.
			On left is Felmingham Park.
			At one mile from North Walsham, note the ancient cross beside the road. It was erected to bear witness to the defeat here in 1381 of the rebels under "John the Litster," or dyer, of Norwich. It was the warlike Bishop of Norwich who charged the enemy and captured their leader here, on what was formerly Walsham Heath. The Litster was hanged with much display and circumstance.
	NORTH WALSHAM.	14¾	(Described, p. 309.)

Route 128. NORWICH TO YARMOUTH

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Norwich	
22¾	NORWICH. *Norfolk.* (*Guildhall.*)		(Norwich described, pp. 383-385.)
			Proceeding along London Street and across Bank Plain into Queen Street, turn to right into Upper King Street, and when opposite the Post Office, turn left into the broad thoroughfare called Prince of Wales Road (electric trams). Crossing the river Wensum, keep straight ahead.
	Cross the Wensum.		
20¾	Thorpe.	2	Suburban village beside river Yare.

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Norwich	
16	Blofield.	6¾	
14	North Burlingham.	8¾	Or "Burlingham St. Andrews". Church on right.
12¼	Burlingham St. Peter. Turn left.	10	Church on left has a round tower, with octagonal upper stage. Sharp turn to left into Acle.
11¾	Acle.	11	Large village. The elaborate fifteenth-century font, on steps in church, has its base inscribed with the date 1410, and a request to pray for the soul of the donor. On the right is a straight short-cut across the North Denes into Yarmouth. It is an absolutely level road across what were formerly marshes. Reedy dykes border the way. A charge of sixpence is levied upon motorists using this road. It saves three and a quarter miles into Yarmouth.
	Cross the Bure.		Crossing the river Bure at Acle Bridge, the main road goes easily to Caister.
9½	Fork of roads, keep right. *Potter Heigham,* 4 m. Burgh St.	13¼	Keep right at fork. (Left to Potter Heigham, four miles.)
8	Margaret	14¾	
7	Cross Filby Broad.	15¾	Filby Broad is here crossed at its narrowest part. It is one of the reedy freshwater lakes of Broadland, and is really part of one very long irregular sheet of water which is called on the left "Ormesby Broad" and "Rollesby Broad": in all three miles long.
6½	Filby.	16¼	Village consists chiefly of a few cottages facing the road. The church is Perpendicular.
3	Caister.	19¾	(Described, p. 311.)
1	LEVEL CROSSING.	21¾	Thence to Yarmouth along a

Miles from Yarmouth		Miles from Norwich	
		22¾	quite level and exceedingly dull road, with railway level crossing at beginning of the town.
	YARMOUTH. (*Town Hall.*)		(Yarmouth described, pp. 293-295.)

Route 129. LONDON TO SOUTHEND

Miles from Southend		Miles from London	
40¾	LONDON. (*Mansion House.*)		Proceeding by Cornhill and Leadenhall Street, the City of London is left behind at Aldgate,
40¼	Aldgate.	½	but the pressure of traffic remains undiminished, and tramways begin.
40	Whitechapel Church. Fork of roads, keep right. *Bow*, 2½ m.	¾	Passing Whitechapel church, keep right at fork of roads along the Commercial Road. (Left along Mile End Road to Bow, two and a half miles left, see p. 362.)
38½	Stepney.	2¼	
38	Limehouse. (*Church.*)	2¾	
37½	Poplar. Cross the Lea. *Enter Essex.*	3½	The river Lea is crossed here, at Bow Creek.
36½	Canning Town.	4¼	
35½	Plaistow.	5¼	
34	East Ham. *North Woolwich*, 3 m. Cross the Roding.	6¾	Crossing river Roding (generally called "Barking Creek"), turn sharp right in quarter mile into Barking.
33	Barking.	7¾	Barking is an ancient town,

recently engulfed in the suburban expansions of London. Here was situated a Benedictine Abbey for nuns, founded A.D. 670. It grew to great importance, and the Abbess took precedence over all others in England. The nuns would appear, by all accounts, to have fared exceedingly well at the excellently furnished board of this establishment, and mortified the flesh with plentiful roast goose and pork. The Abbey was disestablished in 1539, and yielded a very large spoil in gold and silver plate. The sole relic of it is the Gateway, a much weathered fourteenth century tower.

The large parish church is Norman and Perpendicular. Monuments: Sir Charles Montagu, 1625; and Sir Orlando Humphreys. Brasses: an ecclesiastic, *c.* 1450; Thomas Broke, 1493, with wife and two children; and John Tedcastell, 1596, with wife, nine sons and seven daughters.

Miles from Southend		Miles from London	
	Chigwell, 6½ m.		(See pp. 504-505.)
32¼	LEVEL CROSSING.	8½	Prominent amid the marshes on right is Eastbury House, a great gloomy red-brick mansion, built 1572. It is a weird, greatly dilapidated building, empty except for a couple of rooms.
30	Rippleside. *Dagenham*, ¾ m.	10¾	Wayside hamlet. The village of Dagenham is three-quarters mile left, and the Thames about one mile right, across Dagenham marsh. Here is the site of great new docks to be built by the London Port Authority.
29¼	Beam Bridge. Cross the Romford Canal.	11½	
	Fork of roads, keep right. Cross the Ingreburn Brook.		Keep right at fork, crossing a stream into Rainham.
27½	Rainham.	13¼	The church is Late Norman, and

Miles from Southend		Miles from London	
			very good and interesting, with enriched chancel arch and square piers to nave-arcade, with a banded shaft at each angle, showing Transitional style towards Early English.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep to right, past church, at fork of roads.
26	Wennington.	14¾	Church retains some few Norman details. Here is an hour-glass stand.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads leaving Wennington, and then left.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
			Road rises for a considerable distance. At hill-top, keep right at fork, descending to Aveley.
	Fork of roads, keep right.		
24	Aveley.	16¾	Church is Norman, Early English, and Perpendicular. Small Flemish brass to a knight, Ralph de Knevynton, 1370. The inscription very curiously says in Latin, that he died in the year of the "dominical letter F".
			Half-a-mile left, in its fine park, is the mansion of Belhus, seat of Sir T. Barrett Lennard, Bart., home of the Barrett family since the reign of Henry VIII., when it was built by John Barrett.
22¼		18½	Steep pitch, over humpbacked railway bridge, then road presently comes to a fork, where keep to right. (Left to Romford, ten and a quarter miles, see pp. 385-387.)
21¾	Fork of roads, keep right. *Romford*, 10¼ m.	19	
			Steep pitch down to stream.

Miles from Southend		Miles from London	
	Cross the Mardyke.		
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Steep rise from the Mardyke stream to fork of roads, where keep left into Stifford.
21¼	Stifford.	19½	The village of Stifford stands prominently on a wooded height. The church has some few Norman details. There is a seventeenth-century hour-glass stand on the pulpit. Brass : Ralph Perchehay, rector, *c.* 1375 ; a shroud brass of an ecclesiastic, *c.* 1480 ; John Ardalle and wife, 1504 ; William Lathom and wife, 1622 ; Ann Lathom, 1627 ; and Elizabeth Lathom, 1630. Ancient slab, *c.* 1330, inscribed, "David : de : Tillebury : gyt : ici : Dev : de : S'alme : Ayt : Mercy : Amen". The slab bears five crosses, pointing to it having perhaps been an altar.
	Tilbury, 6½ m.		See p. 506.
			Steep descent and rise.
19¼	Baker Street.	21½	Hamlet.
17½	Orsett. "King's Arms" inn.	23¼	The village is on left. The church retains a good Norman south doorway. Brasses : Thomas Lathin, 1485, with wife and family ; Robert Kinge, vicar, 1584, etc.
	Turn right.		Turn right at "King's Arms"
17	Turn left. *Brentwood*, 9 m. *Tilbury*, 5¼ m.	23¾	inn, and then to left in half-mile. (See pp. 391-392.)
	LEVEL CROSSING.		

Miles from Southend		Miles from London	
	Tilbury, 2½ m. ☞ *Horndon-on-the-Hill*, 🚃 4 m.		(See p. 506.)
	UP†		
15½	Stanford-le-Hope.	25¼	The village of Stanford-le-Hope is now a growing place, owing to the neighbourhood of Tilbury Docks and those of Thames Haven. The church contains a number of monuments of the Fetherstone family.
11½	Vange.	29¼	Small village. Long steep rise.
	UP†		
9½	Pitsea.	31¼	Village near the head of the creek called Hole Haven.
	UP†		
9	Bowers. *Bowers Gifford*, 1 m. ☞ Jarvis Hill,	31¾	Hamlet. Church contains a brass to Sir John Gifford, 1348. Steep rise.
	UP†		
	Thundersley, 🚃 ½ m.		The rather terrific name of Thundersley scarcely prepares the stranger for this small and inoffensive little place, on its hilly site. The church is a small building, with western spirelet. The views over the Thames estuary from this point are very impressive.
8½	Junction of roads. *Rayleigh*, 🚃 2½ m. *South Benfleet*, 2 m. ☞	32¼	(See pp. 393-394.) Village picturesquely situated on the narrow creek which separates Canvey Island from the mainland. Here the old sailing-barges and other strangely-shaped craft

Miles from Southend		Miles from London	
			are quaintly crowded together. The church has a very fine late fifteenth-century south porch in timber, beautifully enriched. Benfleet Creek was a favourite lurk of the raiding Danes of the ninth century. Here they established themselves within a strong fortification, which was at last stormed and taken by the men of London, A.D. 894. Many traces of the Danish boats then destroyed and burnt were discovered here, at the making of the railway.
	Canvey Island.		Canvey Island comprises 4000 acres. It is strongly embanked against the tides. Otherwise it would often be awash. It was little better than a marsh early in the seventeenth century, when Joas Croppenburg and a small group of Dutchmen settled here, 1621, and reclaimed it. At a later date Cornelius Vermuyden further added to the island by reclamation works. There are some curious old Dutch houses in the village of Canvey.
5	Hadleigh.	35¾	Hadleigh occupies a ridge overlooking the estuary of the Thames, which here expands to the open sea. Cresting the ridge are the ruins of the castle built by Hubert de Burgh, *c.* 1231. Two ruined circular towers remain. All around them are the later developments of a Salvation Army for the reclamation of the "submerged". The church is Early Norman, with apsidal chancel, and some Early English and Decorated windows, also a painting representing Thomas à Becket with an aureole, and the words *Beatus Thomas*.

Miles from Southend		Miles from London
3	Leigh Elms. *Leigh*, ½ m. ☞	37¾
	SOUTHEND.	40¾

Leigh is a fishing port and growing residential neighbourhood. The street running parallel with the water is narrow, with some quaint houses. The shrimp, winkle, and cockle-boiling along the shore comes in full blast upon the stranger's nose, and the heaps of winkle shells have grown to amazing proportions. The church, occupying an elevated site at the rear, is Perpendicular, with tall west tower, and a sixteenth-century red-brick south porch. Brasses to Richard Haddok, 1453, two wives and children, etc.

Pop. 62,723. Popular seaside resort in summer for Londoners, and a residence all the year round for many City men. The air is singularly good. The town has spread along the shore, westward towards Leigh, and has at Westcliffe a handsome recent suburb. Southend is really a hamlet in the original parish of Prittlewell, one mile inland, where the mother church is situated; and took its rise in the advertisement given it by the visit of Queen Caroline and Princess Charlotte in 1804.

The tide recedes along the flat shore for about one mile, and the pier of Southend (at whose head the London and Sheppey steamers touch), has therefore to be of more than corresponding length. It is now, after various additions, about one and a half miles long, and has an electric tramway.

Hotels: Alexandra; Hotel Victoria; Royal; Grand Pier; Palace; Queen's. Motor repairs: Spencer's, Alexandra Street (garage); Wilson's, High Street (garage); Cripps Motor Company (garage); Ellis, London Road (garage).

Route 130. BARKING TO CHIGWELL

Miles from Chigwell		Miles from Barking
6½	BARKING. *Essex.* Turn left.	

Proceeding from the "White Horse" inn, Barking, into Queen's Road, cross railway bridge and

Miles from Chigwell		Miles from Barking	
	Turn right.		turn left. At "Britannia" inn,
	Turn left.		turn right and then left.
5	Ilford.	1½	
	Cross-roads, keep straight on.		
	Stratford, 3 m. *Romford*, 5 m.		(See pp. 363-364).
			Road descends and rises, and passes the public park of Valentines.
	Cross a stream.		
4	Fork of roads, keep right. *Woodford Green*, 4½ m.	2½	Keep right at fork. (Left to Woodford Green, four and a half miles.)
2½	Barking Side.	4	
2	Fulwell Hatch.	4½	Keep left at "Old Fairlop Inn," and right at "Maypole".
	Keep left.		
	Keep right.		Road rises a long ascent.
			The large building, in extensive grounds prominently on left, is the Claybury Lunatic Asylum, a public institution under the control of the London County Council.
	Fork of roads, keep straight on.		Keep straight on over cross-roads.
	Junction of roads, turn right.		Turn right at junction of roads into Chigwell (which is described, p. 357).
	CHIGWELL.	6½	

Route 131. TILBURY TO CHELMSFORD

Miles from Chelmsford		Miles from Tilbury	
23½	TILBURY. *Essex.* (*Pier.*)		Tilbury Fort, which stands beside the river on the right, is of some historic interest. It was one of Henry VIII.'s blockhouses, built 1539, and figured in the somewhat inadequate and grudging preparations made to resist the Spanish Armada of 1588, when Queen Elizabeth rode horseback to this spot and addressed her troops in a patriotic speech which glossed over the awkward facts that the 4000 soldiers assembled to hear that eloquence were "unprovided with a barrel of beer or a loaf of bread".

The same shameful unreadiness was displayed in 1667, when the Dutch fleet sailed up the Thames and insulted the Mistress of the Seas with a casual bombardment. The fort has since been re-modelled from time to time.

22½	Level Crossing.	1	
21½	Gun Hill, *West Tilbury*,	2	Short steep ascent. Inferior surface.
21	Cross-roads, keep right. *Brentwood*, 11½ m. Keep left.	2½	Keep right at cross-roads. (Left to Brentwood, eleven and a half miles, see pp. 391-392.) Keep left at second turning after cross-roads, road descending and rising, and then again descending.
18¾	Cross-roads, keep right. Keep left.	4¾	Keep right at cross-roads.
17	Horndon-on-the-Hill.	6½	Steep ascent, rough and winding, to Horndon-on-the-Hill. The church is an Early English and later building, with timbered south porch of good Perpendicular design, and a timber-framed belfry.

Miles from Chelmsford		Miles from Tilbury	
	Fork of roads, keep right.		Keep right at fork of roads.
	D		Road rises lengthily and steeply.
	Gradient 1 in 9.		
14½	**Langdon Hill.** Fork of roads, keep right.	9	Keep right at fork of roads.
	D		Steep descent.
	Gradient 1 in 9.		
13¼	Laindon Railway Station.	10¼	
12¼	*Laindon.* ☞	11¼	Church stands on a hill, in a solitary pasture. It is Early English and Perpendicular. The western belfry, of timber, crested with a shingled spire, rises from a massive timber framework. In advance of it, and forming the west front of the church, is a curious late fifteenth-century priest's house of timber and plaster, in two floors. The lower part is now the vestry, after having long served as the parish schoolroom.
11¾	Fork of roads, keep right. Keep left.	11¾	Keep right at fork of roads past the "Fortune of War" inn, and then left.
9¾	Laindon Common.	13¾	
			Road still ascends. Surface generally rough and loose.
8¾	Billericay.	14¾	Ancient village or small market town. The name probably derives from *Belerica,* a Roman settlement.
	Brentwood, ☜ 5½ m. *Southend,* 18½ m. ☞		(See pp. 392-394.)

Miles from Chelmsford		Miles from Tilbury	
	Fork of roads, keep left.		Road descends steeply to railway station. Keep left at fork of roads.
6½	WATERSPLASH.	17	
			Road rises steeply, and winding freely, to Stock.
5¾	Stock.	17¾	The little church of Stock is prettily situated amid lofty elms and picturesque farmyards. Its chief feature is the timbered belfry, with slender shingled spire. Brass: Richard Twedye, 1574, with quaint rhymed inscription.
2¾	Galleywood.	20¾	Modern village.
1	Junction of roads, turn right. Turn left.	22½	Turn right at junction of roads and then left (avoiding the Moulsham entrance to Chelmsford).
	CHELMSF'RD. (*Shire Hall.*)	23½	(Described, p. 367.)

HATFIELD
GREAT NORTH ROAD
ST ALBANS
London Colney
South Mimms
BARNET
Ponder's End
Whetstone
Waltham Cross
CAMBRIDGE ROAD
NEWMARKET ROAD
Woodford
Edmonton
Bruce Grove
Wood Green
WOOD STREET
TOTTENHAM HIGH CROSS
Whip's Cross
ROAD
Ilford
Manor Park
East Ham
LONDON
NORTH
Bow
OXFORD ROAD
Manor Way
NORTH WOOLWICH
BATH and EXETER ROADS
WOOLWICH
DOVER ROAD
PORTSMOUTH ROAD
BRIGHTON ROAD
ELTHAM
RICHMOND
PUTNEY

AVOIDING ROUTE,

GIVING A RUN BETWEEN NORTH AND SOUTH, ON THE EAST SIDE OF LONDON

The route detailed below, and set forth in the accompanying sketch-map, provides motorists between the north and south of England with a useful way of avoiding London on the east. There does not exist the possibility of avoiding London's crowded streets so pleasantly and successfully on this side as on the west; for the broadened and bridgeless Thames below London has no ferry lower than Woolwich. This disability compels a route which, although it escapes the central part of the metropolis, of necessity traverses a portion of the eastern fringes.

An additional usefulness of this route will be found in its effecting a junction with several north-easterly and easterly main roads out of London; notably the Cambridge, the Newmarket, and the Norwich roads. Crossing the Thames by Woolwich Free Ferry, it joins the Dover Road, and at its conclusion at Eltham links up with the road to Maidstone, and through it comes into communication with numerous routes to the coast of Kent and the South Coast in general.

Miles from Eltham		Miles from St. Albans	
34¾	ST. ALBANS. *Hertfordshire.* (*Pea Hen*) Cross the Colne.		Proceeding along the Holyhead road in the direction of London, the river Colne is crossed and the village of London Colney traversed.
31½	London Colney. Ridge Hill, *Enter Middlesex.*	3¼	The fine broad road now ascends and descends Ridge Hill.
28½	*South Mimms.*	6¼	The village of South Mimms, which takes its name from the small stream called the Mimram, is on the right.
25¼	Barnet.	9½	Entering Barnet turn right, and

Miles from Eltham		Miles from St. Albans	
			proceed through the main street of the town, with the church on the right, and follow the tram-lines down Barnet Hill to the railway bridge, and thence up Prickler's Hill, continuing along
23¼	Whetstone.	11½	the main road to Whetstone. Here turn left off the main road, at the "Griffin" inn, proceeding along Oakleigh Road North. Bear right at a red brick church, and thence over a railway bridge.
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
			Then bearing right and left follow Oakleigh Road (signpost "Oakleigh Road, New Southgate, and Recreation Ground") to hill-top, where keep to right at the cross-roads, along Friern Barnet Road (signpost "To Muswell Hill and Finchley"). Immediately after this keep to left, along High Road, whence electric tramways are reached, conducting along Bounds Green Road to Wood Green.
	Cross-roads, keep right.		
	Fork of roads, keep left.		
20¼	Wood Green.	14½	Bearing right, downhill, at Wood Green, turn sharp to left at the "Old Nag's Head," following trams along Lordship Lane to Bruce Grove Railway Station. Here, under railway-arch, bear right into the main Tottenham road.
	Fork of roads, bear right.		
	Fork of roads, turn left.		
18½	Bruce Grove Railway Station. Bear right.	16¼	
18¼	Tottenham High Cross. *London* (*G.P.O.*), 5½ m. *Edmonton*, 1¾ m. Turn left.	16½	In a further 200 yards turn left, opposite Tottenham Palace of Varieties, into Chestnut Road.

Miles from Eltham		Miles from St. Albans	
	Bear right. Bear left.		Bear right and then left, past "White Hart" inn, into Ferry Lane, and follow tramways along Forest Road for two and a half
17¾	Cross the River Lea. *Enter Essex.*	17	miles to Wood Street.
15½	Wood Street. Turn right.	19¼	Here turn sharp to right, and follow tramways to Whip's Cross.
14¾	Whip's Cross. Fork of roads, turn left.	20	From Whip's Cross follow tramways along Whip's Cross Road to just short of "Green Man" public-house, where turn left, leaving tramways, and proceed past the Green Man Pond for a quarter mile. Turn right at fork (signpost "To Forest Gate"). In a
14½	Fork of roads, turn right.	20¼	
14¼	Fork of roads, turn left.	20½	further quarter mile turn left at fork, along Aldborough Road (signpost "To Ilford").
			Crossing Wanstead Flats to Ilford Cemetery, follow the tramway.
7½	Manor Park, keep straight on. Cross-roads. *Ilford*, ☜ 1¼ m. *Stratford*, 1¾ m. ☞	27¼	Crossing main road at Manor Park, follow tramway to Royal Albert Docks.
6¾	East Ham Railway Station. LEVEL CROSSING.	28	
4	Manor Way Railway Station. Swing Bridge. Cross the Royal Albert Docks. Turn right.	30¾	At tramway terminus keep right, past Manor Way Railway Station, over Swing Bridge across Royal Albert Docks. Then turn to right, along Albert

Miles from Eltham		Miles from St. Albans	
	Turn left. Turn right.		Road; then left and then right, again, to Woolwich Free Ferry.
3¼	North Woolwich Free Ferry. Cross the Thames. *Enter Kent.*	31½	The Free Ferry, which is a service of steamers conveying every description of road vehicles, runs continuously day and night (excepting Sundays, 12.30 A.M. to 8 A.M.) as under :— Week-days— 11 P.M. to 5 A.M., every 30 minutes. 5 A.M. to 6 A.M., every 15 minutes. 6 A.M. to 7 P.M. (on Saturdays to 10 P.M.) every 10 minutes. 7 P.M. to 11 P.M., every 20 minutes. Sundays— 8 A.M. to 11 P.M., every 20 minutes.
3	Woolwich. Turn left.	31¾	Landing at Woolwich, take first turning to left out of the Ferry approach, uphill into High Street, and thence along Beresford Street into Beresford Square. Passing gates of Woolwich Arsenal on the left, turn down New Road, first on right, and follow tramways. Where these fork, keep left, road rising to Herbert Hospital, Woolwich Common.
	Turn right. Keep left.		
1½	Woolwich Common. (Herbert Hospital.)	33¼	
	Cross-roads, keep straight on. *Deptford*, 3½ m. *Dartford*, 7½ m.		Straight over cross-roads at the Herbert Hospital, Woolwich Common (Dover Road), road repeatedly descends and rises steeply.
	Turn left. ELTHAM.	34¾	Turn left into Eltham.

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A number in italics denotes that on the particular page the place referenced is not directly on the route.

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